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FOUNDED 1887

TO ENCOURAGE THE STUDY AND ADVANCE THE KNOWLEDGE  
OF THE HISTORY OF ENGLISH LAW.

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**Select Cases concerning the Law Merchant**

VOL. I.



# Selden Society

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## SELECT CASES CONCERNING THE LAW MERCHANT

A.D. 1270-1638

VOL. I.

## LOCAL COURTS

EDITED

FOR THE SELDEN SOCIETY

BY

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LONDON

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1908

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## PREFACE

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THE first volume of the present work comprises select cases tried in fair, staple, and tolsey courts, the three kinds of local tribunals in which the law merchant was chiefly administered. Though my main aim in making selections from the St. Ives rolls was to elucidate the law merchant, I have tried incidentally to illustrate all the various activities of the fair court, its officials, and the merchant suitors. The Introduction is devoted mainly to the origin, development, and decline of the fair courts; but it seemed desirable to deal somewhat fully with the general history of the fair of St. Ives.

The second volume will contain cases taken from the rolls of the central or superior courts, chiefly the two benches and the Court of Exchequer. They throw light on the organisation and functions of the fair or piepowder courts, as well as on the law merchant. This latter subject will be fully considered in the Introduction of the second volume.

Excellent transcripts of the records were made for me by Miss K. S. Martin, but as I carefully collated all of them with the originals, she is not responsible for any errors which may be found in the text. Miss Gladys Bradford helped me to make the translation and the Index of Persons and Places. My thanks are due especially to Mr. B. Fossett Lock for assisting me to secure access to local archives; and to Mr. G. J. Turner, Sir Frederick Pollock, and Professor Paul Vinogradoff for many helpful suggestions.

C. G.



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# INTRODUCTION

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- I. The Records of Fair Courts.
- II. Origin and General Development of Fair Courts.
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- I. Piepowder Court of Torksey.
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## I. THE RECORDS OF FAIR COURTS

IN recent years some attention has been devoted to the history of the law merchant, and our knowledge of the development of the more prominent commercial tribunals of Europe has been increased,<sup>1</sup> but no attempt has yet been made to investigate the history of the English court of piepowder, the humble court of the market or fair in which the disputes of wayfaring merchants, the dusty-footed men, were settled. Blackstone calls it ‘the lowest and at the same time the most expeditious court of justice known to the law of England.’<sup>2</sup> The term ‘piepowder’ (‘piepoudres,’ ‘pede pulverosi’) was not,

<sup>1</sup> Goldschmidt, *Handbuch des Handelsrechts*, 1891; Silberschmidt, *Die Entstehung des deutschen Handelsgerichts*, 1894; Morel, *Les juridictions commerciales au moyen âge*, 1897; Huvelin, *Essai historique sur le droit des marchés et foires*, 1897; Mitchell, *An Essay on the Early History of the Law Merchant*, 1904. For other books, see Huvelin, *Droit commercial*, in *Revue de synthèse hist.*, viii. 238-42.

<sup>2</sup> *Commentaries*, Book III., f. 32.

however, applied to this tribunal, as Sir Edward Coke and various other older writers believed,<sup>1</sup> because justice was administered as speedily as the dust could fall or be removed from the feet of the litigants, but because the court was frequented by chapmen with dusty feet, who wandered from mart to mart.<sup>2</sup> Though this was one of the most active and widespread of all the tribunals formerly existing in England, and formed a separate organic unit in the judicial machinery of the realm, information concerning it is not easily available. Writers of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries show some interest in the study of its jurisdiction or functions,<sup>3</sup> but present few details that can be turned to account by the historical investigator; and the modern text-books of economic and legal history dispose of it with a few vague words of explanation.<sup>4</sup> The local records that have been published contain many stray references to the court of piepowder, but they are fragmentary and difficult to piece together satisfactorily. The fullest printed sources of information heretofore available have been some extracts from

<sup>1</sup> This explanation is not yet wholly obsolete. See Ben Jonson, *Bartholomew Fair*, ed. Cunningham, 1875, p. 547.

<sup>2</sup> The following are some early examples of the use of the term 'piepoudres.' 'Extraneus mercator vel aliquis transiens per regnum non habens certam mansionem infra vicecomitatum sed vagans qui vocatur piepowdrous hoc est anglice dustifute' (*Fragmenta Collecta*, c. 29, ascribed to King David, 1124-53; *Acts of Parl. of Scotl.*, i. 725). 'Querelas transeuntium per villam qui moram non poterunt facere qui dicuntur pepoudrous' (15 Hen. III., *Liber Albus*, ed. Riley, 67). 'Curia que vocatur pepouderous' (c. 1238, *Torksey*, below, p. xxxvii). 'Personas qui celerem habere debent justitiam sicut sunt mercatores quibus exhibetur justitia pepoudrous' (*Bracton*, f. 334). Right should be speeded to foreign plaintiffs 'cum pepoudrous solom lei marchande' (*Mirror of Justices*, Book I., ch. 3). 'Les pletz entre gentz estraunges qe len appelle pepoudrous' (19 Edw. I., *Domesday of Ipswich*, 22). 'Curia de pipudrus' (1321, *Criccieth*, P.R.O., *Court Roll* 215/53, m. 1). 'Curia pepoudr' (1325, *Carnarvon*, below, p. 108). 'Placita vocata pepoudres' (1340, *Cardiff Records*, ed. Matthews, i. 23; 1359, *Charters of Neath*, ed. Francis; 1360, *Kenfig*, *Archæologia Cambrensis*, 4th ser., ii. 181). 'Le courte de peepoudres,' 1348; 'in placitis pedis pulverosati,' 16 Rich. II. (*Southampton*, *Hist. MSS. Com.*, xi. pt. iii. 8-10). 'And pledid pipoudris alle manere pleyntis' (*Langland*, *Richard the Redeles*, iii. 319). 'Curia pedis pulveris,' *Colchester*, 1458, and 'curia pedis pulverizati,' *Norwich*, 1472 (below, pp. 122, 126). The plural ending of the name of the court was still in common use in the seventeenth century. See, for example, Ben Jonson, *Bartholomew Fair*, Act III., Sc. 1: 'Can you answer this at the piepoudres?' Cf. Coke, *Fourth Institute*, f. 272; *Spelman*, *Glossarium*, 'pedis pulverisati curia.'

<sup>3</sup> *Crompton*, *Jurisdiction of Courts*, 1594, f. 229; Coke, *Fourth Institute*, 1644, f. 272; *Kitchin*, *Jurisdictions*, 1651, ff. 195, 196; *Bulstrode*, *Reports*, 1658, ii. 21-25.

<sup>4</sup> *Cunningham*, *Growth of Industry*, 4th ed., i. 181, 452; *Ashley*, *Economic History*, 3rd ed. i. 101; *Palgrave*, *Dictionary*, iii. 108; *Rogers*, *Six Centuries of Work*, 146; *Walford*, *Fairs*, 26-31; *Holdsworth*, *History of English Law*, i. 308, 309. The paper by John Pettingall, 'Of the Courts of Pypowder,' in *Archæologia*, 1770, i. 190-203, deals only with the origin of the name of the court.



a court roll of the fair of St. Ives (1275),<sup>1</sup> and a fourteenth century treatise entitled 'Lex Mercatoria.'<sup>2</sup>

Many records of fair courts are, however, extant in the Public Record Office and in local archives. Besides the unrivalled series of St. Ives rolls, from 1270 to 1324,<sup>3</sup> which have yielded material for the nucleus of the present volume, the Public Record Office has plea rolls of the fairs or markets of Carnarvon, Criccieth, Grantham, Halton, Leicester, Middlewich, Newark, Northwich, Norwich, Stockbridge (Hants), West Malling, Wye (Kent), and other places, from the reign of Henry III. to that of Charles I.;<sup>4</sup> but the meagre entries in most of these records afford little information concerning the law merchant or the procedure of the fair courts, and, apart from those of St. Ives, few of the rolls are earlier than the reign of Edward II.<sup>5</sup> Muniments of this kind are also found in the municipal archives of Cardiff, Colchester, Eye, Gloucester, Hereford, Hythe, Leicester, Marlborough, Melcombe Regis, Shrewsbury, and some other towns.<sup>6</sup> The material obtainable from the records of the fair courts is supplemented by valuable passages in borough customals, notably in those of Torksey and the Cinque Ports,<sup>7</sup> and by certain cases in the plea rolls of the superior courts (King's Bench, Exchequer etc.), some of which will be published in the second volume of the present work.

Though these records are not so rich and abundant as we should desire, they are much more abundant than those of the Continent, where no medieval rolls of piepowder or fair courts seem to be extant.<sup>8</sup> Either they have been lost or, more probably, it was

<sup>1</sup> Select Pleas in Manorial Courts. ed. Maitland, 130-60.

<sup>2</sup> Little Red Book of Bristol, ed. Bickley, i. 57-85.

<sup>3</sup> Thirteen of the St. Ives rolls are in the Public Record Office and one in the British Museum. I have edited extracts from all of them except the roll of 1275, which Maitland turned to account. The only other one known to him was that of 1291, of which he says (Manorial Pleas, 130) that 'it would be an eminently good deed to print the whole roll.' Select cases taken from this roll will be found below, pp. 37-55.

<sup>4</sup> See the printed List of Court Rolls in the Public Record Office (1896).

<sup>5</sup> Brief extracts from some of the later rolls are printed below, pp. 129-35. The earliest roll is of the time of Henry III., 'placita mercati,' Stockbridge, presentments regarding breaches of the assize of bread and beer (Court Roll 201/48).

<sup>6</sup> Hist. MSS. Com., iv. 429, v. 577-8, 586, vi. 477, x. pt. iv. 535, xii. pt. ix. 519, xiii. pt. iv. 296; Cal. of Shrewsbury Records, 89; Stevenson, Cal. of Gloucester Records, 464; Records of Leic., ed. Bateson, ii. 72-74, iii. 275; Waylen, Hist. of Marlb., 92; Cardiff Records, ed. Matthews, v. 306, 311; below, pp. xix, 122.

<sup>7</sup> Below, pp. xxxvii, liii.

<sup>8</sup> Professors Huvelin and Keutgen, both eminent authorities on the history of markets and fairs, inform me that they are not aware of the existence of any such records in France or Germany. Cf. Huvelin, in *Revue de synthèse hist.*, vii. 351.

deemed inexpedient to record the pleas, owing in part to the expeditious procedure of the law merchant. Thus the fair-court rolls should be classed with the pipe rolls, the feet of fines, and other valuable series of records which are peculiar to England.

## II. ORIGIN AND GENERAL DEVELOPMENT OF FAIR COURTS.

The early history of markets and fairs in Continental Europe has evoked much discussion, especially in Germany.<sup>1</sup> Royal grants of markets with jurisdictional rights, which are first mentioned on the Continent in the ninth century, are numerous from the tenth century onward, and such grants imply the establishment of local tribunals of justice for the administration of market law.<sup>2</sup> Little information concerning the activity of these courts is found, however, in the works of modern writers, though they deal in detail with the courts of the great fairs, like those of Champagne and Lyons, which are prominent in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries. On the Continent the term 'piepoudreux' was sometimes applied to way-faring traders,<sup>3</sup> but not to the market or fair moots.

In England, as on the Continent, the right to grant a market or fair was a royal prerogative or franchise, one of the 'jura regalia.'<sup>4</sup> Soon after the Norman Conquest some of these grants clearly specify the inclusion of jurisdiction ('sac and soc'). William the Conqueror gave to the church of St. Mary of Thorney a market at the manor of Yaxley with 'sac and soc and toll.'<sup>5</sup> A charter of

<sup>1</sup> See especially Rathgen. *Die Entstehung der Märkte in Deutschland*, 1881; Riet-schel, *Markt und Stadt*, 1897; Keutgen, in *Neue Jahrb. für das klass. Alterthum* 1900, v. 275-99; Huvelin, *Essai historique*. Huvelin and Sohm (*Die Entstehung des deutschen Städtewesens*, 1890) believe that the borough court was in its origin a mere market court.

<sup>2</sup> Huvelin, 167-75; Keutgen, *Urkunden*, 25-39.

<sup>3</sup> Du Cange, *Glossarium*, 'pede pulverosi' and 'pulvereus'; Glasson, *Institutions de la France*, vi. 481.

<sup>4</sup> Kemble, *Saxons*, 1876, ii. 73, 74; for the Continent, Huvelin, *Essai*, 179-87, 388. 'Feria est quedam libertas regalis quam nullus habere potest absque speciali concessione domini regis' (*Placita de quo Warranto*, 24). One of the earliest references to a fair court in England is, however, found in a grant of Hugh, earl of Chester, to the church of St. Werburgh, late in the eleventh century: 'si aliquis forisfecerit in nundinis illis omnia placita pertractentur in curia Sancte Werburge' (*Dugdale, Monasticon*, ii. 387; Ormerod, *Chester*, 1882, i. 287, cf. *ibid.*, i. 14, 190). In France the great seigneurs, as well as the king, exercised the right to grant markets and fairs, but towards the close of the thirteenth century the crown reasserted its claim that this was a regalian privilege (Huvelin, *Essai*, 179-87).

<sup>5</sup> *Placita de quo Warranto*, 298. The charter was confirmed by Henry I., 1123-35 (*Cal. of Charter Rolls*, i. 65).



Edward III. states that William Rufus granted to the bishop of Winchester the fair of St. Giles with all his rents and rights of jurisdiction ('*redditus et justitias suas*') within the city of Winchester, and that this was confirmed by Henry I.<sup>1</sup> Henry I. also granted a fair to Herbert Losinga, bishop of Norwich, '*cum soca et saca et thol et theam et infangenetheof et aliis consuetudinibus omnibus que pertinent ad jus feriarum*,' and two other fairs '*cum soca et saca et aliis consuetudinibus que pertinent ad jus ferie*.'<sup>2</sup> In 1110 the same king granted to the abbey of Ramsey a fair at St. Ives 'with soc and sac and infangthef, just as any fair has in England . . . and all, while going and remaining there and going thence, shall have my firm peace.'<sup>3</sup> The wording of these two documents implies that a court was an ordinary appurtenance of a fair in the time of Henry I., and this seems likewise to have been the case in Scotland in the first half of the twelfth century.<sup>4</sup> Grants of fairs 'with sac and soc and infangthef' were also made by Henry II.<sup>5</sup> After his reign though there is usually no specific mention of 'sac and soc' in such grants,<sup>6</sup> the bestowal of jurisdiction is doubtless assumed.

The documentary material regarding the activity of piepowder or fair courts begins to be more abundant in the time of Henry III.<sup>7</sup> and Edward I., and increases in range, though not in richness, during the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries. We may surmise that the concentration of certain branches of export trade at a few selected towns, in which were established continuous markets or staples for certain raw materials,<sup>8</sup> would tend, after the middle of the fourteenth century, to diminish the importance of the great fairs or intermittent marts, especially as regards trade in wool and hides; yet there is abundant evidence to show that the fair moots continued to flourish in boroughs and manors throughout the fifteenth century. Indeed, from the reign of Edward IV. onward the judges at

<sup>1</sup> Charter for St. Giles Fair, ed. Kitchin, 26. Kitchin gives 1096 as the date of the charter of William Rufus. It is possible that '*justitias*' may refer to revenues only.

<sup>2</sup> Cal. of Charter Rolls, i. 153. Herbert died in 1119.

<sup>3</sup> Cartul. Monast. de Rames., i. 240, ii. 101; cf. Chronicon Rames., 221, 226, 286.

<sup>4</sup> Acts of Parl. of Scotl., i. 350, 725, 726; Ancient Laws of Burghs of Scotland, ed. Innes, 41, 42.

<sup>5</sup> Cartul. Abbat. de Whiteby, i. 148.

<sup>6</sup> See the list of grants of markets and fairs in the Reports of the Commission on Market Rights and Tolls, in Parl. Papers, 1888, liii. 108-31.

<sup>7</sup> For the time of Henry III., see below, pp. xxxvii, 1-10; Bracton, f. 334; Abbreviatio Placitorum, 113; Cal. of Charter Rolls, ii. 239; P.R.O., Court Roll, 201/48, Stockbridge.

<sup>8</sup> For the staples, see below, p. xxvii.

Westminster ruled that this tribunal was an appurtenance of every market or fair.<sup>1</sup> The statutes 17 Edward IV., c. 2, and 1 Richard III., c. 6, the only acts of parliament directly relating to this branch of the judiciary, also state that to every fair there pertains a 'court de peepowdrez,' and they lay down certain rules to remedy abuses of its jurisdiction, notably to prevent the trial of actions concerning contracts or other matters that did not arise in the fair.<sup>2</sup>

During the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries the grant of a market or fair and a court of piepowder is often mentioned, especially in town charters,<sup>3</sup> while the activity of these courts is attested by some surviving plea rolls and other local records,<sup>4</sup> and by stray descriptions of their functions in the literature of the time. For example, in the first quarter of the seventeenth century Ben Jonson in his 'Bartholomew Fair' portrays the doings of Judge Overdo in the 'court of piepoudres'; and an entry in the records of Southampton, dated 1623, states that, owing to the use of the town-hall for theatrical purposes by stage-players, the mayor and bailiffs coming to the hall to administer justice in the piepowder courts, 'which are there to be holden twice a day, if occasion so require, cannot sit there in decent order.'<sup>5</sup> A century later Defoe says of Stourbridge fair: 'Here is a court of justice always open, and held every day in a shed built on purpose for the fair. . . . Here they [the magistrates of Cambridge] determine matters in a summary way, as is practised in those we call pyepowder courts in other places, or as a court of conscience, and they have final authority without appeal.'<sup>6</sup>

<sup>1</sup> This doctrine is clearly set forth in the Year Books: 'a chescun market est incident un court de pypoud' pour faire justice as marchants deins le market,' 12 Edw. IV., f. 9, 22 Edw. IV., f. 33; 'a un fair est incident un court de pipowders et per grant del' fair ceo passa,' 8 Hen. VII., f. 4; 'chescun faire ad un court de pipowders,' 12 Hen. VII., ff. 16, 17. See also Doctor and Student, f. 11; Coke, Fourth Institute, f. 272. The same doctrine is implied in the judgment of the princes and magnates of Germany, in 1218, that a royal grant of a market or fair excludes the jurisdiction of the count or other judge of the province (Keutgen, *Urkunden*, 39).

<sup>2</sup> Cf. Rot. Parl., vi. 187, 188. The act of 17 Edw. IV. was made perpetual by the statute of 1 Rich. III.

<sup>3</sup> *Munic. Corp. Com.*, Index (Parl. Papers, 1839, vol. xviii.), 489, 490. This court is mentioned in sixteen royal charters or patents granted to Colchester between 1462 and 1818 (*Charters of Colchester*, ed. Benham).

<sup>4</sup> Above, p. xv; *Hist. MSS. Com.*, x. pt. v. 287, 288, 335, xii. pt. ix. 432, 519, xiii. pt. iv. 26, 35; *Records of Portsmouth*, ed. East, 1891, p. 163.

<sup>5</sup> *Hist. MSS. Com.*, xi. pt. iii. 28.

<sup>6</sup> Defoe, *Tour through Great Britain*, 1748, i. 98. The work was first published in 1724. For a somewhat similar account of the court in 1786, see *Hist. of Barnwell*

But the increase of wealth, bringing a permanent and continuous local demand for commodities, together with the improvement of transport facilities and means of communication, due largely to the creation or repair of roads in the eighteenth century, diminished the importance of fairs and periodical markets, and tended to sap the vitality of the old tribunals of justice or rendered many of them wholly obsolete.<sup>1</sup> Already in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries their waning activity is reflected in the meagreness of the entries in the plea rolls.<sup>2</sup> Blackstone says that in his day they are 'in a manner forgotten,'<sup>3</sup> and his contemporary Barrington states that 'we hear little of these courts at present.'<sup>4</sup> As in the case of the court leet and various other old English institutions, the death-struggle was, however, protracted far into the nineteenth century. There is a piepowder-court book at Eye (Suffolk) for the period 1732-1813,<sup>5</sup> and in 1835 sessions of such courts were still held occasionally in several boroughs.<sup>6</sup> They continued to be held at Bartholomew fair, London, until 1854,<sup>7</sup> and nominally at Hemel Hempstead until 1898;<sup>8</sup> and

Abbey and Sturbridge fair (*Bibliotheca Topog. Brit.*, vol. v., no. 38), 82, 83. For the court of Stourbridge fair in the sixteenth century, see Walford, *Fairs*, 70, 71, 75, 86.

<sup>1</sup> For the improvement of roads, especially in the eighteenth century, see Cunningham, *Growth of Industry*, 1907, ii. 535-40. 'Ce sont les foires qui ont contribué pour une bonne part au perfectionnement et au développement de moyens de relations plus faciles et moins coûteux; et ce sont ceux-ci qui, par leur extension, ont fini par tuer les foires' (Huvelin, *Essai*, 22).

<sup>2</sup> Below, pp. 132-5.

<sup>3</sup> *Commentaries*, Book III., f. 33. For a grant of a piepowder court in Blackstone's time (1762), see *Cal. of Home Office Papers*, 1760-65, p. 237.

<sup>4</sup> Barrington, *Observations on the Statutes*, 3rd ed., 1769, p. 181.

<sup>5</sup> In the borough archives of Eye; a paper volume of 38 folios, with the title 'Nundine de Thrandeston et Finningham de anno 1732 ad annum —.' Folio 1 gives the form of proclaiming the fair and the form of opening the court of piepowder. Then follow the headings of the courts of Thrandeston fair (usually held late in July) and Finningham fair (late in August or early in September): 'The court of piepowder there holden in the time of the fair, on — before [two names] bailiffs of the town and borough of Eye in the county of Suffolk, lords of the said fair.' These headings, one for each annual fair, appear without a break from 1732 to 1813, but there are no entries under them, except one in 1737 regarding the sale of 'a black gelding with one eye' for 24s.

<sup>6</sup> *Munic. Corp. Com.*, Index, 1839, p. 489.

<sup>7</sup> Gildhall Library, London, MS. 95, *Smithfield Court Book*, the proceedings of the court of piepowder from 1790 to 1854, when the fair ceased to be held; the book contains lists of persons receiving licences for stalls etc., with the amount of toll paid by each etc., but no pleas are recorded. Cf. Morley, *Memoirs of Bartholomew Fair*, 1880, 346-7, 385.

<sup>8</sup> In the town archives of Hemel Hempstead there are three volumes of the proceedings of 'the court of piepoudre,' 1620-1897, containing the transactions at the annual meeting of the bailiff and jurors, which was held to audit the accounts, make orders for the market etc., but no pleas are entered. In the nineteenth century the chief



the form of proclaiming the opening of the court seems still to be observed at Cambridge (Stourbridge fair), Bristol, and Newcastle-upon-Tyne.<sup>1</sup>

### III. BOROUGH PIEPOWDER COURTS.

A borough might have a court of piepowder during the time of a market or fair, or such a court might be a section of the municipal judicature, with sessions from day to day, if necessary, even when there was no market or fair. For example, the sheriffs of London heard complaints of 'foreigners,' and the 'Carta Mercatoria' of 1303 enacted that there should be a special judge in London to try suits of alien merchants, if the sheriffs fail to do speedy justice.<sup>2</sup> Again, at Waterford a case concerning a stranger might be removed from the ordinary town court to the piepowder court, 'and nothing [is] altered but the title or style of the court.'<sup>3</sup> In fact, it became a rule of law that there might be a piepowder court in boroughs without a fair or market.<sup>4</sup> Sometimes the proceedings of this tribunal are entered in the ordinary plea rolls of the borough court, as though the former tribunal were regarded as a mere phase or special session of the latter without any separate organisation of its own.<sup>5</sup> When this was the case, the piepowder court sat from time to time, as need required, for the benefit of visiting traders or strangers ('extranei'), and tried only suits in which they were concerned; pleas between burghers were excluded from its jurisdiction.<sup>6</sup>

In some towns, on the other hand, we find distinct piepowder rolls,<sup>7</sup>

object of the court was to inspect the municipal buildings, perambulate the market, and collect tolls, stallage etc.

<sup>1</sup> Cole, in *Law Quarterly Rev.*, xviii. 382, 386; cf. *Notes and Queries*, 6th ser., iv. 235. For similar proclamations in the second half of the nineteenth century, see *ibid.*, iv. 330; *Reports on Market Rights and Tolls*, ii. 55; *Yorksh. Archæol. Journal*, xvii. 252; *Walford, Fairs*, 157, 159, 205.

<sup>2</sup> *Liber Albus*, 67, 173, 295-6; Rymer, *Fœdera* (*Rec. Com.*), ii. pt. ii. 747.

<sup>3</sup> *Hist. MSS. Com.*, x. pt. v. 335, ordinances of 1574. For other examples, see below, p. liv; *Minutes of Canterbury*, by Civis, no. 41; *Little Red Book of Bristol*, i. 57; *Abbreviatio Placitorum*, 140; Holloway, *Rye*, 148; Lyon, *Dover*, ii. 357; *Borough Customs*, ed. Bateson, i. 85; Woodruff, *Fordwich*, 218, 242, 259, 263; Boys, *Sandwich*, 452; *Charters of Cambridge*, ed. Maitland, 84; Swinden, *Yarmouth*, 160, 161; *Archæologia Cambrensis*, 4th ser., ii. 181; *Charters of Nottingham*, ed. Stevenson, 56-58; *Hist. MSS. Com.*, xi. pt. iii. 8.

<sup>4</sup> *Year Books*, 13 Edw. IV., f. 8; Coke, *Fourth Institute*, f. 272.

<sup>5</sup> *Hist. MSS. Com.*, iv. 429, v. 577, 578, vi. 544, 575; Hedges, *Wallingford*, i. 380; Moule, *Cat. of Charters of Weymouth*, 43, 44; below, pp. 114, 133.

<sup>6</sup> Below, pp. xxxviii, liv, lv; and the references above, note 3, especially *Hist. MSS. Com.*, xi. pt. iii. 8, 9; Swinden, *Yarmouth*, 160, 161.

<sup>7</sup> Above, p. xv.

the existence of which indicates the activity of a separate tribunal; and it is sometimes clearly stated that the piepowder court could be held only during the time of the market or fair.<sup>1</sup> In an appeal from a judgment awarded at Canterbury in 36 Henry VI. it is asserted: 'est erratum in hoc videlicet quod ubi intitulatur placita in curia domini regis pedis pulverisati etc. nullam faciens mentionem ibidem ratione alicujus ferie sive mercati in dicta civitate tent[a] etc.'<sup>2</sup> Moreover, the records sometimes expressly distinguish the two kinds of tribunals. Thus the profits of the 'curia mercati' or 'court de pepoudres' are distinguished from those of the 'curia ville' or portmanmote at Boston in 8 Edward I. and at Leicester about 1462.<sup>3</sup>

At Bristol a piepowder court was held during the fair of fourteen days, and during the remainder of the year the tolsey court, which is first mentioned in 1373,<sup>4</sup> administered justice according to the law merchant. In this tribunal, which was suspended while the fair lasted, actions begun in the piepowder court might be continued.<sup>5</sup> These two courts also existed at Gloucester, and seem to have been identical or closely connected with each other, as at Bristol.<sup>6</sup>

The principal fair of a borough or city might be under the control of a bishop or abbot, and during its continuance supreme judicial authority over the town might be placed in his hands, ordinary jurisdiction being vested in his piepowder court to the exclusion of the civic court. Thus in 1241 the bailiffs of the bishop of Hereford are said to have 'omnem curam et custodiam ejusdem civitatis . . . et ipsi facient justitiam omnibus querentibus et recipient inde amerciamenta durantibus predictis nundinis.'<sup>7</sup> Again, in 1293 the archbishop of York claimed that, when his fair began on the eve of St. Peter at Chains, the bailiffs of the city surrendered their rods of

<sup>1</sup> Blomefield, Norfolk, 1806, iii. 151-2; Waylen, Marlborough, 106. 'Curie mercatorie que . . . habent teneri apud le tolhous de B. diebus mercatoribus' (Burrough, Collectanea Buriensia, British Museum, Addit. MS. 17391, f. 159, 27 Eliz.). The court sat at Hereford, Winchester, and Colchester 'ratione mercati' (P.R.O., Exch. Plea Roll 158, mm. 47, 78; below, p. 122).

<sup>2</sup> P.R.O., Coram Rege Roll, 802, m. 87 a, 1 Edw. IV.

<sup>3</sup> Registrum Honoris de Richmond, app., 39; Records of Leicester, ed. Bateson, ii. 272.

<sup>4</sup> 'Curia vocata tollseld' (Seyer, Charters of Bristol, 50).

<sup>5</sup> Below, p. 131; Munic. Corp. Com., 1835, pp. 1173-5; Carter, Legal Instit., 3rd ed., 268; Cole, in Law Quarterly Rev., 1902, xviii. 381-3, and in Trans. of Bristol and Glouc. Archæol. Soc., 1905, xxviii. 111-23. Cole gives an account of the extant records of the tolsey court (A.D. 1489-1758).

<sup>6</sup> Hist. MSS. Com., xii. pt. ix. 432, 519; Stevenson, Cal. of Glouc. Records, 460, 464 (list of piepowder or tolsey court books preserved at Gloucester, A.D. 1616-1726).

<sup>7</sup> Abbreviatio Placitorum, 113.

office to his bailiffs, and thenceforth during the fair the latter maintained 'the peace of the city.'<sup>1</sup> So, too, during the fair of St. Giles at Winchester the civic authorities were shorn of all power; the bishop's officers held the keys of the city gates and had 'custodiam totius civitatis predicte et cognitionem omnium placitorum';<sup>2</sup> and in 1302 the abbot of Westminster claimed the same privileges for his fair at Westminster by virtue of a grant of Henry III.<sup>3</sup>

#### IV. ORGANISATION AND JURISDICTION OF FAIR COURTS.

The court of piepowder was held before the mayor or bailiffs of the borough,<sup>4</sup> or before the steward if the market or fair belonged to a lord.<sup>5</sup> The mayor or steward was often assisted by one or more sergeants or bailiffs.<sup>6</sup> At St. Ives in the time of Edward I. the officers of the fair were a steward, a warden, and several bailiffs.<sup>7</sup> According to a letter patent of 1277, four sergeants of the Cinque Ports were to help the bailiffs and reeve administer justice at the fair of Great Yarmouth.<sup>8</sup> Three keepers of the fair of the abbot of Abingdon, 'bearing wands,' are mentioned in 1295.<sup>9</sup> The fair at Leicester was in charge of the mayor and three stewards.<sup>10</sup> At Winchester the bishop's justiciars were assisted by three or four men, who saw that the precepts of the court were executed.<sup>11</sup> According to royal charters granted to Kilkenny in 1385 and to New Ross in 1389, four men of the town were to be elected 'barons' to hold the pleas of the fair.<sup>12</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Placita de quo Warranto, 223.

<sup>2</sup> Charter of Edw. III. for St. Giles Fair, ed. Kitchen, 19-21, 30; Cal. of Patent Rolls 1327-30, p. 293. There was also a piepowder court at Winchester held 'ratione mereati' before the mayor and bailiffs (P.R.O., County Placita, Chancery, Southampton, 44, 8 Hen. VI.; Exch. Plea Roll 158, m. 47, 12 Edw. IV.).

<sup>3</sup> Ryley, Placita, 292-6; cf. Cal. of Charter Rolls, ii. 239. For other examples of the judicial authority of prelates over boroughs in fair-time, at Chichester, Oxford, and Norwich, see Dallaway, Sussex, i. 206; Cartulary of St. Frideswide, ed. Wigram, i. 37, 70; Boase, Oxford, 71; Stanley v. Mayor of Norwich, 31; Blomefield, Norfolk, 1806, iii. 72; Records of Norwich, ed. Hudson, i. 325.

<sup>4</sup> Little Red Book of Bristol, i. 59, 70; Blomefield, Norfolk, 1806, iii. 151; Waylen, Marlborough, 106; Cardiff Records, ed. Matthews, i. 22, 23; Madox, Firma Burgi, 135; Archæologia, xlviii. 438; Munic. Corp. Com., 1835, iv. 2156, 2404, 2447; Hist. MSS. Com., x. pt. v. 335; Records of Shaftesbury, ed. Mayo, 4; Bulstrode, Reports, ii. 21 below, p. 122.

<sup>5</sup> Little Red Book of Bristol, i. 59, 70, 71; Year Books, 6 Edw. IV., f. 3; Baronia de Kemeys, 78; Statute 17 Edw. IV., c. 2; below, pp. 110, 112, 126, 134.

<sup>6</sup> Below, pp. 112, 122, 127.

<sup>7</sup> Below, p. xxxiv.

<sup>8</sup> Cal. of Patent Rolls 1272-81, p. 204.

<sup>9</sup> Ibid., 1292-1301, p. 211.

<sup>10</sup> Records of Leicester, ed. Bateson, ii. 113, 254, 453, 454; below, pp. 132, 133.

<sup>11</sup> Charter for St. Giles . . . Fair, 33.

<sup>12</sup> Chartæ Hiberniæ, 81, 85.



Until the latter part of the seventeenth century the officers of the court of Bartholomew fair, in London, were an 'associate' and six sergeants-at-mace.<sup>1</sup> In 1268 Henry III. granted to the citizens of London the right to appoint four or five of their number to try 'pleas of merchandise' in which they were concerned in any fair throughout England, and the same privilege is mentioned in various town charters modelled after that of London in the reign of Edward I.<sup>2</sup> In 1274 three men were assigned to hear all pleas of the citizens of London at the fair of Boston, 'without any bailiff of the fair.'<sup>3</sup> Henry III. also appointed two, three or four bailiffs or wardens to conserve his rights at this and some other fairs.<sup>4</sup> The fourteenth-century treatise on the Law Merchant preserved at Bristol says that every mercantile court ('curia mercatoria') also had a clerk, a seal, and plea rolls.<sup>5</sup>

As attachments were often returnable, and pleas might be adjourned, from hour to hour,<sup>6</sup> either there was a continuous session daily from 8 or 9 A.M. until sunset, if necessary, or there might be one session in the morning and another in the afternoon.<sup>7</sup> Though pleas between persons residing in the town or vill might be tried,<sup>8</sup> the court took cognisance especially of cases in which any stranger ('extraneus') or wayfaring trader was a party;<sup>9</sup> and its jurisdiction

<sup>1</sup> Morley, *Bartholomew Fair*, 1880, pp. 346, 347.

<sup>2</sup> *Liber Custumarum*, ed. Riley, i. 252; Roberts, *Hist. and Antiq. of Lyme Regis*, 25; Petyt MS., Inner Temple Library, no. 536, xiii. 225 (Newton, Dorset), xiv. 216-21 (Melcombe Regis). Cf. *Liber Albus*, ed. Riley, 146.

<sup>3</sup> *Liber de Antiquis Legibus*, 171. In 1298 four citizens of London were appointed keepers or wardens at the fair of Boston (*Letter Book B*, ed. Sharpe, 219). During the fourteenth century the number appointed for the fairs of Boston and Winchester varies from three to fifteen (*Letter Book C*, 98-100; D, 233; E, 239, 284, 286, 291, 303; F, 215).

<sup>4</sup> Patent Rolls, 1216-25, pp. 156, 157, 189, 196, 293; *Cal. of Patent Rolls*, 1232-47, p. 660.

<sup>5</sup> *Little Red Book of Bristol*, i. 77; cf. *ibid.*, 80-85. For the clerk and the seal, see also below, pp. xxxiv, 29, 60, 76, Madox, *Formulare*, 18; cf. Huvelin, *Essai*, 476. For plea rolls, see above, p. xv, and *Charter for St. Giles Fair*, 33.

<sup>6</sup> Below, p. xxvi.

<sup>7</sup> Below, pp. xxxvii, liv; *Little Red Book of Bristol*, i. 57; *Year Books*, 7 Hen. VI., ff. 18, 19; Rastell, *Entries*, 168; *Hist. MSS. Com.*, xi. pt. iii. 28; *Notes and Queries*, 1881, iv. 235; Holloway, *Rye*, 148; P.R.O., *Assize Roll 771*, m. 4 d.; *Exch. Plea Roll 158*, mm. 10, 47, 78, 83-85. These references indicate that in some places 9 A.M. and 3 P.M. were favourite hours for holding the court. On the Continent adjournments were usually from the morning until the afternoon (Huvelin, *Essai*, 420).

<sup>8</sup> *Little Red Book of Bristol*, i. 68. Many such cases occur in the *St. Ives rolls*. Yet a party in a suit, 35 Edw. III., denied that 'placita de pypoudres' in the market of Newport, Hants., applied to persons resident in the manor (P.R.O., *Coram Rege Roll 402*, m. 83 d.). This case will be printed in my second volume.

<sup>9</sup> *Little Red Book of Bristol*, i. 68; *Baronia de Kemeys*, 78; *Hist. MSS. Com.*, x. pt. v. 335; cf. above, p. xx.

comprised actions concerning debt, contract, and trespass,<sup>1</sup> including breaches of the assize of bread and beer, for the punishment of which every market or fair was required to have 'judicialia'—namely, a pillory and a tumbrel.<sup>2</sup> The author of the treatise in the 'Little Red Book of Bristol,' says (i. 57) that all pleas, except pleas of land, could be tried. He should also have excepted serious crimes (crown pleas), the trial of which would usually be reserved for the coming of the royal justices.<sup>3</sup> Yet even these might be included within the jurisdiction of the court. The justiciars of St. Giles's fair, at Winchester, were vested with authority to hold crown pleas and pleas concerning land;<sup>4</sup> and the abbot of St. Werburgh claimed that during his fair at Chester he had the right to try appeals of felony, except for the death of a man.<sup>5</sup>

There was no limitation of the amount involved in a suit. The Customal of Torksey expressly states that the court has cognisance of covenants, contracts, trespasses, and debts, for amounts above and below forty shillings; and the same rule is enunciated in a case tried by the royal judges in 1286.<sup>6</sup> According to older usage, a plea could be moved 'in curia mercati de re facta extra limites mercati.'<sup>7</sup> But by the Statute 17 Edward IV., c. 2, the jurisdiction of the court

<sup>1</sup> Below, p. xxxvii; Archæologia, xlviii. 438, 440; Statute 17 Edw. IV., c. 2; Chartæ Hiberniæ, 81, 85; Madox, Firma Burgi, 135.

<sup>2</sup> Placita de quo Warranto, 75, 137, 217, 248, 298, 370, 372, 380, 410, 414. Breaches of the assize should be punished not by fine, but by the pillory or the tumbrel (ibid., 155). Fines or amercements were, however, imposed upon litigants and offenders. See below, p. xxxvii; Cal. of Patent Rolls, 1272–81, p. 204; 1476–85, pp. 93, 131, 154, 158; Jenkins, Reports, 211; Chartæ Hiberniæ, 81, 85; Hist. MSS. Com., x. pt. v. 287, 288; Little Red Book of Bristol, i. 61; Ormerod, Chester, 1882, i. 287; for St. Ives, below, p. xxxv.

<sup>3</sup> Cal. of Patent Rolls, 1272–81, p. 204; Liber Albus, ed. Riley, 146; Cal. of Charter Rolls, i. 379; cf. below, p. xxxv.

<sup>4</sup> Charter for St. Giles Fair, 35, 37.

<sup>5</sup> Ormerod, Chester, 1882, i. 288, 31 Edw. III. On the Continent the jurisdiction of the courts of markets and fairs usually excluded 'justitia sanguinis' (Huvelin, Essai, 413).

<sup>6</sup> Below, p. xxxvii; P.R.O., De Banco Roll 64, m. 40 d.; cf. Records of Norwich, ed. Hudson, i. 325. For some examples of amounts beyond forty shillings, see Little Red Book of Bristol, i. 59; Year Books, 7 Hen. VI. ff. 18, 19; Cal. State Papers, Domestic, Charles I., 1631–33, pp. 192, 201 (a suit for £500); below, pp. 62, 65, 69, 86, 98, 112, 122 etc. As to the restriction of the competence of the local courts within a limit of 40s., which is usually ascribed to the Statute of Gloucester (1278), see Pollock and Maitland, English Law, 2nd ed., ii. 553–4; Pleas in Manorial Courts, ed. Maitland, p. lvi.

<sup>7</sup> Little Red Book of Bristol, i. 70, 80–85; Charter for St. Giles Fair, 30; Archæologia, xlviii. 438; Ormerod, Chester, 1882, i. 287; below, p. xxxvii. Many such cases are found in the St. Ives rolls. Continental usage was in accordance with the general rule laid down in the statute of Edward IV. See Huvelin, Essai, 413, 415; Morel, Juridictions, 96.



of piepowder was limited to things happening or actions arising within the precinct of the fair and during the continuance of the particular fair at which the court was held,<sup>1</sup> the plaintiff being obliged to take an oath that 'the contract or deed . . . was made or committed within the fair and within the time of the said fair where he taketh his action.' Judgment could, however, be deferred until the time of another fair or market.<sup>2</sup>

In the Middle Ages the merchants were the suitors or doomsmen ; they found the judgment or declared the law.<sup>3</sup> But in the time of Edward IV. the justices at Westminster held that the steward or chief officer of the court was the judge, and hence a party might have a writ of error, but not of false judgment.<sup>4</sup> Though the appellate jurisdiction of the courts of Westminster was usually recognised,<sup>5</sup> their authority to hear appeals was sometimes denied or questioned.<sup>6</sup>

A striking feature of the court of piepowder was its summary procedure. Already in the twelfth century custom in some parts of England and Scotland required that pleas concerning wayfaring merchants should be settled before the third tide.<sup>7</sup> Bracton (f. 334) speaks of the need of expedition in deciding such cases: '*propter personas qui celerem habere debent justitiam, sicut sunt mercatores quibus exhibetur justitia pepoudrous.*'<sup>8</sup> '*Que nul marchaunt foreyn soit delaie par lunge traine du pley,*' '*hastif remedie lour soit fait,*' and similar injunctions are often found in the records from the

<sup>1</sup> This rule was also applied to markets (Coke, Fourth Institute, f. 272). It was not, however, applied to boroughs in which a piepowder court might be held by custom when there was no market or fair (Croke, Reports, Jac. I., 313).

<sup>2</sup> Little Red Book of Bristol, i. 57, 63 ; Charter for St. Giles Fair, 32 ; Jenkins, Reports, 211, 212 ; Morley, Bartholomew Fair, 1880, p. 76 ; below, pp. 28, 55, 88, 113.

<sup>3</sup> '*In omni curia mercati singula judicia reddi debent per mercatores ejusdem curie et non per majorem nec per senescallum mercati*' (Little Red Book of Bristol, i. 70). For the suitors, see *ibid.*, 71, 78 ; they are liable to penalties for false judgment, *ibid.*, 71, 78. For the merchants as doomsmen, see also Pollock and Maitland, English Law, 2nd ed., i. 467 ; Mitchell, Essay on Law Merchant, 73, 156 ; below, p. xxxv.

<sup>4</sup> Year Books, 6 Edw. IV., f. 3.

<sup>5</sup> Little Red Book of Bristol, i. 57. For some cases of appeal, see below, p. 126 ; Dyer, Reports, 132 ; Jenkins, Reports, 211, 212 ; Bulstrode, Reports, ii. 21-25 ; Madox, Firma Burgi, 135 ; P.R.O., Coram Rege Roll 802, m. 87 ; Exch. Plea Roll 158, mm. 10, 47, 78 ; County Placita, Chancery, Southampton, 44, and Kent, 59, 66.

<sup>6</sup> Swinden, Yarmouth, 161 ; Defoe, Tour through Great Britain, 1748, i. 98. For the limitation of appeals by the law merchant on the Continent, see Mitchell, Essay, 13 ; Morel, Juridictions, 214 ; Goldschmidt, Handbuch, i. 175.

<sup>7</sup> Stubbs, Select Charters, 112 ; Boldon Book, ed. Greenwell, app. xli ; Acts of Parl. of Scotl., i. 334, 726 ; Ancient Laws, ed. Innes, 6. Cf. *Abbreviatio Placitorum*, 140 ; Gilbert, Cal. of Dublin Records, i. 228 ; Little Red Book of Bristol, i. 57 (adjournments from day-tide to day-tide).

<sup>8</sup> Cf. Mirror of Justices, Book I., ch. 3.

thirteenth century onward.<sup>1</sup> Pleas were begun without a writ,<sup>2</sup> formalities were assuaged,<sup>3</sup> few essoins were allowed,<sup>4</sup> and an answer to the summons was expected within a day, often indeed within an hour. Pleas were adjourned from hour to hour and from day to day.<sup>5</sup> Thus in a case tried in the King's Bench, 1 Edward IV., it is stated that '*secundum naturam curie pedis pulverisati processum fieri debet de hora in horam a die in diem et non ulterius.*'<sup>6</sup> If the defendant failed to appear when summoned, his goods were attached forthwith, appraised, and sold.<sup>7</sup>

The expedition with which a suit might be terminated is well illustrated by a case tried in the piepowder court of Colchester in 1458. The plaintiff sued for the recovery of a debt at 8 A.M., and the defendant was summoned to appear at 9 o'clock. He did not come at that hour, and the sergeant was ordered to distrain him to come at 10 o'clock, at which hour he made default. Similar defaults were recorded against him at 11 and 12 o'clock. At the latter session judgment was given in favour of the plaintiff, and appraisers were ordered to value the defendant's goods which had been attached. They made their report at 4 o'clock, and the goods were delivered to the plaintiff.<sup>8</sup> Usually, however, if a defendant failed to appear and his goods were attached, they were held a year and a day before being sold.<sup>9</sup>

The law merchant, administered in the fair courts—its history, principles, modes of proof, and influence—must be reserved for future consideration.

<sup>1</sup> Liber Albus, 67, 173, 295, 296, 390; Liber Custumarum, 207, 208; Woodruff, Fordwich, 263; Boys, Sandwich, 452; Little Red Book of Bristol, i. 58; Abbreviatio Placitorum, 140; Chartæ Hiberniæ, 40.

<sup>2</sup> P.R.O., Coram Rege Roll 802, m. 87; De Banco Roll 64, m. 40d.; below, p. 131.

<sup>3</sup> Liber Albus, 295; Boys, Sandwich, 446; Woodruff, Fordwich, 259-60; below, p. 86. At the fair of St. Ives, however, the court insists upon having '*verba curie*,' the common form allegations. See below, pp. 22, 27, 39, 47, 70, 85 etc.

<sup>4</sup> Acts of Parl. of Scotl., i. 726; Domesday of Ipswich, 22-26; Swinden, Yarmouth, 143, 144; Woodruff, Fordwich, 218, 242; Lyon, Dover, ii. 291, 293; Little Red Book of Bristol, i. 59-63; below, pp. xxxvii, liv, lv, 57.

<sup>5</sup> Woodruff, Fordwich, 259, 263; Boys, Sandwich, 443, 452; Domesday of Ipswich, 22; Madox, Firma Burgi, 135; Hist. MSS. Com., x. pt. v. 288; Little Red Book of Bristol, i. 57; Charter for St. Giles Fair, 31; Minutes of Canterbury, by Civis, no. 41; below, pp. xxxvii, liv, lv.

<sup>6</sup> P.R.O., Coram Rege Roll 802, m. 87a.

<sup>7</sup> Little Red Book of Bristol, i. 60; Charter for St. Giles Fair, 32.

<sup>8</sup> Below, pp. 122-5; cf. pp. 112, 126-32. For an example of summary procedure at Hereford, see Rastell, Entries, 168, 169.

<sup>9</sup> Below, pp. xxxvii, 28, 31, 54, 55, 69, 71, 82, 101, 113; P.R.O., Assize Roll 497, m. 65, 9 Edw. I., and Coram Rege Roll 162, m. 64 d., 29 Edw. I. These two cases will be printed in vol. ii. of the present work.

## V. STAPLE COURTS.

In certain boroughs, from 1353 onward, there was a court of the staple, in which justice was administered by the mayor and constables of each staple according to the law merchant, as in the fair moots.<sup>1</sup> The Statute 27 Edward III., st. ii., c. 8, enacts that all merchants coming to the staple and their servants 'shall be ruled by the law merchant as to all things touching the staple,<sup>2</sup> and not by the common law of the land or by the usage of cities, boroughs or other towns,' especially in actions of debt, covenant, and trespass, but the plaintiff in such cases may sue either in the staple court by staple law or elsewhere by common law; pleas of land and felony<sup>3</sup> shall, however, be tried by the common law. 'And for that merchants may not often tarry long in one place . . . we will and grant that speedy right be done to them from day to day and hour to hour' (c. 19). A mayor of the staple 'having knowledge of the law merchant' and two constables or justices<sup>4</sup> were elected annually by the commonalty of merchants, aliens as well as denizens; they were empowered to keep the peace and to arrest offenders for trespass, debt or breach of contract; and with them were associated two aliens, chosen by the merchant strangers, to try suits touching such merchants (cc. 21, 24). If an inquest was to be held to try a case, it was to consist wholly of aliens when both parties to the suit were aliens; wholly of denizens when both parties were denizens; and half of aliens and half of denizens when one party was an alien and the other a denizen (c. 8). If any merchant complains that the mayor and constables have failed to do right or have shown favour to either of the parties, 'it shall be speedily redressed by the chancellor and our council,' (c. 21).

Few records of the staple courts seem to have been preserved, and no cases tried therein have heretofore been published.<sup>5</sup>

<sup>1</sup> On the staples and their courts, see Gross, *Gild Merchant*, i. 140-47; cf. Brodhurst, *The Merchants of the Staple*, in *Law Quarterly Rev.*, 1901, xvii. 56-76. See also an ordinance of the staple, 19 Edw. II., in *Statutes of Ireland*, ed. Berry, 1907, pp. 314-21, which, however, contains little concerning the courts or jurisdiction of the staples.

<sup>2</sup> Cf. below, pp. 114, 116, 118.

<sup>3</sup> The mayor of the staple and other suitable persons were to be assigned to try felonies (c. 8), but his jurisdiction over such cases was withdrawn by Statute 36 Edw. III., c. 7.

<sup>4</sup> They are called 'justices' below, pp. 116-21.

<sup>5</sup> Two cases are printed below, pp. 113, 116, where some others preserved in the Public Record Office are also noted. It has been erroneously asserted (Brodhurst, p. 58) that probably no records of the proceedings in these courts were kept.



## VI. THE FAIR OF ST. IVES.

A charter of Henry I. granted to the abbot of Ramsey the right to have a fair at St. Ives in the manor of Slepe<sup>1</sup> beginning on Monday after Easter and lasting eight days,<sup>2</sup> and this charter was confirmed by Henry II.<sup>3</sup> King John seems to have granted the abbot another fair of eight days at St. Ives in August, but of this fair we hear little.<sup>4</sup> Matthew Paris says that in 1252 Henry III. disturbed the abbot of Ramsey's possession of the fair of St. Ives ('perturbavit possessionem nundinarum de S. Yvone abbati de Rameseia'), and the resulting injury to 'the noble house of Ramsey' was so great that it would have preferred to lose several of its manors.<sup>5</sup> The obscure statements of this chronicler regarding the points of dispute between the king and the abbot in 1252 are elucidated by an interesting case tried before the royal judges in that year. The abbot brings suit against Roger Cissor and John of Somercotes, who were bailiffs of the king at the fair of St. Ives ('ad nundinas S. Ivonis custodiendas'). He says that by the grant of Henry I. he should have stallage, tronage, and all things which belong to the fair; but the king's bailiffs allow merchants to remain three weeks after the fair is ended, and they take rents and stallage of booths and boats, tronage, cartage, and fines, and try pleas. They answer that the abbot has stallage during the time of his fair only (i.e. for eight days, until Tuesday after the Close of Easter), because the places where the booths and stalls are situated are on the king's highway;<sup>6</sup> and they say that they have the right to remain at St. Ives for about three weeks after the eighth day, when the fair passes into the king's hands, and that they have the custody thereof on his behalf, and do speedy justice to all, and take stallage, tronage, cartage, and fines for the king. The dispute was referred to a jury of twelve knights of Huntingdonshire and Cambridgeshire and twelve merchants.<sup>7</sup> The vague statements of Matthew Paris seem to indicate that judgment was pronounced against the abbot.

<sup>1</sup> Huntingdonshire.

<sup>2</sup> Cartul. Monast. de Rames. (Rolls Series), i. 83, 148, 240, ii. 101. The earliest grant of Henry I. was in 1110.

<sup>3</sup> Ibid., i. 254; Chronicon Abbat. Rames., ed. Macray, 286.

<sup>4</sup> Cartul. ii. 297. For some pleas held at this fair, 7 Hen. VI., see P.R.O., Court Roll 178/107, m. 1 d.

<sup>5</sup> Chronica Majora, v. 296-7.

<sup>6</sup> Cf. M. Paris, v. 297: 'vendicavit rex iter stratæ et fluminis.'

<sup>7</sup> P.R.O., Curia Regis 146, m. 10, 36 Hen. III. The case refers to various other interesting points of dispute between the abbot and the king. It will be printed in my second volume. The story of M. Paris looks like a garbled account of this suit.

In 1258 a royal charter recites that whereas the abbot and convent of Ramsey have had a fair of eight days ending on Monday after the Close of Easter and the king had the residue of the fair from Tuesday onward, Henry III. now grants this residue, with stallage, tronage, pleas, and all other profits, to the abbot and convent for a fine of 500 marks and for an annual rent of £50; and in 1268 for a fine of 120 marks the king exempted the abbey from paying this annual rent in time of war, when there were no profits from the fair.<sup>1</sup>

The charter of 1258 seemingly granted all the profits of the fair to the abbot of Ramsey, but toll on wares brought to the fair belonged to the burgesses of Huntingdon by virtue of a royal charter of 1252.<sup>2</sup> In 1260 suit was brought against the abbot, because his bailiffs prevented the sergeants of the burgesses of Huntingdon from carrying their rods of office and collecting the toll. The following is an abstract of the case:—

‘Et unde predicti burgenses per attornatum suum queruntur quod cum ipsi habere debeant teloneum in predicta villa de omnibus mercandisi ibi venientibus tam tempore nundinarum quam in singulis mercatis ejusdem ville per cartam domini regis, ita quod iidem burgenses in predictis nundinis et mercatis semper habere solebant quendam servientem suum ferentem virgam et pixidem ad colligendum predictum teloneum, predictus abbas per ballivos suos die Veneris proxima post Clausum Pasche anno xliiij°. in nundinis predictae ville ipsos impedivit ad capiendum et colligendum predictum teloneum.’ For the abbot’s bailiffs took from John Beneyt, sergeant of the said burgesses deputed to collect the toll, his rod and box<sup>3</sup> and broke them, and did the same to Geoffrey Fyn, another of their sergeants, thus preventing them from collecting the toll. ‘Et proferunt cartam domini regis nunc, que testatur quod idem dominus rex eis concessit et confirmavit quod ipsi inperpetuum libere capiant et habeant totum teloneum infra villam S. Ivonis et extra in omnibus locis tam tempore nundinarum ejusdem ville quam alio tempore, sicut iidem burgenses illud teloneum melius, plenius et liberius

<sup>1</sup> Cartul., ii. 67–69. The annual rent was assigned by Edward II. to his brother and to others (ibid., iii. 22–30; Year Books, 14 Edw. III., ed. Pike, 127).

<sup>2</sup> Cal. of Charter Rolls, i. 379 (translation in Griffith’s Records of Huntingdon, 17): in consideration of £20 of increment to be paid by them yearly with their customary farm, the burgesses are granted all the toll within the vill of St. Ives and without in all places, both during the time of the fairs and at other times, as the burgesses used to have it before the king took it into his hands.

<sup>3</sup> Toll-box.

perceperunt antequam dominus rex illud cepisset in manum suam'; and they claim damages of £100. The abbot asserts that he ought to collect all the toll during the first week of the fair by virtue of a charter of the king; and that the burgesses of Huntingdon are in seisin of the right to collect toll at all times without hindrance except during the said week. Judgment: since the said burgesses complain of a personal trespass of the bailiffs and do not show that the abbot prevents them from taking toll, they are in mercy for their false claim.<sup>1</sup>

In 1286 the burgesses of Huntingdon claimed that their bailiffs ought to collect toll at the fair, carrying black rods in their hands. The abbot admitted that they had the right to collect toll at the gates of St. Ives, but not elsewhere.<sup>2</sup> These 'collectors,' or 'bailiffs of the toll of Huntingdon,' took their oath of office on the day when the fair was proclaimed. In the last quarter of the thirteenth century there were usually nine of them, but during the reign of Edward II. the fair rolls mention four bailiffs of Huntingdon and four or six sub-bailiffs.<sup>3</sup> In 1363 a patent recites that whereas the fair of St. Ives has not been held for twenty years or more, owing to the absence of foreign merchants, and therefore the burgesses of Huntingdon have not collected any toll at St. Ives, and for this and other reasons are unable to pay the ancient farm of £43 with the annual increment of £20 payable for the said toll, the king pardons the arrears of the increment and remits the payment thereof in the future, until the fair shall be fully held.<sup>4</sup> Again in 1442 the burgesses complain that for a long time they have derived no profit from the toll at the fair of St. Ives '*eo quod nulle hujusmodi ferie pluribus annis preteritis ibidem tente fuerunt, nec aliqui mercatores hujusmodi illuc accedunt nec adiu accesserunt set se inde penitus retraxerunt*,' yet the burgesses have been compelled to pay to the king £20 annually for the said toll. Therefore Henry VI. orders an inquest to be held to determine whether this is true, and when and why the merchants ceased to attend the fairs of St. Ives.<sup>5</sup>

The bishop of Ely also claimed certain rights and profits during

<sup>1</sup> P.R.O., Curia Regis Roll 168, m. 9, 44 Hen. III.; a similar suit was tried in 43 Hen. III. (Abbreviatio Plac., 148).

<sup>2</sup> Cartul., iii. 56, 57; Plac. de quo War., 306. In an inquest '*ad quod damnum*,' 1293, the jurors say that it would not be to the damage of the king to grant a weekly market at St. Ives to the abbot of Ramsey, '*quia dominus rex et ballivi sui de Huntingdon nomine predicti regis adeo plene capiunt tolnetum ex consuetudine per totum annum in villa de S. Ivone sicut in villa de Huntingdon*' (Brit. Mus., Vesp. A. xviii., ff. 87 d., 88).

<sup>3</sup> Below, pp. 10, 37, 56, 67, 73, 89.

<sup>4</sup> Griffith, Records of Hunt., 45, 46.

<sup>5</sup> P.R.O., Patent Roll 20 Hen. VI., p. 2, m. 11d.



the fair, notably the right to have a sergeant or bailiff bearing a rod, who should receive amercements and 'attachments' of the bishop's men or homagers; and he asserted that every boat belonging to such men need pay only a penny as stallage. There was evidently much friction between the bishop of Ely and the abbot of Ramsey regarding these and other matters.<sup>1</sup> In 1320, the chronicler of Ramsey tells us, John Hotham, bishop of Ely and chancellor of Edward II., obtained from the king the right to have a fair at Ely beginning on Ascension day and lasting forty days, 'pro feria abbatis apud S. Ivonem minuenda et adnullanda,' and the bishop caused the sheriff of Huntingdonshire to proclaim at the fair of St. Ives that the merchants should not remain there after Ascension day. Soon after, in the same year, the abbot appeared before parliament at Westminster and exposed his grievances to the magnates of the realm, stating that by grant of King Henry (Henry I.) he had a fair there during the eight days after Easter, that by virtue of a royal charter he and his predecessors also farmed from the king 'the residue of the fair as long as it should last,' and that the fair ought not to be limited (as regards its duration), nor was it limited when the residue was in the king's hands. Thereupon after the matter had been considered by Edward II. and his council 'with great labour and expense,' the grant of the bishop of Ely was revoked. 'Meanwhile the said abbot defended his said fair viriliter et vi armata.'<sup>2</sup>

Again in 1327 the abbot complained that 'whereas he hath ancient charters of the king of England to hold a faire at St. Ive' for twenty<sup>3</sup> days, the bishop holds a fair at Ely on the eve of Ascension day 'which is the best time of the fair of St. Ive'; and a writ of chancery was issued against the bishop to answer the abbot's complaint.<sup>4</sup> We do not learn what the result of this conflict was.

In Henry III.'s time the fair of St. Ives began on Monday after Easter and continued about four weeks.<sup>5</sup> Under his two successors it usually began on the second Tuesday after Easter<sup>6</sup> and lasted from three to six weeks.<sup>7</sup> During the reign of Edward II. it usually lasted forty days, closing on the eve of Pentecost, but at some of the fairs

<sup>1</sup> Below, pp. 32, 74, 82; *Chronicon Abbat. Rames.*, 391, 399.

<sup>2</sup> *Ibid.*, 350-51; *Rot. Parl.*, i. 336.

<sup>3</sup> *Sic.*

<sup>4</sup> *Rot. Parl.*, ii. 439.

<sup>5</sup> Above, p. xxviii; Varenbergh, *Relations diplomat.*, 220.

<sup>6</sup> The day after the old fair of the abbot ended.

<sup>7</sup> Below, pp. 10, 37, 56, 67, 73, 83, 89, 91, 93, 102, 106.

the court seems to have held no sessions until long after the day when the fair was formally opened or proclaimed.<sup>1</sup>

Even if we make allowance for the annual farm of £50 paid by the abbot to the king, and for the toll collected by the bailiffs of Huntingdon, and for the amercements assigned to the bishop of Ely, the fair was doubtless profitable to the abbot of Ramsey. In 1252 the abbot asserted that the fair was established for the sustentation of twenty monks.<sup>2</sup> Its profits were £101 in 1207 and £180 in 1211.<sup>3</sup> The main sources of revenue were rents of stalls, houses, and booths and the perquisites of the court. The latter amounted to £2 0s. 9d. in 1295, £5 19s. 6d. in 1312, and £3 8s. 9d. in 1317.<sup>4</sup> The stallage yielded £7 11s. 8d. in 1278, and the rents of houses and booths (including tronage) £82 0s. 4d. in 1286.<sup>5</sup>

During the fair the frontages of many of the houses were at the disposal of the abbot and yielded high rents, especially those near the river Ouse.<sup>6</sup> Traffic in wares was not allowed in the rear of the houses (at the backs, 'in arreragiis') except by special licence; all sales had to be made at the frontages, which constituted 'the body of the fair.'<sup>7</sup>

It is difficult to obtain information regarding the topography of St. Ives in the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries. The fair was held in Bridge Street,<sup>8</sup> one of the two principal communities or

<sup>1</sup> Below, pp. 93, 106. The Hundred Rolls, 7 Edw. I., ii. 605, say that the abbot has a 'feria ubi terminus ad finiendum non est prefixus nisi quamdiu mercatores moram facere volunt.' It was probably desirable to make the time of the fair include Ascension day and the week before Pentecost; and the fair may have been formally proclaimed on Tuesday after the Close of Easter (the beginning of 'the residue' of the fair which formerly belonged to the king) to maintain the abbot's rights over the whole of that residue, but the merchants came, and the actual business of the fair began, later.

<sup>2</sup> P.R.O., Curia Regis Roll 146, m. 10.

<sup>3</sup> Cartul., i. 231, iii. 216.

<sup>4</sup> Computed from the estreats at the end of the plea rolls of those years.

<sup>5</sup> Below, pp. xlii, li.

<sup>6</sup> Rot. Hund., ii. 605; Cartul., i. 287, 292, ii. 68; P.R.O., Curia Regis Roll, 146, m. 10 d. In P.R.O., Court Roll 178/95, there are many grants of messuages and rows of houses, 14 Edw. I.—34 Edw. III., with the clause 'frons vero tempore ferie domino reservetur'; in some grants the rear premises ('frons cum arreragiis') are also reserved for the abbot's use. The frontages of ten messuages were reserved for the prior of St. Ives in 7 Edw. I. (Rot. Hund., ii. 605).

<sup>7</sup> Below, pp. 2, 7, 12, 21, 56, 66, 78, 93.

<sup>8</sup> It abutted on the bridge across the Ouse and is called in the records 'Vicis,' 'Vicis Pontis,' 'Strata S. Ivonis,' or 'Regia Strata.' The Hundred Rolls, ii. 605, say that the abbot had a fair in 'Strata S. Ivonis,' in which there were eighty-three tenants or messuages. Our plea rolls (pp. 33, 36, 75, 107) often mention 'the Twertway,' which corresponds to our modern 'Cross Lane,' and may have been identical with the present Broadway in St. Ives; it was adjacent to Bridge Street (P.R.O., Court Roll 178/95,



townships constituting the rural manor of Slepe or St. Ives. The other community was the Green ('Grena'),<sup>1</sup> which, like Bridge Street, had a separate presentment jury at the fair and rendered watch service in the same manner as Bridge Street did. Rows of booths and stalls were erected in Bridge Street bearing the names of the various trades, towns, and nationalities (skinners, spicers, butchers, ironmongers, the men of Lincoln, York, Coventry, Ypres, Frenchmen etc.).<sup>2</sup> Many of the abbot's manorial tenants in the neighbouring townships were bound to bring bundles of rods to St. Ives and make hurdles for the walls between the booths.<sup>3</sup> Beer, oats, and fish were sold from boats in the river.<sup>4</sup>

Merchants came there to traffic chiefly in hides, wool, and cloth.<sup>5</sup> During the thirteenth century the fair was regarded by Englishmen and foreigners as one of the most important in England, ranking with those of Boston, Winchester, and Stamford.<sup>6</sup> Grosseteste classes it with the fair of Boston.<sup>7</sup> He says, 'Your robes buy at St. Ives,' and we know that Henry III. sent his tailor there for that purpose.<sup>8</sup> It was frequented by many merchants from the Continent, especially from the Netherlands and France,<sup>9</sup> and it attracted the citizens of London,<sup>10</sup> but apparently not a number

mm. 3 d., 8 d.). There were evidently booths and stalls here and elsewhere outside the main highway running over the bridge (below, p. xli).

<sup>1</sup> Probably the present Green End. In some of the Ministers' Accounts in the Public Record Office, Woodhurst and Old Hurst are also entered on the rolls of Slepe manor.

<sup>2</sup> Below, pp. xxxix-li, and Index, 'rows.'

<sup>3</sup> 'In nundinis S. Ivonis claudent villate de Houghtone et de Wythone medium parietem in ordine Franc[orum] contra Leycestriam et facient cleyas ad aperturas seldarum de Leycestria versus aquilonem, et colligent virgas ad idem ubi provisum fuerit a ballivo abbatis' (Cartul., i. 366). See also *ibid.*, i. 290, 301, 347, 358, 369, 385.

<sup>4</sup> Below, pp. xxxix, 19, 32, 74, 85.

<sup>5</sup> Wine is also often mentioned in our rolls (below, Index, 'wines').

<sup>6</sup> See Liber Albus, ed. Riley, 228, 419; Liber Cust., ed. Riley, 65; Riley, Memorials, 154. Attendance at the fairs of St. Ives, Boston, Lynn, Winchester, and Stowe was a reasonable esoin in the portmanmoot of Leicester (Records of Leic., ed. Bateson, i. 33). As a mart St. Ives is ranked with London and Winchester in the statutes of the Hanse of London (Warnkönig, Fland. Rechtsgesch., i. app., 82). In 1257 the chief English markets of the men of Douai for the sale of cloth were the fairs of Stamford, St. Ives, Boston, Winchester, and Northampton (Varenbergh, Relations diplomat., 220-21). The fairs of St. Ives, Boston, Winchester, and Northampton are also named for their importance in Cal. of Patent Rolls, 1232-47, p. 239.

<sup>7</sup> The profits of the fair of Boston in 8 Edw. I. (total £289; from the fair court £40) indicate that it was then more important than the fair of St. Ives. See Cal. of Inquests post Mortem (Rolls Series), ii. 211.

<sup>8</sup> Walter of Henley, Husbandry, ed. Lamond, 145; Patent Rolls, 1216-25, pp. 372, 435-6. For the cloth-dealers of Leicester at St. Ives fair, see Records of Leic., ed. Bateson, i. 95.

<sup>9</sup> Below, pp. xlvii-l, 3, 9, 10, 26, 69, 90, 91, 93.

<sup>10</sup> Below, pp. 19, 28, 40, 62-64.

great enough to cause the closing of the husting court, as at the time of the fairs of Boston and Winchester.<sup>1</sup> Already in the reign of Edward II., however, the plea rolls seem to indicate that the importance of the St. Ives mart was waning,<sup>2</sup> and probably the decline was more marked under Edward III., owing to the establishment of the staple system in England and to the Hundred Years' War.<sup>3</sup>

The chief officers of the fair were a steward and several bailiffs.<sup>4</sup> There was also a warden or keeper of the fair, usually a monk, who sometimes intervenes on behalf of the abbot.<sup>5</sup> Moreover, our rolls mention a clerk of the court and from two to five alnagers of canvas. Various brokers negotiated sales, but there is no evidence indicating that they were officials of the fair like those of the staple.<sup>6</sup> A constabulary force was provided by St. Ives and twelve neighbouring townships or manors of the abbot. Each of these villis was expected to provide one or two constables and from two to eight men for the night-watch, while each house in Bridge Street and in the Green provided one watchman.<sup>7</sup>

In the time of Edward I. the fair court sat daily except on Sunday, but the sessions were less frequent under his successor. A plaint begun or entered at one session was usually tried on the following day or at the next session. Professional pleaders ('narratores' or 'prelocutores') and attorneys were frequently employed.<sup>8</sup> The

<sup>1</sup> P.R.O., Assize Roll 1291, m. 7; Cal. of Letter Book A, ed. Sharpe, 3; Riley, Memorials, 637; Borough Customs, ed. Bateson, i. 246.

<sup>2</sup> The sessions of the court are less frequent than in the time of Edward I., and fewer cases are tried.

<sup>3</sup> Above, p. xxx.

<sup>4</sup> Below, pp. 8, 10, 32, 37, 38, 42, 48, 56, 61, 63, 73 etc. The number of bailiffs was not fixed. Seven are named at the head of the roll of 1291, and this was not far from the average number; but there seem to have been only three in 1317. Some of them served many successive years; for example, Wallis appears on our rolls from 1287 to 1302, Wistow from 1287 to 1300, and Boys from 1291 to 1317. The bailiffs sometimes acted as attorneys or sureties (below, pp. 5, 7, 12-14, 34, 35, 47).

<sup>5</sup> Below, pp. 15, 17, 24, 40, 56; cf. Pleas in Manorial Courts, ed. Maitland, 160.

<sup>6</sup> Statute 27 Edw. III., st. ii., c. 22. For the clerk, alnagers, and brokers, see below, Index. Damages assessed by the court were often paid to the clerk.

<sup>7</sup> P.R.O., Court Roll 178/94, m. 1d.: 'Omnes de Vico Pontis venerunt cum armis et preceptum est quod de qualibet domo sit unus per noctem vigilans tempore ferie.' See also below, pp. 11, 12, 35, 41, 56, 73, 75, 89.

<sup>8</sup> Below, pp. 7, 26, 28, 30-35, 54-66, 70-72, 81-83. Some of those most frequently mentioned are Richard of St. Ives, William of Fulletby, William Mauger, William of Stow, and Richard Peche. They often also acted as sureties. For example, Richard of St. Ives, who is called 'narrator' as well as 'prelocutor,' appears as a surety (pp. 32, 34, 35, 56, 58). For pleaders and attorneys, see Borough Customs, ed. Bateson, ii. pp. clii-clv, 10-16; Pleas in Manorial Courts, ed. Maitland, 135; Pollock and Maitland, English Law, 2nd ed., i. 211-17.

merchants attending the fair were active in declaring the law and in finding verdicts.<sup>1</sup> The two juries of Bridge Street and the Green made presentments regarding breaches of the assize of bread, the lack of water in the courtyards,<sup>2</sup> the obstruction of highways, failure to remove filth from the streets, and other nuisances. These juries were much concerned about the great influx of harlots, who were often harboured by barbers.<sup>3</sup> Otherwise the plea rolls chronicle little regarding the frivolities of the fair, except that the merchants were terrorised by the carolling of their fellows in 1312 and imperilled by merry-andrews in 1324.<sup>4</sup>

There was much litigation in the court, ranging from trifling personal squabbles to important commercial suits, and a wide latitude was allowed as to the kinds of cases which might be tried; many of them, for example, related to the recovery of rents for houses in St. Ives, and to debts contracted or trespasses committed in places remote from St. Ives. The ordinary penalty imposed by the court for trespass and other offences was an amercement; abjuration of the vill is mentioned in a few cases of petty larceny,<sup>5</sup> but jurisdiction over offences involving loss of life or limb doubtless belonged to the king or to the royal judges.<sup>6</sup> The most interesting actions, those of contract, together with the whole subject of the administration of the law merchant, are reserved for future consideration.

<sup>1</sup> Below, pp. 17, 18, 24-30, 33-35, 44, 50, 76, 90 etc. For some remarks on the 'communities' of merchants mentioned in these cases, see *Pleas in Manorial Courts*, ed. Maitland, p. 134.

<sup>2</sup> Probably as a safeguard against fire.

<sup>3</sup> Below, pp. 11, 14, 16, 18, 41, 48, 74, 75, 106. One entry, p. 84, indicates that the continental practice of using bath-houses as brothels was not unknown at St. Ives. See Hüllmann, *Städtewesen*, iv. 70, 71.

<sup>4</sup> Pp. 92, 107.

<sup>5</sup> Pp. 38, 42, 53.

<sup>6</sup> In a charge of theft (pp. 48, 49) the steward acts 'as if at the suit of the king.'





## APPENDIX I.

### <sup>1</sup>CURIA DE PEPOUDRES<sup>2</sup> [TORKSEY, C. 1238].

Item dicunt quod due curie semper fuerunt et adhuc sunt in villa de Torkesay, quando necesse fuerit, pertinentes ad dominium de Torkesay. Et consuetudo et usus est dicte curie tenende in hac forma. Una curia<sup>3</sup> que vocatur pepouderous tenta erit bis in die et de die in diem, quando necesse fuerit ante prandium et post prandium pro mercatoribus et forinsecis transeuntibus ad habendum cognicionem de convencionibus, contractibus, transgressionibus, debitis, tam transeuntibus<sup>4</sup> xl. s. quam infra, et querelis et plegiis aquietandis et consimilibus ubicumque fuerint facta. Et querens et deffendens vel unus vel alius possunt habere duo essonia ante apparenciam et post apparenciam si voluerint. Et si aliquis attachiatus sit per bona sua alicui respondendi in aliquo placito, non debet currere in defaltam nisi fuerit in villa quando bona sua fuerint attachiata, set bona sua retenta erunt quousque venerit vel rationabiliter premuniri poterit ad veniendum et ad respondendum parti. Et post diem datum ad veniendum et non venit tunc potest procedere ad defaltam de die in diem et distringi<sup>5</sup> per dicta catalla et per alia catalla si inventa fuerint quousque venerit. Et si sit premunitus in forma predicta et non venerit infra annum et diem, tunc debet ballivus appreciare vel vendere dicta bona et dare parti pro debito suo vel convencione fracta vel transgressionem sibi facta vel consimilibus per visum hominum, et residuum bonorum suorum tenere et custodire ad opus suum quousque venerit salvo<sup>6</sup> domino amerciamentis suis. Similiter si venerit et sit attinctus in curia et bona sua commorantur in manu ballivi per unam quindenam post placitum terminatum, tunc debet ballivus preciare et vendere in forma predicta et dare parti tantum quod recuperavit vel dicta bona in precio salvo<sup>6</sup> semper domino amerciamentis suis. Et eciam si aliqua bona sint

<sup>1</sup> An extract from a customal preserved in the British Museum, Cottonian Charters, ii. 14, which appears to have been compiled not long after 1238. It gives the finding of a jury regarding the liberties and customs of Torksey, a borough in Lincolnshire. Henry III., having granted the manor of Torksey to John Balliol in 1238 (cf. Cal. of Patent Rolls, 1232-47, p. 206), orders the sheriff of Lincolnshire to determine by inquest what the customs of the borough were. Later matters (of the fourteenth century) are added in the MS. There is another copy of the customal in Brit. Mus., Domit. xv., f. 152 b.

<sup>2</sup> MS. 'pepoudr'. This heading is in the margin of the membrane.

<sup>3</sup> The other court was the burghmote, which was held weekly on Monday.

<sup>4</sup> MS. 'transeuncia.'

<sup>5</sup> MS. 'distringere.'

<sup>6</sup> Sic.

attachiata que non sunt tenenda post attachiata,<sup>1</sup> appreciantur<sup>2</sup> et manifeste ponantur ad vendicionem, et denarii sic recepti debent commorare in manu ballivi per unam quindenam in forma predicta, et post quindenam elapsam quod denarii tradantur querenti in forma predicta. Et si deffendens inveniatur plegeos<sup>2</sup> parti respondendi, tunc sint bona appreciata et liberata plegiis, ita scilicet<sup>2</sup> quod si deffendens sit attinctus vel convictus de aliquo quod plegii respondeant de dictis bonis vel de precio et quod ballivus teneat bona vel precium in forma predicta de plegiis. Et si deffendens inveniatur plegeos de dictis bonis et postea non vult ad dictam curiam venire, sint dicti plegii districti de curia in curiam ad habendum deffendentem ad curiam, et quod respondeant de illo quem<sup>3</sup> manuceperunt vel de precio. Et si deffendens vadeat legem suam, potest facere eam cum sua sexta manu. Et si placitat ad inquisitionem, capta erit de mercatoribus forincecorum et intrinsecorum tunc in villa existencium.<sup>4</sup> Et nullus manens in Torkesay seu terras vel tenementa habens in Torkesay tenetur venire ad dictam curiam de pepouderous nec debet placitari nec amerciari in dicta curia nisi voluerint<sup>2</sup> de bona voluntate sua, set attamen possunt placitare in dicta curia nisi<sup>5</sup> in forma subscripta.

<sup>1</sup> MS. 'attachiat'.

<sup>2</sup> Sic.

<sup>3</sup> MS. 'qui.'

<sup>4</sup> MS. 'existenc'.

<sup>5</sup> Either 'nisi' is superfluous or 'non' is omitted before 'possunt.'

## APPENDIX II.

<sup>1</sup> ROTULUS DE STALLAGIIS <sup>2</sup> ANNO W. ABBATIS <sup>3</sup> X<sup>o</sup>. PER WALTERUM  
CLERICUM ET GALFRIDUM DE SWYNEF' [A.D. 1278].

### Naves cum servisia.

De Henrico de Bethe <sup>4</sup> xl. d.  
De Waltero le Fermer xl. d.  
De Reginaldo de Cotinham xl. d.  
De Alano de Lidgate xl. d.  
De Mariota Helming xl. d.  
De Willelmo Raven xl. d.

### Naves cum avena.

De Johanne de Kakerowe xvij. d.  
De Johanne le Palmer xvij. d.  
De Ricardo de Croylond xij. d.  
De Ada Brun xvij. d.  
De Radulfo de Wytlesheye xij. d.  
De Johanne Alred xvij. d.  
De Gilberto de Swaviseye viij. d.

### Naves cum frisco pisce et salso.

Friscus  
piscis.

{ De Galfrido Coin xvij. d.  
De Ricardo Prest xvij. d.  
De Henrico de Overe xij. d.  
De Ricardo Kateline xij. d.  
De Willelmo Gop xij. d.  
De Hugone Dunch xvij. d.  
De Egidio de Swaviseye ij. s. dedit argentum dei.<sup>5</sup>  
De Willelmo Clerico ij. s.  
De Radulfo de Ely xvij. d.  
De Johanne filio Stephani vj. d.  
De Johanne Huloyt de Well' argentum dei contra venellam Ade Donel.

<sup>1</sup> British Museum, Addit. Roll 34783, a single membrane; the entries are in two columns. Endorsed: 'Rotulus de stallag' de anno ix<sup>o</sup>. et x<sup>o</sup>.'

<sup>2</sup> MS. 'stallag'.

<sup>3</sup> William de Gomcestre, abbot of Ramsey.

<sup>4</sup> Or 'Beche.'

<sup>5</sup> This seems to mean that he gave earnest money when he hired the stall.

## Mercerii sub muro lapideo et domo Ivonis Clerici.

De Petro Mercatore ij. s. dedit argentum dei sub domo I. Clerici.  
 De eodem pro secunda placea ij. s. argentum dei sub domo I. Clerici.  
 De eodem pro tercia placea ij. s. argentum dei sub muro lapideo.  
 De Rogero de Rakehethe ij. s.  
 De Willelmo de Lindesheye ij. s.  
 De Willelmo de Hotton' ij. s.

Specirii.<sup>1</sup>

De Roberto de Coventre vj. d.  
 De Henrico de Hunteton' iiij. s.  
 De Roberto de Bedeford' iiij. s.  
 De Simone de Walaston' xvij. d.  
 De Willelmo de Pomfreyt ij. s.  
 De Simone de Spalding' ij. s.  
 De Willelmo de Fletebrigg' xx. d.  
 De Alano de Waynflet viij. d.  
 De Nicholao le Enveyse vj. d.

Baterii.<sup>2</sup>

De Waltero Potario iiij.s. vj. d.

## Meremium.

De Galfrido Raven xij. d.  
 De Matheo filio Arnulfi xij. d.

Hucha<sup>3</sup> cum avena.

De Ricardo de Parteneye iiij. d.  
 De Willelmo Roket iiij. d.  
 De Willelmo de Egerston iiij. d.  
 De Ada de Egerston iiij. d.  
 De Philippo le Grater iiij. d.  
 De Lambekine iiij. d.

## Ferratores.

De Ricardo de Jakel' xvij. d.  
 De Alexandro de S. Ivone xiiij. d.  
 De Johanne de Waltham xvj. d.  
 De Johanne de Mordon' xx. d.  
 De Johanne de Phrippelawe xix. d.

## Carnifices.

De Rogero Lomb ij. s.  
 De Willelmo Kilning ij. s.

<sup>1</sup> MS. 'specir'.<sup>2</sup> MS. 'bater'.<sup>3</sup> Hutch or booth MS. 'huch'.



De Ricardo de S. Botulfo ij. s.  
 De Johanne de Jernemut' ij. s.  
 De Waderoue vj. d.  
 De Ricardo Paternoster.

Pedewyn'.<sup>1</sup>

De Galfrido de Sywell' xij. d.  
 De Thoma Karlak vij. d.  
 De Ricardo Wadefoul xij. d.  
 De Petro de Creston'<sup>2</sup> xiiij. d.  
 De Thoma de Greston' xij. d.  
 De Ricardo Swan xij. d.  
 De Nicholao de Stanton' xv. d.  
 De Johanne de Hilton' xiiij. d.  
 De Hugone de Paxton' xij. d.  
 De Laurencio Scot vj. d.  
 De Radulfo de Cestreforde vj. d.

## Stalla cum pane in Vico Pontis et alibi.

De Thoma de Norhampton' vj. d.  
 De Ricardo Pistore vj. d.  
 De Christiana de Len pro ij. stallis iij. s.  
 De Emma de Jernemut' ijs. vj. d.  
 De Matilde de Norhampton' iij. d.  
 De Hugone de London' vj. d.  
 De Johanne le Smerekernere xij. d.  
 De Alano de Buntingforde iij. d.  
 De Mariota de Stanford' iij. d.  
 De Edmundo de S. Edmundo pro pastillo <sup>3</sup> vj. d.  
 De Radulfo Russel pro j. mensa piscis xvij. d.  
 De Willelmo Stokf' xvij. d.  
 De Ricardo de Anemore xij. d.  
 De Roberto de Bexwell' xij. d.

## Coci in Vico Pontis et juxta aquam.

De Simone de Offorde pro ij. placeis v. s.  
 De Rogero de Gretingge pro j. placea ij. s. vj. d.  
 De Ada de Jernemut' ij. s.  
 De Roberto de Hadenham vj. d.  
 De Matheo de S. Edmundo vj. d.  
 Contra domum June Saleman. De Simone Purroli de S. Edmundo  
 argentum dei.

<sup>1</sup> Meaning not obvious.<sup>2</sup> Sic.<sup>3</sup> Pastry.

## Cissores et retonsores panni.

- De Johanne Grene de Stanf' xvij. d.  
 De Johanne Kokewold xvij. d.  
 De Waltero le Flemming xvij. d.  
 De Willelmo de Ely xv. d.  
 De Henrico de Stanford' xv. d.  
 De Johanne Russel xvij. d.  
 De Ricardo Pamfelet x. d.  
 De Thoma de S. Ivone v. d.  
 De Johanne Scrivink de Braban pro j. pede <sup>1</sup> contra domum H. Clerici  
 versus fereratum <sup>2</sup> argentum dei ij. s.

## Aurifabri.

- De Rogero de la Wadehalle vj. d.  
 De Willelmo le Mazerer iiij. d.

## Trave.

- De quatuor paribus de travis <sup>3</sup> ij. s. viij. d.  
 De sutoribus et saccis de Hereford' ix. d.

Summa receptarum <sup>4</sup> vij. li. iiij. s. j. d. } Summa summarum portata-  
 Summa de argento dei vij. s. vij. d. } rum (?) <sup>5</sup> vij. li. xj. s. viij. d.  
 Unde in expensis hospicii xxxiiij. s. iiij. d. ob. Liberati <sup>6</sup> Hugoni de  
 Swyney' per talliam cx. s. x. d. quadrans. Item per aliam talliam  
 argenti dei vij. s. vj. d. Summa vij. li. xj. s. vij. d. ob. quadrans.

<sup>1</sup> MS. 'ped'.

<sup>2</sup> Reading doubtful; perhaps for 'ferreria,' smithy or farriery.

<sup>3</sup> A trave; see the Glossary.

<sup>4</sup> MS. 'rec'.

<sup>5</sup> MS. 'ptatf'.' Perhaps the scribe intended to write 'per totum.' <sup>6</sup> MS. 'liberat'.

## APPENDIX III.

(m. 1.) <sup>1</sup> DE DOMIBUS ET SELDIS LOCATIS IN FERIA S. IVONIS ANNO  
DOMINI J. ABBATIS <sup>2</sup> PRIMO [A.D. 1286].

Curia quondam Ricardi Lomb ad pedem pontis.

Arreragia.

Prima camera.

Secunda camera.

Alia curia ejusdem Ricardi.

Prima camera. De Roberto le Treyere ij. s.

Secunda. De Nicholao le Paysteler de Shutwold' ij. s.

Tercia. De Johanne de Queye ij. s.

Quarta. De Ricardo de Molesheye ij. s.

Quinta.

Sexta.

Curia quondam Christine Gut.

Arreragia.<sup>3</sup>

Prima camera.<sup>3</sup>

Secunda.<sup>3</sup>

Curia quondam Willelmi de Dunstapel'.<sup>4</sup>

Arreragia.

Camera.

Curia quondam Flamani versus aquam.

Arreragia. De Reymundo Aubegey iiij. s.

Prima camera.

Secunda camera. De Willelmo de Notingham iiij. d.

Camera juxta semitam. De Waltero de Swafham ij. s.

Alia camera. De Alexandro de Novo Mercato iiij. s.

Tercia.

Quarta. De Thoma de Blyton' iiij. s. vj. d.

Quinta. De Elya de Eynesbourn iiij. s.

Domus juxta aquam. De eodem iiij. s.

<sup>1</sup> British Museum, Addit. Roll. 34784, two membranes, joined into one strip; the entries are in two columns. The abbot has the rents of the houses, booths, and 'rows' during the fair; see above, p. xxxii.

<sup>2</sup> John de Sautre, abbot of Ramsey.

<sup>3</sup> Some words appear to have been erased in the blank space which follows.

Curia quondam domini G. de Shutthorp.<sup>1</sup>Arraragia.<sup>1</sup>

Prima camera.

Secunda.

Tercia.

## Curia domini abbatis.

Nova aula. De Rogero Pryde xij. s. iiij. d.

Vaccaria. De Rogero de Lodelawe xij. s.

Alia camera. De Ricardo de Ledebyr' et Waltero Kylpek x. s.

Boveria.

Stabula.

Odene.<sup>2</sup> De Stephano le Tylere xij. s.

Dayeria. De Petro de Lodelawe xv. s.

Granarium. De Ricardo Pistore x. s.

Grangia frumentalis. De Roberto Dageres vj. s. viij. d.

Coquina.

Stabula. De Petro de Shrobebyr' xij. s.

## Curia quondam Tancreti.

Prima camera. De Nicholao de Novo Castello iiij. s.

Secunda { De Fretheryco le Frysny iiij. s.  
De relucro<sup>3</sup> iiij. s.

Tercia. De Roberto de Parys vj. s.

Stabula. De Hugone de Todenham iiij. s.

## Curia quondam Alycie Donel.

Arreragia. De Laurencio de Geselham vj. s.

Camera. De Copyn Baterel ij. s. De Willelmo Fenekelestele ij. s. vj. d.

Coquina. De Johanne Gyffard' ij. s. vj. d.

Alia camera. De Willelmo de Keten' ij. s.

Secunda. De Alano Rydel et Ricardo de Pyryho v. s.

Tercia. De Reginaldo de Walsyngham v. s.

Ordo<sup>4</sup> domorum et seldarum versus campum.

Apertura. De Julyana de Lond' ij. s.

Prima. De Gilberto Cosyn v. s.

Secunda. De eodem v. s.

Tercia. De Johanne de Borham ij. s.

Quarta. De Hugone de Massyngham ij. s.

Quinta. De eodem ij. s.

<sup>1</sup> Sic.<sup>2</sup> A threshing-floor.<sup>3</sup> Meaning not obvious.<sup>4</sup> This word seems to mean 'row'; cf. above, p. xxxiii n. 3.

Sexta. De Rogero Draweswerd' iij. s.  
 Septima. De Radulfo de Cadewald' iij. s.  
 Octava. De Thoma de Lyndeseye iij. s.

## Ordo domorum versus campum.

Domus Johannis Ballard'.  
 Alia domus ejusdem.  
 Domus abbatis. De Ricardo Poyntel x. s.  
 Domus J. Ballard'. De eodem Ricardo v. s.  
 Domus abbatis. De eodem Ricardo.  
 Alia domus ejusdem.  
 Selda ejusdem. De Ricardo de Lyncoln' ij. s.  
 Domus W. le Moynhe. De Roberto de la Pole xl. s.  
 Alia ejusdem.  
 Tercia ejusdem. De Johanne Mutteyl xl. s.  
 Domus W. de Eltysle.  
 Domus abbatis. De Johanne de Boloynhe xxx. s.  
 Domus elemosinarii. De Willelmo Norreys xxx. s.  
 Domus W. Baldewyne. De Willelmo de Val xxx. s.  
 Domus abbatis. De Philippo Wyterel xxx. s.  
 Alia ejusdem.  
 Domus Amycie de Houtton'. De Johanne de Baston' ij. s. vj. d.  
 Alia ejusdem.  
 Domus Radulfi Raven. De Ada West vij. s.  
 Domus abbatis. De Ricardo Levesone vj. s.  
 Domus Alycie Parmentarie. De Adam<sup>1</sup> West vij. s.  
 Domus Henrici de Ba. De Ada West vij. s.  
 Domus Ricardi Sutoris.  
 Domus Christine Baldewyne.  
 Domus J. de Houtton'.  
 Alia ejusdem.  
 Tercia ejusdem. De Thoma Crepe de Norhampt' iiij. s.  
 Domus Nicholai Legge. De Waltero de Lond' iij. s.  
 Domus Roberti in Angulo. De Ricardo le Weyte iij. s.  
 Domus Godefridi Steyk. De Johanne Steyk xvj. d.  
 Domus Gilberti Ape.  
 Domus Henrici de Ba.  
 Domus Galfridi de Rames'.  
 Domus S. Woderoue. De Alycia de Lyncoln' iiij. s.  
 Domus J. de Houtton'. De Johanne le Seler ij. s.  
 Alia ejusdem. De Alycia et Agnete de Brampton' iij. s.  
 Domus elemosinarii. De Willelmo Swanag' de Lond' iiij. s.  
 Domus Agnetis Mauger.  
 Domus J. de Houtton'. De Simone le Weyte de Stanf' vj. s.

(m. 2.)

<sup>1</sup> Sic.



Domus J. Aylmar. De Johanne Scot iij. s.  
 Domus Matildis ad Puteum. De Hugone ad Crucem de Lond' v. s.  
 Domus J. Prepositi. De Roberto le Boueyre <sup>1</sup> iiij. s. vj. d.  
 Selda Hugonis Cuyt. De Thoma de Gernemuta ij. s. De Willelmo de  
 Wyke ij. s.  
 Domus Hugonis Cut. De Willelmo de Keten' xvj. d.  
 Domus Petri Mercatoris. De Johanne de Waltham xij. d.  
 Alia ejusdem. De Ricardo de Arundel sutore ij. s. vj. d.

Ordo pellipariorum incipit a parte ecclesie.

Prima. De Galfrido Godchep v. s.  
 Secunda. De eodem v. s.  
 Tercia. De Willelmo Mynot ij. s. vj. d.  
 Quarta. De Radulfo Fraunceys ij. s. vj. d.  
 Quinta. De Simone de Hemmegrave ij. s. vj. d.  
 Sexta. De Waltero de Bradefeld' ij. s. vj. d.  
 Septima. De Thoma de Wysebech' ij. s. vj. d.  
 Octava. De Johanne Fraunceys ij. s. vj. d.  
 Nona. De Willelmo Minot ij. s. vj. d.  
 Decima. De Johanne de S. Edmundo ij. s.  
 Undecima.  
 Duodecima.

(m. 1, 2nd  
col.)

Curia quondam W. de Stowe.

Arreragia. De Ricardo Levesone iiij. s.  
 Prima camera. De Johanne le Venur ij. s.  
 Secunda. De Allexandro S. Martini ij. s.  
 Tercia. De Galfredo de B[ro]mpton' ij. s.  
 Quarta.  
 Quinta.

Pistrinum abbatis.

De Willelmo ad Fontem viij. s.

Curia quondam W. de Eltisle.

Arreragia }  
 Camera. } De Johanne de Boluynhe xij. s.  
 Coquina.

Curia ultra aquam.

Prima camera }  
 Secunda }  
 Solarium } De Willelmo Priur vij. s.  
 Subsolarium }  
 Pistrinum.

<sup>1</sup> Or 'Boneyre.'

## Ordo domorum et seldarum versus aquam.

Prima. De Jordano Godchep v. s.

Secunda. De eodem v. s.

Tercia. De eodem v. s.

Ordo Franccorum<sup>1</sup> versus campum.

j. . . . . vij. s. vj. d.

[The numerals 2 to 14 follow with 7s. 6d. opposite each ; then 15 to 24 with nothing opposite.]

Lyncoln' contra Bernerl'.<sup>2</sup>

j. . . . . x. s.

[The numerals 2 to 24 follow with 10s. opposite each.]

xxv. De Willelmo Munt viij. s.

xxvj. De Galfrido Band viij. s.

xxvij. De Radulfo de Histon' viij. s.

xxviiij. De Jacobo de Pulsted' viij. s.

xxix. De eodem viij. s.

xxx. De Nicholao le Nevyle viij. s.

## Ordo seldarum de Coventre.

[The numerals 1 to 13 follow with nothing opposite them.]

xiiij. Arreragia quondam Ade Donel.

xv. De Galfrido de Colyn iij. s.

[The numerals 15<sup>3</sup> to 30 follow with nothing opposite them.]

## Curia sub aula lapidea.

Prima camera.

Secunda. De Henrico de Bytham ij. s.

Tercia. De Maryota Frowe ij. s.

Quarta. } De Oseberto de Crowethorp x. s.  
Quinta. }

Sexta. De Johanne Slyngebotere v. s.

Septima. De Petro de Nortfolch' iij. s. vj. d.

Octava. De Thoma Bongrant iij. s.

Nona. De Willelmo Noreys vj. s. vj. d.

Decima. De Ricardo de Berle et R. Dolt vj. s.

[A blank space for the two numerals omitted.]

xij. De Rogero de Geyton'. } iij. s.  
xiiij. De eodem. }

[The numerals 15 to 20 follow with nothing opposite them.]

<sup>1</sup> Cf. above, p. xxxiii, n. 3.<sup>2</sup> Barnwell (?).<sup>3</sup> 15 is repeated.

(m. 1 d.)

Ordo domorum et seldarum versus aquam.

Prima. De Roberto de Torneye v. s.

Secunda. De eodem Roberto v. s.

iiij. De Galfrido de Stowe v. s.

iiiij. De eodem v. s.

[The numerals 5 to 13 follow with 'dimidia marca' opposite each  
then 15 and 16 with nothing opposite them.]

Domus prioris.

Domus abbatis.

Domus R. de Houtton'.

Domus W. de Broutton'.

Alia ejusdem.

Domus abbatis. De Reymundo Aubegeys xl. s.

Domus W. Hyldegar. De Willelmo Parys xl. s.

Domus abbatis. De Henrico de Giselmeam xl. s.

Domus M. Fyn. De Matheo de Araz xl. s.

Domus H. Sterne. De Nicholao de Lo xl. s.

Aula lapidea. De hominibus de Ipre x marce.

Domus H. de Huntynge'. De Johanne Persun xv. s.

Domus Sporesmeth'. De Henrico de Lewe xxxvj. s.

Domus abbatis. De Johanne de Bethe<sup>1</sup> xl. s.

Domus R. Cupere. De Petro Centmars xx. s.

Ordo seldarum liberti.<sup>2</sup>

Prima.

ij.

iiij.

iiiij.

v. De Jacobo ate Well'

vij.

vij.

c. s.

[The numerals 8 and 9 have been erased.]

Domus R. filii Allexandri.

Domus R. Paternoster. De Johanne ad Aquam viij. s.

Alia ejusdem.

Domus J. Ballard'.

Domus W. Hen[ne]may. De Goldyng xx. s.

Alia ejusdem. De Elena Smeltysmouht v. s.

Domus J. de Byrewe. De Ricardo Longo xx. s.

Domus R. Clerici.

Domus prioris.

Alia ejusdem.

<sup>1</sup> Or 'Beche.'

<sup>2</sup> Sic.

Tercia ejusdem.  
 Domus abbatis. { De Waltero Welekyn xij. s. iiij. d.  
                           { De relucro de Radulfo Poyntel x. s.  
 Alia ejusdem. De Ricardo de Undele v. s.  
 Tercia ejusdem. { De Lamberto de Len ij. s. vj. d.  
                           { De relucro xvj. d.  
 Selda elemosinarii. De Ada de Cruce Roys iij. s.  
 Domus ejusdem. De Rogero le Mustarder ij. s.  
 Domus abbatis. { De Henrico le Peyntur iiij. s.  
                           { De relucro ij. s.  
 Domus J. de Houtton'. De Johanne Fox x. s.  
 Domus abbatis.  
 Alia ejusdem. De Willelmo de Thyrynygg' v. s. vj. d.  
 Tercia ejusdem.  
 Quarta ejusdem. De Willelmo de Sutbyr' xvj. s.  
 Quinta. De Willelmo Boues iiij. s.  
 Domus J. Maryot.  
 Domus elemosinarii.  
 Domus prioris.  
 Alia ejusdem.  
 Tercia ejusdem.  
 Domus elemosinarii.  
 Alia ejusdem.  
 Domus W. Wygar. De Johanne Coleman viij. s.  
 Selda ejusdem.  
 Domus Thome de Erhyth'.  
 Domus Andree de Dene.  
 Domus R. Kyl.  
 Alia ejusdem. De Johanne de Beston' iij. s.  
 Domus J. de Rydon'. De Henrico de Hal' iiij. s. vj. d.  
 Domus J. de Houtton'. De Willelmo de Oxon' iij. s.  
 Domus Godefridi Ape.  
 Alia ejusdem.  
 Domus J. de Hyrst.  
 Domus Alani Hostitarii.<sup>1</sup>  
 Domus Henrici Tannatoris. De Nicholao Tannatore xij. d.  
 Alia ejusdem. De Radulfo de Houtton' vj. d.  
 Domus sacriste.

Curia quondam W. de Houtton'.

Arreragia. De Philippo Vyterel. }  
 Prima camera. De eodem. } xx. s.  
 Secunda de Nicholao de Lo iiij. s.  
 Solarium.

<sup>1</sup> For 'Hostilarii' or 'Hostiarii'

Solarium.

Coquina.

Camera. De Nicholao de Lo iiij. s.

Alia camera. De eodem iiij. s.

Stabula. De eodem iij. s.

Alia stabula.

De curru.<sup>1</sup>

De Willelmo Makesore liij. s. iiij. d.

De tronagio.<sup>2</sup>

De Thoma le Balauncer xij. s. iiij. d.

m. 1 d.,  
2nd col.)

Ordo speciariorum <sup>3</sup> incipit a parte ecclesie.

- j. De Roberto de Parys v. s.
- ij. De eodem v. s.
- iiij. De Roberto Bane iij. s.
- iiij. De Johanne de Barnat iij. s.
- v. De Ricardo P'rdom <sup>4</sup> iiij. s.
- vj. De Willelmo de Berton' iij. s.
- vij. De Roberto Lord iij. s.
- vij. De Hamone de S. Edmundo iij. s.
- ix. De Rogero Russel iij. s.
- x. De eodem iij. s.
- xj. De Henrico de Bedeford' ij. s.

[There is nothing opposite the numerals 12-14, 16-18.]

- xv. De Willelmo le Cotylher viij. d.
- xix. De Dymounter x. s.
- xx. De Waltero le Poter x. s.

Ordo Ebor' contra speciariorum.<sup>3</sup>

[The numerals 1 to 19 follow with nothing opposite them.]

- xx. De Waltero le Poter v. s.

Ordo Francorum incipit a parte ecclesie.

[The numerals 1 to 12 follow with 7s. 6d. opposite each, and they are bracketed with the words 'de hominibus de Bellaco'; then 13 and 14 with 7s. 6d. opposite each, and 15 to 19 with nothing opposite.]

- xx. De Willelmo de Gomecestre ij. s. vj. d.

[The numerals 21 to 24 follow with nothing opposite.]

<sup>1</sup> This seems to be the 'carrus,' or cart for portage, which is mentioned in P.R.O., Curia Regis Roll 146, m. 10.

<sup>2</sup> The trone was farmed. See below, p. 90.

<sup>3</sup> MS. 'speciar.'

<sup>4</sup> Probably for 'Prodom.'



Ordo de Bernel'.<sup>1</sup>

[The numerals 1 to 9 follow with 10s. opposite each.]

x. De Johanne Everard' x. s.

[11 to 18 with 10s. opposite each.]

xix. . . . . viij. s.

xx. De Ed' de Syphone x. s.

[21 and 22 with nothing opposite.]

xxij. De Roberto de S. Edmundo viij. s.

xxiij. De eodem viij. s.

xxv. De Ada de Nedham viij. s.

xxvj. De eodem viij. s.

xxvij. De Roberto de Maddyngel viij. s.

xxviij. De eodem Roberto viij. s.

xxix. De Nicholao de Hynton' viij. s.

xxx. De eodem viij. s.<sup>2</sup>

Vacant.

(m. 2 d.,  
2nd col.)

<sup>1</sup> Or 'Beruel'.

<sup>2</sup> The total of all the rents was £82 0s 4d.



## APPENDIX IV.

(f. 40.)      <sup>1</sup>THE CUSTOMES AND ORDRE OF V. PORTES AND THEIR  
MEMBRES TAKEN OUTT OF DIVERSE CUSTUMALLS . . . .

(f. 46.)  
Howe a  
stranger  
should be  
attached.

[Cap. 28.] Also yf anye stranger dwell withoutt the liberties of the v. portes and owe anye monye uppon anye cause moved within the v. portes, whereby anye freman or resciant have anye accion personall to the sayd fornyer, the sayd fremen or rescyant shall strayght waye goo to the baylyffe serjante and geve hym is fee, that is iiij. d., for to attache the sayd fornyer in suche accion as he intendethe to pursue. And when the sayd serjante hath his fee, the sayd freman or rescyant shall go to the kynges levetenaunte shewyng his griffe, as is aforesaid, and also shall enter his playnte as sone as he can, for because the sayd defendant is fugityfe the plaintiff shall not be bound to enter his playnte but as sonne as he can. And the defendant beyng retorned somoned in suche accion where the somons lyeth, yf he make defalte att the daye of the somons he shalbe attached and shall fynd ij. sufficient suerties within the libertie to answere and dischargde the sayd baylif, the whiche suertie the sayd baylif shall bryng to the next courte uppon his peryll and enter theire names. And yf the partie can nott fynd suerties and make defalte at the daye of the attachement retornable, then the attachement to be forfeited to the corporacion as aforesaid yf no essoyne be caste uppon the attachement. And where suerties be found upon the attachement, yf they come nott they shalbe amerced ether of theym att iij. s. iiij. d., because they come nott to the courte and acknowledge theymselfes to be suerties, whiche amercementes shalbe to thuse<sup>2</sup> of the towne. And if he att the attachement retornable [or]<sup>3</sup> els att the daye of the essoyne caste upon the attachement is ajorned<sup>4</sup> unto<sup>5</sup> the defendant come nott, proclamacion shalbe made as is aforesaid; and if he then come nott the plaintiff shall recover the thýng demaunded in maner and forme as afore is rehersed. And where the same stranger hathe no landes to be somoned by nor goodes to be attached theire, he shalbe upon a capias

<sup>1</sup> British Museum, Addit. MS. 28530. The preamble states that these customs, which had been reduced to uniformity in 20 Henry VII., by the mayors, bailiffs, jurats, and town clerks of the Cinque Ports with the assent of the warden, were revived and augmented by Sir Thomas More, Baron Hales, and officers of the ports in 19 Henry VIII. The copy of this 'general customal' in the British Museum is of the time of Edward VI.

<sup>2</sup> Thuse = the use.

<sup>3</sup> Words in brackets throughout these extracts are not in the MS.

<sup>4</sup> Summoned to appear on a specified day.

<sup>5</sup> Apparently an error for 'and.'

directed to the sayd serjante arestid by the bodye to answeare to the sayd accion and to remayne in prison, oneless he fynde suertie within the towne which wilbe bound in recognisanco to answeare the some wherein the defendant so arrested shalbe condempned. And if the sayd stranger or fornyer cannott fynde no suertie nor pledge, yf he will demand a courte of pipowders he shall have it graunted hym in maner and forme as hereafter declared of courtes pipowders howe they shalbe holden.

Strangers  
arested and  
cannot pro-  
cure suertes  
may have  
court of  
pipowders.<sup>1</sup>

(f. 49 b.)  
Of monye to  
be attached  
in another  
man's  
handes.

[Cap. 43.] And if annye freman or resident of the same v. portes or members be indetted to anye in the forreyne and the same fornyer in likwyse be indetted to anye freman, the same fornyer maye attache the same so remanyng in thandes of the same freman or resydent and recover his dette in maner and forme abovesaid; nevertheles provided alwayes the same fornyer or freman or rescyant in whose hand the same somme is or doth remayne maye and every one of theym maye putt in pledges to answeare the plaintiff accordyng to the lawes and customes of the portes as aforesaid.

(f. 50.)  
Of monye  
wrongfullie  
attached  
the plaintiff  
shall make  
satisfaccion.

[Cap. 44.] And if anye freman attache any goodes or sommes of monye in thandes of any other as abovesayd and the same goodes be nott the goodes of the defendant nether suche some dothe nott remayne in thandes of the sayd freman or rescyant, he that claymeth to be owner of the same goodes or monye shall acqyte hymselfe withe wager of lawe with iij. handes and hymselfe, and the plaintiff shall make hym satisfaccion for his wrongfull attachement by the discrecion of the courte ymmediatlie to be taxed.

(f. 51.)  
Howe  
courtes of  
pipuders  
should be  
holden.

[Cap. 54.] And if annye stranger come within the liberties of the v. portes to annye towne or theire membres havyng anny cause of accion to anny freman or resciant within the sayd towne, or anny freman or rescyant havyng anny accion to the said fornyer, or one fornyer havyng accion to another, att the discrecyon of the maior and jurattes, baylie and jurattes, or elles jurattes where nether maior nor balif is chosen by elleccion, [they] shall graunte a courte of pipowders for dyvers consideracions folowyng. First if the straunger dwell so farre from the towne that he cannott aryse in the mornyng and come a foote from the place where [he] dwelleth into the commen courte, that is to saye be ix. of the cloke before none, then he to have a courte graunted hym; if he be there hymselfe and come to the maior, balyf or jurates as is aforesaid and desyre the courte of pipowders, he shall have hym graunted from daye to daye, lying downe the fees in the courte or ever itt be called, that is to witte whereof the towne clarke to have <sup>2</sup> and the serjante <sup>2</sup> and the rest to the courte to be distributed as they shall thynke best to be done. Item when the sayd stranger hathe putt in his declaracion, if he will he [may] make his attorney and go his waye, butt furste he shalbe att the furst courte hymselfe. And if the said stranger dwell so farre that he will see thend of his sute hymselfe and uppon reasonable causes considered, theire shalbe graunted to hym two courtes in one daye that is to saye one in the forenone and an other in the afternone. And uppon this courte shall neither sommons nor fre

<sup>1</sup> This marginal is in a later hand.

<sup>2</sup> Blank in MS.

delays [be allowed] but straight to proceade and mercement<sup>1</sup> etc. as is aforesaid.

Lying in the  
roode uppon  
passage  
shall have  
courte from  
houre to  
houre.

[Cap. 55.] And if there be annye bargayne made betwene freman and rescyant or stranger, the which stranger hathe or his<sup>2</sup> in a shippe in the rode tarrying for the wynd or els lyeth in the towne uppon theire passage, and the said freman have cause of accion to the said stranger or els the sayd stranger unto the sayd freman, the sayd stranger shall come to the kynges hede officer or his brethern desyryng a courte of pipowders, the which shalbe graunted if the courte see causes reasonable, uppon which considerations they maye graunte a courte from houre to houre, so that the sayd matter maye be determyned in as shorte tyme as maye be possyble.

(f. 51 b.)

Howe a  
freman  
rescyant  
maye have  
courte of  
pipowders.

[Cap. 56.] And if there be annye freman in the towne rescyant or foryner [and he] be attached uppon annye accion whiche maye be determyned in the sayd courte, and uppon the sayd attachement can fynd no suerties or sufficyent pledges butt ned must go to warde<sup>3</sup> theire to leye untyll suche tyme the matter be tried, the which should be to his undoyng, then he that is so ymprisoned maye aske a courte of pipowders, the whiche shalbe graunted hym from daye to daye. And if the freman aske the courte hymselfe att anye tyme, then he shall have his fre delays and sommons as he myght have in the commen courte.

Yf the  
defendant  
take counsell  
to have a  
daye  
graunted  
hym.

[Cap. 57.] Provided alwayes that if the courte see the defendant take counsayle, where he is lyke to lose his matter and he be nott garnyshed<sup>4</sup> and the plaintiff have his counsayle, yf the defendant aske daye to make answer to seeke counsayle, he shall have daye graunted hym uppon the consideration of the courte, for it were no reason he shuld be condempned for lack of answer.

<sup>1</sup> For 'amercement.'

<sup>2</sup> Sic, for 'is.'

<sup>3</sup> To prison.

<sup>4</sup> This word seems to mean 'prepared for defence'; see Murray's English Dict., 'garnished.'





## LOCAL COURTS

(m. 2.) <sup>1</sup>[CURIA FERIE S. IVONIS ANNO REGNI REGIS HENRICI LIIII<sup>o</sup>.]

[Curia ferie die] . . . <sup>2</sup>prox' post festum S. Johannis ante Portam  
Latinam anno supradicto.

[Robertus] <sup>2</sup> de Rok' queritur de Nicholao de Merston' de Asseburn' de detencione ex. s. in quibus ei tenetur.

Johannes de <sup>3</sup> Mercer de Asseburn' districtus primo de communitate <sup>4</sup> de Asseburn' dedit fidem etc.

Johannes Hytti de Cantebrig', Johannes Warin et Willelmus del Hole de Cantebr' venerunt et fecerunt legem Johanni de Hamerton' sufficienter. Ideo idem J. de Hamerton' pro falso clamore in misericordia, condonatur, plegius.<sup>5</sup>

De Thoma de Knaresburc' pro auxilio habendo ad recuperandum debitum suum versus Hugonem de Leylond ij. s. Alter venit et recognovit debitum quod dictus Thomas peciit versus eundem et pro injusta detencione est in misericordia ij. s., per W. Gravele.<sup>6</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Public Record Office, London, Court Roll 178/93, three membranes undated. The date of membranes 2-3, containing the record of six court days, lies between 1265 and 1275; for the last case on m. 3 d. refers to the year 49 Henry III., and there are various references to reprisals against the men of Cambridge and Lynn, but such reprisals were prohibited by the Statute of Westminster I., c. 23 (1275), and do not appear in the later rolls of St. Ives. A session of the court is held on Saturday the day of Gordian (10 May), and between 1265 and 1275 the tenth of May came on Saturday in 1270 only. That the date cannot be much later than 1270 is evident also from a comparison of this record with the rolls of 1275 and 1287 (Court Rolls 178/94, 96). The handwriting, the size of the membranes, the form of the entries and of the marginal notes, and the references to the bailiffs, all resemble those of 1275 and differ from those of 1287. On the other hand, these criteria show that m. 1 belongs to a date later than 1275. A comparison of the cases in that membrane with the list of arrears of fines in Court Roll 178/97, m. 9, indicates that m. 1 should be assigned to the year 1288, the second year of Abbot John de Sautre, and this conclusion is confirmed by the fact that the same 'ulnatores,' with one exception, appear in both rolls (below, pp. 14, 37).

<sup>2</sup> The MS. is damaged.

<sup>3</sup> Sic.

<sup>4</sup> MS. 'cōē,' a contraction which often appears in this roll. Passages in which the word is extended indicate that the proper reading is 'communitate' rather than 'communa' or 'communia.' John is distrained probably because Nicholas de Merston has failed to satisfy the court.

<sup>5</sup> No sureties are named.

<sup>6</sup> A bailiff of the court, who is charged with the collection of the amercement.

[COURT OF THE FAIR OF ST. IVES IN THE FIFTY-FOURTH YEAR  
OF THE REIGN OF KING HENRY, A.D. 1270.]

[Court of the fair] . . . after the feast of St. John before the Latin  
Gate<sup>1</sup> in the aforesaid year.

[Robert] of Roke complains of Nicholas Merston of Ashbourne touching the detention of 110s. which he owes him.

John Mercer of Ashbourne, who has been distrained a first time for the community of Ashbourne, pledged his faith [that he would appear].

John Hytty of Cambridge and John Warin and William Hole [both] of Cambridge came and made their law<sup>2</sup> sufficiently against John of Hamerton. Therefore the said John of Hamerton is in mercy for his false claim; he is pardoned;<sup>3</sup> pledge —.

From Thomas of Knaresborough, for having aid to recover his debt against Hugh of Leyland, 2s. The latter came and acknowledged the debt which the said Thomas demanded from him, and he is in mercy 2s. for the unjust detention. (William of Graveley.)

<sup>1</sup> 6 May, 1270.

<sup>2</sup> Wager of law, compurgation.

<sup>3</sup> The subject of 'condonatur' is 'misericordia' understood; the amercement is remitted.

Willelmus de Loges de Norhampton' conquerens et Willelmus Page de Bokingham defendens concordati sunt, et W. postea ponit se in misericordia iiij. s., per Willelmum Norreys.<sup>1</sup>

Johannes de Gonesteys et Gilbertus de Fouvyle primi plegii Ricardi de Fouvyle non venerunt recepturi iudicium curie super eo quod non habuerunt dictum Ricardum quem replegiaverunt, ideo in misericordia. Finis Johannis xij. d., finis Gilberti xij. d., per Willelmum de Gravele.

Clemens de Karevile retraxit se de lege quod non optulit canobum ad vendendum in arreragiis,<sup>2</sup> ideo in misericordia ij. s., per Willelmum de Gravele.

Willelmus Holdcorn, quia stetit cum communitate de Lenn' ad audiendum incopamentum Johannis le Coreyer de Lond' et postea recessit in contemptu domini abbatis et curie, in misericordia xij. d., plegius Johannes Colle. Postea venit dictus Willelmus et dixit quod non fuit de communitate de Lenn', et inde ponit se in inquisicione.<sup>3</sup>

De Petro de Aungre de Lenn' quia non habuit Tyleman quem replegiavit xij. d. De James de Cantebr' quia non habuit Willelmum de Estinor vj. d., solvit Laurencio Hundredario.<sup>4</sup> De Johanne de Well' quia non habuit Laurencium de Norwyco xij. d. De Johanne de Well' quia non habuit Radulfum de Lycham xij. d. De Thoma de Waynflet pro eodem Laurencio xij. d. De eodem Thoma pro Bartholomeo de Entingham xij. d., per J. Colle.<sup>5</sup>

Bartholomeus de Entingham de Lenn' incopatus per Johannem le Correyer de Lond' recessit a curia in contemptu domini, ideo in misericordia xij. d., per J. Colle.

Alicia de Well' conquerens et Rogerus Levediher defendens concordati sunt et dictus Rogerus ponit se in misericordia vj. d., plegii Petrus Redhod de Len et Alanus Cokayn de eodem, per Radulfum le Palefreur.

Ricardus de Fouvyle atachiatus est per meliores plegios scilicet per Willelmum de la Pole et Robertum de Meldeburn' ad respondendum Philippo Serjaunt de S. Eadmundo, et datus est dies amoris partibus usque in crastinum salvis<sup>6</sup> salvandis.

Memo-  
randum.

<sup>1</sup> A bailiff of the court, who is charged with the collection of the amercement.

<sup>2</sup> In the St. Ives rolls this word is usually written 'arr' or 'arreragiis.'

<sup>3</sup> For the inquest see below, p. 4.

<sup>4</sup> A bailiff.

<sup>5</sup> Colle is a bailiff who will collect these fines.

<sup>6</sup> 'Salvis' is repeated.



William de Loges of Northampton plaintiff and William Page of Buckingham defendant make concord, and afterwards William [Page] puts himself in mercy 4s. (William Norris.)

John de Genestes and Gilbert de Foville, first pledges of Richard de Foville, did not come to receive judgment of the court for not producing the said Richard whose pledges they were. Therefore they are in mercy: John's fine, 12d.; Gilbert's fine, 12d. (William of Graveley.)

Clement of Carville withdrew from his law, [by which he was to prove] that he did not offer canvas for sale at the backs<sup>1</sup> [of the houses]; therefore he is in mercy 2s. (William of Graveley.)

William Holdcorn is in mercy 12d., because he stood by the community of Lynn to hear the charge of John Currier of London and afterwards withdrew in contempt of the lord abbot and the court; pledge, John Colle. Afterwards the said William came and said that he was not of the community of Lynn, and as to this he puts himself on an inquest.

From Peter Anger of Lynn, for not producing Tyleman<sup>2</sup> whose pledge he was, 12d. From James of Cambridge, for not producing William of Eastnor, 6d., which he has paid to Lawrence Hundredor. From John of Wells, for not producing Lawrence of Norwich, 12d. From John of Wells, for not producing Ralph of Litcham, 12d. From Thomas of Waynfleet, for [not producing] the said Lawrence, 12d. From the said Thomas, for [not producing] Bartholomew of Antingham, 12d. (John Colle.)

Bartholomew Antingham of Lynn, charged by John Currier of London, withdrew from court in contempt of the lord [abbot]; therefore he is in mercy 12d. (John Colle.)

Alice of Wells plaintiff and Roger Levediher defendant make concord, and the said Roger puts himself in mercy 6d.; pledges, Peter Redhood of Lynn and Alan Cokayn of the same place. (Ralph Palfreyman.)

Richard de Foville is attached by better pledges, to wit, William Pole and Robert of Melbourn, to answer Philip Serjeant of Bury St. Edmunds, and a love-day<sup>3</sup> is given to the parties on the morrow, saving what should be saved.<sup>4</sup>

<sup>1</sup> During the fair all wares must be sold in the frontages and not in the rear of the houses.

<sup>2</sup> Tyleman the Easterling.

<sup>3</sup> A 'love-day' is a day of reconciliation; a day is given to the parties in order that they may try to come to terms in the interval.

<sup>4</sup> When a suit has been brought and pledge given, concord cannot be made without the

Rogerus Blacythemout de Cantebr' optulit se ad legem faciendam Johanni de Hamerton' cum Johanne Hytty quod non fuit presens in curia Cantebr' quando J. de Hamerton' venit ad petendum in eadem curia ij. m. argenti quos accomodaverat cuidam clerico nomine Denysio de Cantebr' et quod eadem curia nunquam deficit ei de recto.<sup>1</sup> Dictus Rogerus calumpniatus fuit de lege ratione quod dicebatur ipsum Rogerum esse de communitate Cantebr' et ibidem suum . . .<sup>2</sup> receptavit per vij. annos et amplius. Dictus Rogerus posuit se super hoc in inquisicione, que dicit quod dictus Rogerus non est ad scot et lot<sup>3</sup> nec de communitate Cant' nec debet pro eadem communitate respondere nec distringi. Quare idem Rogerus quietus recessit et dictus Johannes in misericordia.

Preceptum  
est.

Johannes le Coreer de Lond' optulit se adhuc versus Tyleman le Estreys, Willelmum de Estinor, Laurencium de Norwyco, Radulfum de Lucham et alios de communitate de Lenn'. Dicti Tyleman, Willelmus, Laurencius et Radulfus non justificant se per primos plegios et sunt melius districti. Tyleman atachiatus per ij. dolia vini, et Willelmus atachiatus per ij. paria de hoses et per ij. paria de ocreis, et Laurencius de Norwyco invenit plegios Thomam de Estinor et Radulfum de Rudham, et Radulfus de Lycham invenit plegios Amysium de Oxonia et Laurencium de Norwyco.

Amor.

Petrus Cusyn de London' queritur de communitate de Heu de placito debiti, plegii de proseguendo Robertus de Meldeburn' et N[icholaus]<sup>4</sup> de Lyuns. De dicta vero communitate de Heu Johannes de Aust, Aunsel de Pamileu<sup>5</sup> et Rogerus Meuband atachiati sunt ad respondendum per j. pannum de burneto. Et habent diem ad concordandum in crastinum.

Willelmus Motun de Sandwyco queritur de Willelmo de Hautmariage de Rom; plegii de proseguendo Jacobus de S. Ed[mundo]<sup>4</sup> et Willelmus de Wynd', plegius defendentis bona sua que atachiata sunt per Willelmum de Gravele.

<sup>1</sup> Probably Hamerton wished to make Hytty and other burgesses of Cambridge responsible for the debt which was due to him from Denis of Cambridge. Cf. *Pleas in Manorial Courts*, ed. Maitland, 145-7. For intermunicipal reprisals, see *Borough Customs*, ed. Bateson, i. 115-25, ii. p. lii.

<sup>2</sup> MS. 'hñcem' or 'hūcem,' but what it means is not obvious.

<sup>3</sup> Subject to the obligations of a burgess, especially pecuniary burdens. See Gross, *Gild Merchant*, i. 53-59.

<sup>4</sup> The MS. is torn.

<sup>5</sup> Or 'Pauuleu.'

Roger Blacythemout<sup>1</sup> of Cambridge appeared to make his law against John of Hamerton with John Hytty, [to prove] that he [Hytty] was not present in the court of Cambridge when John of Hamerton came to that court to demand two marks of silver, which he had lent to a certain clerk named Denis of Cambridge, and that the said court never failed to do right to him [Hamerton]. The said Roger was challenged as to [his right to make] his law, because it was alleged that he, Roger, is [a member] of the community of Cambridge and there received his . . . during more than seven years. As to this the said Roger put himself on an inquest, which says that he is not in scot and lot with the community of Cambridge or a member thereof, nor ought he to answer or be distrained for that community. Wherefore the said Roger withdrew quit, and the said John [of Hamerton] is in mercy.

John Currier of London again appeared against Tyleman the Easterling,<sup>2</sup> William of Eastnor, Lawrence of Norwich, Ralph of Litcham, and others of the community of Lynn. The said Tyleman, William, Lawrence, and Ralph are not justiced<sup>3</sup> by their first pledges, and they are better distrained. Tyleman is attached by two casks of wine, and William is attached by two pair of hose and two pair of leggings; Lawrence of Norwich finds pledges, Thomas of Eastnor and Ralph of Rudham; and Ralph of Litcham finds pledges, Amisius of Oxford and Lawrence of Norwich.

Peter Cousin of London complains of the community of Huy in a plea of debt; pledges to prosecute, Robert of Melbourn and Nicholas of Lyons. Of the said community of Huy John of Aust,<sup>4</sup> Ansel of Pamel,<sup>5</sup> and Roger Meuband are attached to answer by one piece of burnet,<sup>6</sup> and they have a [love-]day given them on the morrow to make concord.

William Motun of Sandwich complains of William de Haute-mariage of Rom; pledges to prosecute, James of Bury St. Edmunds and William of Wind[sor]; defendant's pledge, his goods which are attached by William of Graveley.

leave of the lord or his steward, except with a saving for all the lord's rights, especially his right to demand a fine. See Court Baron, ed. Maitland, 79, 88.

<sup>1</sup> Black-in-the-mouth (?).

<sup>2</sup> From this the modern surname 'Stradling' seems to be derived.

<sup>3</sup> They are not brought to justice; they fail to appear before the court to answer the plaintiff.

<sup>4</sup> Perhaps Oostburg.

<sup>5</sup> Pavilly (?).

<sup>6</sup> Dark brown cloth of superior quality (Murray's English Dict., 'burnet').

## Curia ferie die Veneris prox' sequenti anno supradicto.

Willelmus de Hautemariage de Rom recognovit quod tenebatur Willelmo Motum de Sandwyco in xxj. d. Ideo [per]<sup>1</sup> consideracionem curie satisfaciat ei tam pro debito quam pro dampnis Willelmi Motum in ij. s. et pro injusta detencione est in misericordia ij. s., plegius Robertus le Tayllur, per W. de Gravele.

ij. s.

Ess'.

Reginaldus le Estreys essoniat se per Henricum de Bontingford versus ballivos ferie.

Concordia talis est inter Philippum Serjaunt de S. Edmundo petentem et Ricardum de Fouvyle defendentem quod idem Ricardus [debet]<sup>1</sup> dicto Philippo xj. s. et ponit se in misericordia ij. s., plegii Gerardus de la Launde et Willelmus de la Pole, per W. Gravele.

ij. s.

Memo-  
randum.

Memorandum quod Johannes Cademan de Lenn' fuit in inquisicione isto die et fecit sacramentum cum hominibus de Cantebr' in loquela inter Johannem de Hamerton' et Johannem Hytty de Cantebr'.

<sup>2</sup> Inquisicio dicit quod Willelmus Holdcorn non est de communitate Lenn' et ideo non tenetur respondere nec distringi cum ceteris de eadem communitate, set quia due partes de bonis que habet in nundinis sunt bona Rogeri de Wytringwrth in Len', preceptum est quod ille due partes retineantur quousque dictus Rogerus veniat responsurus Johanni le Correyer de Lond'.

Prec' est.

De Alano de Weldon' et Ricardo de Clypston' ut possint vendere in arreragiis xvij. d., per Laurencium.<sup>3</sup>

xviiij. d.

De Johanne Wysedom pro eodem in curia W. Tannatoris senioris vj. d., per Richardum.

vj. d.

De Hugone filio Stephani de Hereford' pro injusta detencione duorum solidorum versus Galfridum de Askeby vj. d., per Richardum.

vj. d.

De Cecilia de Overe pro transgressione vj. d., solvit Radulfo le Palefreur.

vj. d.

Thomas de Estinor et Radulfus de Rudham non habuerunt Laurencium de Norwyco in Lenn' quem replegiaverunt. Ideo distringantur super hoc audituri iudicium eorum et dictus Laurencius melius distringatur ad respondendum J. le Coreyer de Lond'.

Prec' est.

Amisius de Oxonia et Laurencius de Norwyco distringantur venturi<sup>4</sup> ad audiendum iudicium eorum super eo quod non habuerunt Radulfum de Lycham de Lenn' quem replegiaverunt ad respondendum Johanni le Correier de Lond', et dictus Radulfus ponatur per meliores plegios.

Prec' est.

<sup>1</sup> The MS. is torn.<sup>3</sup> Lawrence Hundredor.<sup>2</sup> See above, p. 2.<sup>4</sup> MS. 'distr' ven'.



Court of the fair on the following Friday in the aforesaid year.

William de Hautemariage of Rom acknowledged that he owes William Motun of Sandwich 21d. Therefore by award of the court let him make satisfaction to William Motun for both the debt and 2s. damages, and he is in mercy 2s. for the unjust detention; <sup>1</sup> pledge, Robert Tailor. (William of Graveley.)

Reginald the Easterling essoins himself to the bailiffs of the fair by Henry of Buntingford.

This is the concord between Philip Serjeant of Bury St. Edmunds plaintiff and Richard de Foville defendant, that the said Richard owes the said Philip 11s. and puts himself in mercy 2s.; pledges, Gerard de la Loude and William Pole. (William of Graveley.)

Be it remembered that John Cadman of Lynn was on the inquest this day and made oath with the men of Cambridge in the plea between John of Hamerton and John Hytty of Cambridge.

An inquest says that William Holdcorn is not of the community of Lynn and therefore is not held to answer or to be distrained with the other men of that community; but because two thirds of the goods which he has at the fair are the goods of Roger Worlingworth of Lynn, it is ordered that these two thirds be detained until the said Roger comes to answer John Currier of London.

From Alan of Weldon and Richard of Clipston, in order that they may sell at the backs, 18d. (Lawrence Hundredor.)

From John Wisdom, for [leave to do] the same in the courtyard of W. Tanner senior, 6d. (Richard.)

From Hugh, son of Stephen of Hereford, for the unjust detention of 2s. from Geoffrey of Asgarby, 6d. (Richard.)

From Cecily of Over, for a trespass, 6d., which she has paid to Ralph Palfreyman.

Thomas of Eastnor and Ralph of Rudham did not produce Lawrence Norwich of Lynn whose pledges they were. Therefore let them be distrained to hear their judgment as to this, and let the said Lawrence be better distrained to answer John Currier of London.

Let Amisius of Oxford and Lawrence of Norwich be distrained to come to hear their judgment for not producing Ralph Litcham of Lynn whose pledges they were to answer John Currier of London; and let the said Ralph be put under better pledges.

<sup>1</sup> The damages and the amercement severally exceed the original debt.



Prec' est. Tyleman le Estreys melius atachiatus per ij. dolia et j. pipe vini ad respondendum Johanni le Correyer de Lond' [et] Willelmus de Estinor per ij. paria de hoses et ij. paria de estivalibus, et non justificant se per illam districcione[m]. Ideo preceptum est quod illa districcio teneatur et plus capiatur.

Datus est dies amoris usque in crastinum inter Petrum Cosyn de Lond' querentem et communitatem de Heu defendentem salvis salvandis.

Convictum est per juratos <sup>1</sup>

(m. 2 d.) Curia ferie die Sabbati prox' sequenti scilicet die SS. Gordiani et Epimachi anno supradicto.

vj. d. Amisius de Oxonia non habuit Radulfum de Lycham quem replegiavit ad respondendum Johanni le Correyer, ideo in misericordia vj. d., plegii Thomas de Waynflet et Thomas de Clopton', et preceptum est distringere dictum Radulfum, per Johannem Colle.

Amisius de Oxonia queritur de Radulpho de Lycham, plegii de proseguendo Thomas de Waynflet et Thomas de Clopton', et preceptum est quod distringat dictum Radulfum ad respondendum.

vj. d. De Johanne de Lundres pro suo debito recuperando vj. d., per W. de Gravele.

Prec' est. Michaelis de Halywell' queritur de Stephano de Beverle et quodam Nigello, plegii de proseguendo W. de Gravele et Robertus de Hale, et preceptum est quod dicti S. et N. distringantur ad respondendum.<sup>2</sup>

Respect'. Loquela inter ballivos ferie et Reginaldum le Estreys, qui precedenti die fecit se essoniari, ponitur in respectum usque in crastinum.

Respect'. Gerardus de Colonia optulit se ad legem faciendam quod illa ij. dolia et j. pipe vini reneys per que Petrus Aungre de Lenn' et Tyleman le Estreys atachiati sunt ad respondendum Johanni le Correyer de Lond',<sup>3</sup> et non venit armatus sufficienter secundum legem mercatorum. Quare datus est dies eidem Gerardo usque diem Lune prox' sequentem ad probandum dicta vina cum sexta manu sua per plegium Derekan Selehorn, Warini de Sumptham et Roberti de Meldeburn', salva dicto Johanni de Lond' defalta facta in probacione sua isto die quam calumpniavit.<sup>4</sup>

<sup>1</sup> MS. 'jur'. The entry is not completed.

<sup>2</sup> See below, p. 7.

<sup>3</sup> Supply 'fuerunt sua.'

<sup>4</sup> See below, p. 8.

Tyleman the Easterling was better attached by two casks and one pipe of wine to answer John Currier of London, and William of Eastnor by two pair of hose and two pair of shoes, and they are not justified by this distress. Therefore it is ordered that this distress be detained and that more be taken.

A love-day is given on the morrow to Peter Cousin of London plaintiff and to the community of Huy defendant, saving what should be saved.

It is found by the jurors —.

**Court of the fair on the following Saturday, to wit, on the day of Gordian and Epimachus<sup>1</sup> in the aforesaid year.**

Amisius of Oxford did not produce Ralph of Litcham whose pledge he was to answer John Currier, and therefore he is in mercy 6d.; pledges, Thomas of Waynfleet and Thomas of Clopton; and order is given to distrain the said Ralph. (John Colle.)

Amisius of Oxford complains of Ralph of Litcham; pledges to prosecute, Thomas of Waynfleet and Thomas of Clopton; and order is given to distrain the said Ralph to answer.

From John of London, for recovering his debt, 6d. (William of Graveley.)

Michael of Holywell complains of Stephen of Beverley and of a certain Nigel; pledges to prosecute, William of Graveley and Robert of Hale; and it is ordered that the said Stephen and Nigel be distrained to answer.

The plea between the bailiffs of the fair and Reginald the Easterling, who caused himself to be essoined on the preceding day, is put in respite until to-morrow.

Gerard of Cologne appeared to make his law that the two casks and one pipe of Rhenish wine by which Peter Anger of Lynn and Tyleman the Easterling were attached to answer John Currier of London [were his], and he did not come sufficiently equipped according to law merchant.<sup>2</sup> Wherefore a day is given to the said Gerard on the following Monday to prove six-handed<sup>3</sup> [his ownership of] the said wine, on the suretyship of Derekan Selehorn, Warin of Sumptham,<sup>4</sup> and Robert of Melbourn, saving to the said John of London the default [made] in the proof on this day, which he challenged.

<sup>1</sup> 10 May, 1270.

<sup>2</sup> We may surmise that he had not the requisite number of oath-helpers.

<sup>3</sup> He must bring five oath-helpers.

<sup>4</sup> Sompting (?).

Amisius de Oxonia queritur de Radulfo de Lycham eo quod ubi devenit plegius ejusdem Radulfi veniendi<sup>1</sup> responsurus Johanni le Correyer de Lond', idem Radulfus non acquietavit ipsum Amisium de plegiagio unde amerciatus fuit ad dampnum suum dimidie marce, et ducit sectam. Dictus Radulfus presens non sufficienter respondit. Ideo satisfaciat dicto Amisio de dampnis suis et pro transgressione in misericordia vj. d., per J. Colle.

vj. d.

Radulfus de Lucham de Lenn', incopatus per Johannem le Correyer de Lond' eodem modo quo ceteri de communitate Lenn' superius sunt incopati, venit et defendit totum, et ideo ad legem quam vadiavit in manu<sup>2</sup> dicti Johannis. Et postea quia non invenit plegios de lege Johannes petit judicium desicut non invenit plegios. Et consideratum quod cum non performavit<sup>3</sup> judicium pro convicto habeatur etc.

Distringere Thomam de Estenor, Radulfum de Rudham et Laurencium de Norwyco quod sint die Lune coram senescallo ad audiendum judicium eorum super eo quod non habuerunt quos replegiaverunt ad respondendum Johanni le Correyer de Lond', et distringere melius Laurencium de Norwyco.

Petrus Cosyn conquerens et Johannes de Aust et Aunsel de Pamilu et Rogerus Meuband de Eu defendentes concordati sunt, et dicti J., A. et R. ponunt se in misericordia vj. s. viij. d., per J. Colle.

vj. s. viij. d.

Rogerus de Wytringwrth in Lenn', cujus due partes bonorum Willelmi Holdcorn de Len sunt, nondum venit ad respondendum Johanni le Correyer de London'. Ideo consideratum est quod illa bona teneantur et dictus Rogerus melius distringatur.

Willelmus de Estinor atachiatus per vj. paria de hoses et ij. paria de estivalibus ad respondendum Johanni le Correyer de London' et nondum se justificat. Ideo preceptum est quod teneantur et plus capiatur.

Curia ferie die Lune prox' sequenti anno supradicto.

Arnulphus Scutebunt le Estreys vendidit in arreragiis sine licencia, ideo in misericordia ij. s., et dat domino abbati pro licencia vendendi ibidem xij. d., per . . .<sup>4</sup>

<sup>1</sup> MS. 'ven'.

<sup>2</sup> The defendant waged his law by placing a folded glove into the plaintiff's hand. See Pollock and Maitland, English Law (2nd ed.), ii. 203; Court Baron, ed. Maitland, 17.

<sup>3</sup> MS. 'perforũ.'

<sup>4</sup> A word is illegible.

Amisius of Oxford complains of Ralph of Litcham, for that whereas he became pledge of the said Ralph to come to answer John Currier of London, the said Ralph did not acquit the said Amisius of his suretyship, wherefore he [Amisius] was amerced to his damage a half-mark ;<sup>1</sup> and he produces suit. The said Ralph is present and does not answer sufficiently. Therefore let him make satisfaction to the said Amisius for his damages and be in mercy 6d. for the trespass. (John Colle.)

Ralph Litcham of Lynn, who was charged by John Currier of London in the same way as the others of the community of Lynn were charged above, came and denied all ; therefore he was at his law, which he waged in the hand of the said John. And afterwards since he did not find pledges for his law, John craves judgment because he did not find pledges. And it is awarded that since he has not carried out the judgment,<sup>2</sup> he is to be regarded as convicted etc.

Distrain Thomas of Eastnor, Ralph of Rudham, and Lawrence of Norwich to be before the steward [of the fair] on Monday to hear their judgment for not producing those whose pledges they were to answer John Currier of London ; and distrain better Lawrence of Norwich.

Peter Cousin plaintiff and John of Aust, Ansel of Pamel, and Roger Meuband of Eu defendants make concord ; and the said John, Ansel, and Roger put themselves in mercy 6s. 8d. (John Colle.)

Roger Worlingworth of Lynn, two thirds of whose goods belong to William Holdcorn of Lynn, has not yet come to answer John Currier of London. Therefore it is awarded that those goods be detained and that the said Roger be better distrained.

William of Eastnor has been attached by two pair of hose and two pair of shoes to answer John Currier of London and is not yet justiced. Therefore it is ordered that they be detained and that more be taken.

**Court of the fair on the following Monday<sup>3</sup> in the aforesaid year.**

Arnulph Scutebunt, the Easterling, sold at the backs without leave ; therefore he is in mercy 2s. ; and he gives the lord abbot 12d. for leave to sell there.

<sup>1</sup> Compare the case in *Pleas in Manorial Courts*, ed. Maitland, 139, where a man suffers damage (20s.) by reason of suretyship.

<sup>2</sup> The judgment that he should be at his law. He must either make his law forthwith or find sureties to do so at a future session of the court. When a man is 'ad legem,' he usually wages his law by finding sureties that he will produce compurgators.

<sup>3</sup> 12 May, 1270.



Michaelis de Halywell' venit et fecit legem sufficienter Stephano de Beverle et Nigello socio suo quod dicti Stephanus et Nigellus detenuerunt ei quinque marcas et quinque solidos a die Jovis ultimo preterito pro xj. treys ordeï sibi venditis ad dampnum dicti Michaelis xl. s. usque hunc diem. Quare consideratum est quod dictus Michaelis recuperet dictas v. m. et v. s. Et petit taxationem curie de dampnis suis et ponit W. de Gravele attornatum suum in eadem taxatione. Et dicti Stephanus et Nigellus in misericordia. Finis Stephani ij. s., plegii Rogerus Dousing et Willelmus de Barton'. Finis Nigelli ij. s., plegii Rogerus Dousing et Willelmus de Barton'. Et per predictum plegium<sup>1</sup> satisfaciant dicto Michaeli de quatuor solidis secundum taxationem curie pro dampnis suis, per W. de Gravele.

iiij. s.

Datus est dies Johanni de Hamerton' querenti et Dyonisio Clerico de Cantebr' defendenti ad concordandum usque in crastinum.<sup>2</sup>

De Ricardo de Wenge ut possit vendere pelles lanutas in arreragiis vj. d., per Laurencium Hundredarium.

De Thoma de Stafford pro j. sema<sup>3</sup> de forrura vendenda<sup>4</sup> in arreragiis xij. d., per L. Hundredarium.

xij. d.

xij. d.

De Johanne de Beverle pro transgressione xij. d., per Radulfum le Palefreur.

Maynerus de Well' convictus est quod spoliavit Willelmum de Carlel de quadam tunica in nundinis S. Ivonis pro quodam debito quod peciit versus eundem injuste. Ideo satisfaciat ei et pro transgressione in misericordia vj. d., plegius navis cum velo, per Radulfum le Palefreur.

vj. d.

De Hugone de Stafford' et Johanne filio Gatte quia vendiderunt forruram in arreragiis xij. d. ad Grenam ad instanciam Ricardi de Ewell, per Laurencium Hundredarium.

xij. d.

Datus est dies Gerardo de Colonia usque in crastinum de lege sua facienda Petro Angre de Len'.

Johannes le Correyer de Lond' optulit se versus homines de Len' superius atachiatos pro communitate Lenn', et ponitur loquela in respectum usque in crastinum.

**Curia ferie die Martis prox' sequenti anno supradicto.**

De Waltero de Clendon' pro ij. carectatis de pellibus lanutis vendendis<sup>4</sup> in arreragiis ij. s., per Laurencium Hundredarium.

ij. s.

<sup>1</sup> MS. 'predictum pleg'.

<sup>2</sup> See below, p. 8.

<sup>3</sup> For 'soma.'

<sup>4</sup> MS. 'vend'.



Michael of Holywell comes and makes his law sufficiently <sup>1</sup> against Stephen of Beverley and Nigel, his fellow, [to prove] that the said Stephen and Nigel have detained from him five marks and 5s. from Thursday last until the present day, for eleven treys <sup>2</sup> of barley sold to them, to the said Michael's damage 40s. Wherefore it is awarded that the said Michael recover the said five marks and 5s. And he craves the court's taxation of his damages and puts William of Graveley, his attorney, on that taxation.<sup>3</sup> And the said Stephen and Nigel are in mercy. Stephen's fine, 2s.; pledges, Roger Dowsing and William of Barton. Nigel's fine, 2s.; pledges, Roger Dowsing and William of Barton. And on the said suretyship let them make satisfaction to the said Michael for damages to the amount of 4s. according to the taxation of the court. (William of Graveley.)

A day is given on the morrow to John of Hamerton plaintiff and Denis Clerk of Cambridge defendant to make concord.

From Richard of Wing, in order that he may sell woolfells at the backs, 12d. (Lawrence Hundredor.)

From Thomas of Stafford, for [leave] to sell one seam <sup>4</sup> of fur at the backs, 12d. (Lawrence Hundredor.)

From John of Beverley, for a trespass, 12d. (Ralph Palfreyman.)

Mayner of Wells was convicted of having despoiled William of Carlisle of a certain coat in the fair of St. Ives for a certain debt which he [Mayner] unjustly demanded from him. Therefore let him [Mayner] make satisfaction to him and be in mercy 6d. for the trespass; pledge, a boat with the sail. (Ralph Palfreyman.)

From Hugh of Stafford and John, Gatte's son, for selling fur at the backs in the Green <sup>5</sup> at the instance of Richard of Ewell, 12d. (Lawrence Hundredor.)

A day is given to Gerard of Cologne on the morrow to make his law against Peter Anger of Lynn.

John Currier of London appeared against the men of Lynn, attached [as appears] above on behalf of the community of Lynn, and the action is put in respite until to-morrow.

Court of the fair on the following Tuesday <sup>6</sup> in the aforesaid year.

From Walter of Clandon for [leave] to sell two cart-loads of woolfells at the backs, 2s. (Lawrence Hundredor.)

<sup>1</sup> Observe that the plaintiff here makes his law.

<sup>2</sup> See the Glossary.

<sup>3</sup> William will confer with the court on behalf of Michael as to the amount of the damages.

<sup>4</sup> A load. See Du Cange, Gloss., 'sagma.'

<sup>5</sup> 'Grena,' which is often mentioned in these rolls, seems to be the present Green End.

<sup>6</sup> 13 May, 1270.

Prec' est.

Godescalcus de Alemannia burgensis Lenn' queritur de omnibus communitatibus Flandrie, plegii de prosequendo Petrus le Poleter de Lenn' et Petrus Redhod de eadem et Galfridus de Askeby. Et preceptum est quod dicte communitates distringantur ad respondendum.<sup>1</sup>

Datus est dies usque diem Sabbati Gerardo de Colonia veniendi<sup>2</sup> ad probandum illud vinum reneys esse suum quod Petrus Angre de Len' fecit hospitare<sup>3</sup> et per que<sup>3</sup> dictus Petrus atachiatus fuit ad respondendum Johanni le Correyer de Lond', et hoc cum sexta manu sua, et quod faciet ipsum Petrum quem dicit esse servientem suum venire ad dictum diem Sabbati.

Dyonisius de Cantebr' clericus atachiatus per querelam Johannis de Hamerton' venit et recognovit se teneri dicto Johanni in duabus marcis argenti, et fecit sacramentum coram senescallo in plena curia quod satisfaciat ei de eadem pecunia antequam exeat et recedat de nundinis S. Yvonis, et super hoc dictus Johannes peciit plegios. Et quia dictus Dyonisius plegios non invenit, preceptum fuit distringere Dyonisium de Cantebr' quotquot inveniri poterit.

Prec' est.

Petrus Coyfe de S. Botulfo queritur de Michaelle de Everardeville de Rom, plegii de prosequendo Thomas de la Gutere et Radulfus Aurifaber de S. Botulfo. Et preceptum est Willelmo de Gravele distringere dictum Michaellem ad respondendum.

(m. 3.)

**Curia ferie die Mercurii prox' sequenti anno supradicto.**

Johannes le Correyer de London' optulit se versus homines de Lenn' superius atachiatos pro communitate Lenn'. Dicti homines vocati fuerunt et non venerunt. Ideo preceptum est quod bona sua superius atachiata teneantur et melius distringantur.

Johannes de Hamerton' optulit se versus Johannem Hytty de Cantebrig', Johannem Warin' de eadem, Willelmum in le Hole de eadem, Rogero de S. Albano in Cantebr', atachiatos pro communitate Cant', qui vocati fuerunt et non venerunt. Ideo pro defalta in misericordia. Finis J. Hytty<sup>4</sup>, plegius navis ejus cum atyllio, et preceptum est quod teneatur et plus capiatur. Finis Rogeri<sup>4</sup>, plegius fenum et avena, et preceptum est quod teneatur et melius distringatur.

<sup>1</sup> See below, p. 9.

<sup>2</sup> MS. 'ven'.

<sup>3</sup> Sic.

<sup>4</sup> Blank in MS.

Gottschalk of Almaine, burgher of Lynn, complains of all the communities of Flanders; pledges to prosecute, Peter Poulter of Lynn, Peter Redhood of the same place, and Geoffrey of Asgarby. And it is ordered that the said communities be distrained to answer.

A day is given to Gerard of Cologne on Saturday to come to prove that the Rhenish wine is his which Peter Anger of Lynn caused to be hosted<sup>1</sup> and by which the said Peter was attached to answer John Currier of London, and [let Gerard prove] this six-handed;<sup>2</sup> and he shall cause the said Peter, whom he alleges to be his servant, to come on the said Saturday.

Denis of Cambridge clerk, attached on the plaint of John of Hamerton, came and acknowledged that he owes the said John two marks of silver, and he made oath before the steward in full court that he would make satisfaction to him [John] for the said money before leaving or withdrawing from the fair of St. Ives; and as to this the said John demanded pledges. And because the said Denis did not find pledges, order was given to distrain him as often as he may be found.

Peter Coif of Boston complains of Michael Evrardville of Rom; pledges to prosecute, Thomas Gutter and Ralph Goldsmith of Boston. And William of Graveley is ordered to distrain the said Michael to answer.

**Court of the fair on the following Wednesday<sup>3</sup> in the aforesaid year.**

John Currier of London appeared against the men of Lynn who had been attached [as appears] above on behalf of the community of Lynn. The said men were called and did not come. Therefore it is ordered that their goods, attached [as appears] above, be detained and that they be better distrained.

John of Hamerton appeared against John Hytty of Cambridge, John Warin, William Hole, and Roger of St. Albans [all three] of Cambridge, who had been attached on behalf of the community of Cambridge; and they were called and did not come. Therefore they are in mercy for their default. Hytty's fine —; pledge, his boat with its gear; and it is ordered that these be detained and more be taken. Roger's fine —; pledge, hay and oats; and it is ordered that these be detained and that he be better distrained.

<sup>1</sup> For the hosting of merchants and their goods, see Records of the Company of Hostmen of Newcastle-upon-Tyne (Surtees Soc.), Introd.; Stolze, *Die Entstehung des Gästerechts* (1901).

<sup>2</sup> He must bring five compurgators.

<sup>3</sup> 14 May, 1270.

Prec' est.

Distringē Michaelē de Everardevile de Rom ad respondendum Petro Coyfe de S. Botulfo. Postea predictus Michaelis invenit plegios ad respondendum Robertum le Moyne et Clementem de Carevile.

Respect'.

Loquela que tangit Gerardum de Colonia ponitur in respectum usque diem Sabbati.

vj. d.

De Roberto de Wysebech pro contencione inter ipsum et Petrum de Godewyc et Willelmum de Tyteleshale vj. d., solvit Radulfo le Palefreur.

vj. d.

De Roberto Herceu de Doway pro contencione inter ipsum et Hervicum Tegulatorem vj. d., per J. Colle.

Preceptum est retinere omnia que capta sunt super communitatem Lenn' et capere plus quousque veniat responsura<sup>1</sup> Johanni le Correyer de Lond' pro transgressione sibi facta.

Godescalcus de Alemannia burgensis Lenn' queritur de communitatibus de Gaunt, Peperinge, Doway, Ippe et de Insula tanquam de hominibus comitis de Flaundria, eo quod ubi idem Godescalcus duci fecisset xiiij. saccos lane precii septies viginti marcarum a regno Anglie usque Bruges in Flaundria ad negociandum inde ibidem et illam lanam hospitabatur ad domum cujusdam Henrici Thuroid' Dominica prox' post diem Cinerum anno regni regis Henrici xlix<sup>o</sup>., venerunt ballivi dicte comitis et contra pacem regni dictam lanam arestarunt et adhuc detinent. Unde idem Godescalcus pro injusta detencione lane predictae dominum regem sequebatur apud Kuenyllewrth et alibi usque nunc, per quod dominus rex dicte comitis litteras suas pluries direxit ut eidem Godescalco de predicta lana vel de precio ejusdem satisfaceret, et illa eidem Godescalco nichil hactenus facere curavit ad dampnum ejusdem Godescalci ducentarum marcarum. Et ducit sectam. Communitates supradicte presentes non defenderunt<sup>2</sup> consueta verba curie nec detencionem lane predictae nec dampnum predicti Godescalci, set pecierunt licenciam ut super isto negocio possent adnunc habere consilium et retraxerunt se. Et postea venerunt nichil defendentes contra incopamentum dicti Godescalci, set ipsi de Ippe presentaverunt quandam cartam de quibusdam libertatibus a curia regia eisdem concessis quod ipsi distringi non debent pro debito aliquo<sup>3</sup> nisi fidejussores vel principales exstiterint debitores. Per<sup>4</sup> ipsos vero de Insula venit quidam Alardus de Lu et

<sup>1</sup> MS. 'resp.' The correct reading may be 'veniant responsuri.'

<sup>2</sup> MS. 'defend'.

<sup>3</sup> MS. 'alicui.'

<sup>4</sup> Sic.



Distrain Michael Evrardville of Rom to answer Peter Coif of Boston. Afterwards the said Michael found pledges to answer: Robert Lemoine and Clement of Carville.

The action which touches Gerard of Cologne is put in respite until Saturday.

From Robert of Wisbech, for the controversy between him and Peter of Godwick and William of Tittleshall, 6d., which he has paid to Ralph Palfreyman.

From Robert Herceu of Douai, for the controversy between him and Hervey Tiler, 6d. (John Colle.)

Order is given to detain all that was taken from the community of Lynn and to take more, until they come to answer John Carrier of London for the trespass committed against him.

Gottschalk of Almaine, burgher of Lynn, complains of the communities of Ghent, Poperingen, Douai, Ypres, and Lisle as subjects of the countess of Flanders, for that whereas the said Gottschalk caused fourteen sacks of wool worth seven score marks to be brought from the realm of England to Flanders to trade with it there and hosted this wool at the house of a certain Henry Thuroid on Sunday<sup>1</sup> after Ash Wednesday in the forty-ninth year of the reign of King Henry, the bailiffs of the said countess came and against the peace of the realm arrested the said wool, and they still detain it. Wherefore the said Gottschalk by reason of the said unjust detention has sued the lord king [for relief] at Kenilworth and elsewhere until now; and the lord king has frequently sent his letters to the said countess [asking her] to make satisfaction to the said Gottschalk for the said wool or for the value thereof, and she as yet has cared to do nothing for the said Gottschalk, to his damage 200 marks. And he produces suit. The said communities were present and did not deny the customary words of court<sup>2</sup> or the detention of the said wool or the damage of the said Gottschalk, but craved leave to confer for a time touching this matter, and they withdrew. And afterwards they came and made no denial of the charge of the said Gottschalk, but the men of Ypres exhibited a certain charter of certain liberties bestowed upon them by the royal 'curia,' [which granted] that they should not be distrained for any debt unless they be sureties or principal debtors. For the men of Lisle a certain Alard of Leeuw<sup>3</sup> came and exhibited

<sup>1</sup> 22 Feb., 1265.

<sup>2</sup> They did not traverse with sufficient precision the common form allegations contained in the plaintiff's count. The words of court which a defendant denies are the common form allegations about tort and force etc. See *Pleas in Manorial Courts*, ed. Maitland, 186.

<sup>3</sup> Zoutleeuw, Fr. Léau.



ostendit cartam domini regis pro se ipso tantum quod non deberet distringi nisi fuerit principalis debitor vel fidejussor. Quidam alius nomine Petrus Blarie de eadem Insula dicit se habere cartam nullam. Ipsi eciam de communitatibus de Gaunt<sup>1</sup> et Doway pecierunt respectum usque ad diem Sabbati ad ostendendum cartas eorum quas dicunt se habere de curia regia, qui quidem dies fuit eisdem concessus. Godescalcus vero predictus<sup>2</sup> peciit iudicium de defalta predictorum mercatorum. Et datus est dies partibus usque in crastinum.

<sup>3</sup> [Manuceptores de communitate] de Ipra ad respondendum Godescalco de Alem' Johannes Braund, Dyonisius Abraham, Christ' Braund, Johannes Bardulf, Walterus de Wareston', Willelmus de Wareston'. [Manuceptores de] communitate de Peperinge, Terray de Peperinge, Thomasyn de eadem, Nicholaus de eadem, Petrus Copping [de eadem], Nicholaus de Peperinge, Thomas de Peperinge.

(m. 3 d.)

4 . . . . .

Memorandum quod Godescalcus de Alemannia burgensis Len' dat domino septimam partem de toto quod perquirere possit versus communitates de Ipre, Gaunt, Doway, Peperinge et de Insula scilicet de sexies viginti marcis quas petit pro xiiij. saccos<sup>5</sup> lane detentos ad dampnum cc. m.

(m. 1.)

<sup>6</sup> PLACITA IN FERIA S. IVONIS ANNO REGNI REGIS EDWARDI XV°. ET ANNO DOMINI J. ABBATIS<sup>7</sup> PRIMO CORAM W. DE STOWE.<sup>8</sup>

Collectores Hunt'<sup>9</sup> qui fecerunt sacramentum in aula domini abbatis ubi tempore ferie sunt placita apud S. Ivonem die Martis

<sup>1</sup> 'Peperinge' follows 'Gaunt,' but is crossed out.

<sup>2</sup> The following words are here crossed out: 'concessit respectum usque ad dictum diem Sabbati salva calumpnia sua quam calumpniavit ut supra.'

<sup>3</sup> This entry is almost illegible, and the reading of the words in brackets is doubtful.

<sup>4</sup> The charter of Ypres, dated 23 Dec., 44 Henry III., is here set forth in full, and grants other privileges besides exemption from distraint. It is also recited in full and recognised as valid in Coram Rege Roll 64, m. 33d. (Mich., 9-10 Edward I.). Cf. Patent Rolls, 1225-32, p. 460; Cal. of Patent Rolls, 1317-21, p. 24. For somewhat similar charters granted by Henry III. to St. Omer, Abbeville, Ghent etc., see Cal. of Charter Rolls, i. 441, ii. 22, 40, 44, 133; Varenbergh, Hist. des relations diplom., 128, 136, 207, 227; Rymer, Fœdera (Rec. Com.), i. 655.

<sup>5</sup> Sic.

<sup>6</sup> P.R.O., Court Roll 178/96, the proceedings of twenty-two court days, 15 April-22 May. The bailiffs mentioned in the margins of the cases printed below are Ralph de Armeston, Simon le Waleys, Thomas de Wystowe clericus, Philip Pollard, Hugh de Swineford, William Stubbard, and William Unwine. They collect fines, levy distress, summon inquests etc.

<sup>7</sup> John de Sautre, abbot of Ramsey, 1285-1316.

<sup>8</sup> Stowe is the steward of the fair.

<sup>9</sup> The borough of Huntingdon had obtained from the crown the right to collect toll at the fair. See above, pp. xxix, xxx.

a charter of the lord king for himself only, [granting] that he should not be distrained unless he be a principal debtor or a surety. A certain other man, named Peter Blairie, of the said Lisle alleges that he has no charter. The men of the communities of Ghent and Douai craved a respite until Saturday to exhibit their charters which they have, so they say, from the royal 'curia,' and that day was granted to them. The said Gottschalk however demanded judgment touching the default of the said merchants; and a day is given to the parties on the morrow.

Sureties of the community of Ypres to answer Gottschalk of Almaine: John Brand, Denis Abraham, Christian Brand, John Bardulf, Walter of Warriston,<sup>1</sup> and William of Warriston. Sureties of the community of Poperingen: Terrey of Poperingen, Thomasin of the same place, Nicholas of the same place, Peter Copping of the same place, Nicholas of Poperingen, and Thomas of Poperingen.

Be it remembered that Gottschalk of Almaine, burgher of Lynn, gives to the lord<sup>2</sup> a seventh part of all that he may recover against the communities of Ypres, Ghent, Douai, Poperingen, and Lisle, to wit, of the six score marks which he demands for fourteen sacks of wool detained to his damage 200 marks.

PLEAS IN THE FAIR OF ST. IVES IN THE FIFTEENTH YEAR OF  
THE REIGN OF KING EDWARD AND THE FIRST YEAR OF  
JOHN, LORD ABBOT, BEFORE WILLIAM OF STOW [A.D. 1287].

The collectors of Huntingdon who made oath [of office] in the hall of the lord abbot, where the pleas are [held] during the fair, on

<sup>1</sup> Warstein (?).

<sup>2</sup> The abbot of Ramsey.

proxima post Clausum Pascha anno supradicto coram H. de Swineford',  
Philippo Pollard, R. de Hale, Thoma de Wystowe ballivis ferie predictae  
et aliis quampluribus :

Henr' de Gyddinge jur'.

Rob' Bolder jur'.

Will' de Styuecle jur'.

Ric' de Hamerton' jur'.

Rad' de Stowe jur'.

Nich' fil' Stephani jur'.

Ric' de Notigham jur'.

Joh' Hostiarius jur'.

Joh' le Engleys jur'.

Jurati<sup>1</sup>  
de  
Vico. { Martinus Jamot jur'.  
Joh' de Byrewe jur'.  
Will' Wygar jur'.  
Joh' de Rydon' jur'.  
Rob' le Cupere jur'.  
Adam Gut jur'.  
Joh' Mariot jur'.  
Ric' fil' Reginaldi jur'.  
Nich' fil' Legge jur'.  
Will' Polle jur'.  
Joh' Poke jur'.

Jurati<sup>1</sup>  
de  
Grena. { Simon Scot jur'.  
Hugo Gos prior jur'.  
Will' Reve jur'.  
Rob' Baldewin jur'.  
Rog' Wygar jur'.  
Ric' Bercarius jur'.

#### Villate ad arma jurate.

Gravele, constab'.<sup>2</sup>

Elyswrth, constab' Walt' Cocus, Will' Symund, vj. vigil'.<sup>3</sup>

Cnappewell, constab' Simon Otere, ij. vigil'.

Ripton Abbatis cum Wenyton, constab' Thomas Wake, Will' de  
Merch', viij. vigil'.

Wardeboys cum Caldecote, constab'.<sup>2</sup>

Wystowe cum Parva Ravele, constab'.<sup>2</sup>

Brocton', constab' Andreas Outy, Thomas Prat, viij. vigil'.

Woldhyrst, constab' Rog' Vycary, iij. vigil'.

Wodehyrst, constab' Nich' Osebern, Thomas Sewyne, iiij. vigil'.

Hemmygford Abbatis, constab' Nich' Trappe, Will' ate Style,  
viij. vigil'.

<sup>1</sup> MS. 'jur.' In this and similar contexts in the St. Ives rolls, the word is always written 'jur' or 'jurati.' In extending the contraction I have therefore avoided the more common form 'juratores.'

<sup>2</sup> The constables are not named.

<sup>3</sup> 'Vigilatores.'

Tuesday<sup>1</sup> after the Close of Easter in the aforesaid year in the presence of Hugh of Swinford, Philip Pollard, Robert of Hale, and Thomas of Wistow, bailiffs of the said fair, and many others :

Henry of Gidding	(sworn).	Nicholas, Stephen's son	(sworn).
Robert Bolder	„	Richard of Nottingham	„
William of Stukeley	„	John Usher	„
Richard of Hamerton	„	John English	„
Ralph of Stow	„		
	Martin Jamot	(sworn).	
	John of Bury	„	
	William Wigger	„	
	John of Ridon	„	
	Robert Cooper	„	
Jurors	Adam Gut	„	Jurors
of	John Mariot	„	of
Bridge St.	Richard, Reginald's	„	the Green.
	son	„	
	Nicholas, Legge's	„	
	son	„	
	William Pole	„	
	John Poke	„	
			Simon Scott
			(sworn).
			Hugh Goss prior
			„
			William Reeve
			„
			Robert Baldwin
			„
			Roger Wigger
			„
			Richard Shepherd,,

#### Townships sworn to arms.<sup>2</sup>

Graveley : constables —.

Elsworth : constables, Walter Cook, William Symonds ; six watchmen.

Knapwell : constable, Simon Otter ; two watchmen.

Ripton Abbots with Wennington : constables, Thomas Wake, William of March ; eight watchmen.

Warboys with Caldecot : constables —.

Wistow with Little Raveley : constables —.

Broughton : constables, Andrew Outy, Thomas Pratt ; eight watchmen.

Old Hurst : constable, Roger Vickery ; three watchmen.

Woodhurst : constables, Nicholas Osborn, Thomas Swain ; four watchmen.

Hemingford Abbots : constables, Nicholas Trapp, William Stile ; eight watchmen.

<sup>1</sup> 15 April, 1287.

<sup>2</sup> These villis are manors of the abbot of Ramsey which owe watch-service at the fair of St. Ives. See Cartul. Monast. de Rames. (Rolls Series), i. 290, 301, 303, 347, 359, 385.



Hocton' cum Wytton', constab' Will' de Weston', Ric' Upetun, viij. vigil'.

Halywell cum Nydd', constab' Ric' Laweman, Will' Gere, vj. vigil'.

Grena S. Ivonis, constab' Thomas Gere, Nich' le Wyte, quilibet in propria curia.<sup>1</sup>

Vicus Pontis S. Ivonis, constab' Math' Tannator, Mart' Jamot, quilibet in propria curia.

Arm' viij. s. viij. d. De tota villata de Gravele quia nullus eorum venit cum armis die Dominica in quindenam<sup>2</sup> Pascha cum ceteris villatis patrie nichil<sup>3</sup> quia postea venerunt. De villata de Wardeboys cum Caldecote pro eodem dimidia marca, de Wystowe pro eodem ij. s., de Galfrido de Ba Arm' vj. d. pro eodem pauper, de Roberto Palmero pro eodem vj. d., de Roberto Gere pro eodem inferius.

Wal' iiij. d. De Roberto Russel pro licencia concordandi cum Johanne de Acre iiij. d., solvit.

Thomas vj. d. De Petro Broun de Lenn' pro licencia concordandi cum Adam<sup>2</sup> de Gernemut' vj. d., solvit.

Prec' est Thome Clerico.<sup>5</sup> { Galfridus de Hylton' queritur de Johanne filio Walteri de Malyns ; plegius de prosequendo bona sua, plegii defendentis S. Waleys, Salomon Scabaylle et Reginaldus Pistor.<sup>4</sup>  
Ascelinus le Tanur queritur de Radulfo le Chapman ; plegii de prosequendo bona sua et Stephanus de Walpol, plegius defendentis Ricardus le Wayte. Postea concordati sunt ita quod dictus Radulfus ponit se in misericordia vj. d., plegius Ricardus le Wayte.  
Johannes le Wayte queritur de Hamone homine Edmundi de Byry coci ; plegius de prosequendo Ricardus le Wayte, plegius defendentis bona sua.

Prec' est Waleys. Johannes de Franesham queritur de Ricardo Burdoun ; plegii de prosequendo Adam le Wayte et Thomas le Barbur, plegius defendentis Simon le Daye.<sup>4</sup>

Philippus vj. s. ij. d. { De Gilberto le Porter pro licencia concordandi cum domino Thoma Capellano de Den vj. d., solvit Philippo.  
De Philippo filio Thome de Graham pro duabus carectatis pellium vendendarum in arreragiis Petri Mercatoris ij. s. . . .<sup>6</sup>  
Semannus homo Willelmi Godard queritur de Hamone homine

<sup>1</sup> Each person is to act as watchman in his own courtyard.

<sup>2</sup> Sic.

<sup>3</sup> 'Nichil' is written over an erasure.

<sup>4</sup> An action of assault and defamation, which was tried at the next court on Saturday.

<sup>5</sup> Thomas de Wystowe.

<sup>6</sup> Four other persons are allowed to sell 'pelles in arreragiis.'



Houghton with Witton : constables, William of Weston, Richard Upton ; eight watchmen.

Holywell - cum - Needingworth : constables, Richard Lawman, William Gere ; six watchmen.

The Green, St. Ives : constables, Thomas Gere, Nicholas White ; each person [is watchman] in his own courtyard.

Bridge Street, St. Ives : constables, Matthew Tanner, Martin Jamot ; each person in his own courtyard.

From the whole township of Graveley, because none of them came with arms on Sunday<sup>1</sup> the quindene of Easter with the other townships of the countryside, nothing because they did come afterwards. From the township of Warboys with Caldecot, for the same [offence], a half-mark ; from Wistow, for the same, 2s. ; from Geoffrey of Bath, for the same (he is poor) ;<sup>2</sup> from Robert Palmer, for the same, 6d. ; from Robert Gere, for the same (see below).

From Robert Russell, for leave to make concord with John of Acre, 4d., which he has paid.

From Peter Brown of Lynn, for leave to make concord with Adam of Yarmouth, 6d., which he has paid.

Geoffrey of Hilton complains of John, son of Walter de Malines. Pledge to prosecute, his [Geoffrey's] goods ; defendant's pledges, Simon Wallis, Solomon Scabaille, and Reginald Baker.

Asselin Tanner complains of Ralph Chapman. Pledges to prosecute, his [Tanner's] goods and Stephen of Walpole ; defendant's pledge, Richard Waite. Afterwards they make concord, whereby the said Ralph puts himself in mercy 6d. ; pledge, Richard Waite.

John Waite complains of Hamon, the servant of Edmund of Bury cook. Pledge to prosecute, Richard Waite ; defendant's pledge, his goods.

John of Fransham complains of Richard Burdon. Pledges to prosecute, Adam Waite and Thomas Barber ; defendant's pledge, Simon Day.

From Gilbert Porter, for leave to make concord with Sir Thomas Chaplain of Dean, 6d., which he has paid to Philip [Pollard].

From Philip, son of Thomas of Graham, for [leave] to sell two cart-loads of hides at the backside<sup>3</sup> of Peter Chapman, 2s. . . .

Seman, the servant of William Godard, complains of Hamon, the

<sup>1</sup> 20 April, 1287.

<sup>2</sup> He is too poor to pay a fine.

<sup>3</sup> Back premises or out-building. See Murray's English Dict., 'backside.'

Prec' est  
Philippo.

Edmundi Fytyl; plegii de prosequendo Thomas le Balauncer et Galfridus le Wayte, plegii defendentis Rogerus Ulf et Edmundus Fytyl.<sup>1</sup>

Philippus  
vj. d.

De Alicia de Rowell' pro licencia concordandi cum Juliana de Eboraco super bateria vj. d., plegius Philippus Clericus.

Prec' est  
Wal'.

Robertus de Scaldeford' queritur de Thoma de London' et Juliana uxore ejus;<sup>2</sup> plegius de prosequendo Robertus de Linc', plegii defendencium Ricardus le Wayte et Johannes le Ballyf.

Curia ferie die Sabbati prox' post festum S. Marci Evangeliste.<sup>3</sup>

. . . . .

(m. 1 d.)

Johannes le Wayte queritur de Hamone homine Edmundi Fytyl super eo quod idem Hamo injuste ei detinet duos solidos argenti, et ideo injuste quod cum convenerat inter eosdem Johannem et Hamonem in ultima feria S. Yvonis preterita quod idem Hamo deserviret eidem Johanni pro tribus solidis argenti a die Mercurii prox' ante festum S. Marci Evangeliste anno eodem durantibus nundinis SS. Yvonis et Botulphi, idem Hamo deficiebat ei de convencione in feria S. Botulphi et elongavit se, ita quod dictus Johannes nullum servicium de eo habuit. Unde idem Johannes fecit ipsum Hamonem atachiari in curia domini Johannis de Vallibus,<sup>4</sup> ad quam curiam per judicium curie recuperavit dictos duos solidos et dampna sua viginti solidorum versus dictum Hamonem, que quidem dampna penitus relaxavit eidem Hamoni per sic quod dicti duo solidi eidem fuissent soluti, de quibus duobus solidis prefatus Hamon nichil hactenus persolvit nec solvere curavit. Et insuper defamavit ipsum Johannem versus quosdam mercatores, per quam defamacionem idem Johannes perdidit in mercandisis suis faciendis ad valenciam duodecim denariorum ad dampnum et vituperium suum dimidie marce. Et ducit sectam. Predictus Hamon presens defendit totum de verbo ad verbum et est ad legem, plegii legis Edmundus Fytyl et Johannes de Lafford.<sup>5</sup>

Lex.

Prec' est  
Wal'.

Thomas de Lond' et Juliana uxor ejus queruntur de Roberto de Scaldeford'; plegius de prosequendo Ricardus le Wayte, plegius defendentis Robertus de Couele.<sup>6</sup>

<sup>1</sup> They obtain licence for a concord at the next court on Saturday.

<sup>2</sup> An action of defamation, which was tried at the next court on Saturday.

<sup>3</sup> No court seems to have sat since 15 April.

<sup>4</sup> He was an itinerant justice of Edw. I. (Cal. of Patent Rolls, 1281-92, p. 690).

<sup>5</sup> See below, p. 14.

<sup>6</sup> An action of assault and defamation, which was tried on the following Tuesday.

servant of Edmund Fytyl.<sup>1</sup> Pledges to prosecute, Thomas Balancer and Geoffrey Waite; defendant's pledges, Roger Ulf and Edmund Fytyl.

From Alice of Rowell, for leave to make concord with Juliana of York for battery, 6d.; pledge, Philip Clerk.

Robert of Scalford complains of Thomas of London and Juliana, his wife. Pledge to prosecute, Robert of Lincoln; pledges of the defendants, Richard Waite and John Bailiff.

Court of the fair on Saturday<sup>2</sup> after the feast of St. Mark the Evangelist.

. . . . .

John Waite complains of Hamon, the servant of Edmund Fytyl, for that the said Hamon unjustly detains from him 2s. of silver, and unjustly because whereas the said John and Hamon covenanted at the last fair of St. Ives that the said Hamon should serve the said John for 3s. of silver from Wednesday<sup>3</sup> before the feast of St. Mark the Evangelist in that year during the fairs of St. Ives and Boston, the said Hamon broke the covenant at the fair of St. Ives and eluded himself, so that the said John had no service from him. Wherefore the said John caused him, Hamon, to be attached in the court of Sir John de Vaux,<sup>4</sup> and by the judgment of that court he recovered against the said Hamon the said 2s. and his damages to the amount of 20s. And from these damages he wholly released the said Hamon on condition that the said 2s. should be paid to him, but as yet the said Hamon has paid him nothing of the said 2s., nor cared to pay. Moreover he defamed him, John, before certain merchants, by which defamation the said John lost 12d. in carrying on his trade to his damage and dishonour a half-mark. And he produces suit. The said Hamon is present and denies all word for word and is at his law; pledges of his law, Edmund Fytyl and John of Sleaford.

Thomas of London and Juliana, his wife, complain of Robert of Scalford. Pledge to prosecute, Richard Waite; defendant's pledge Robert of Cowley.

<sup>1</sup> Futel or Fittle.

<sup>2</sup> 26 April, 1287.

<sup>3</sup> 24 April, 1286.

<sup>4</sup> He held a court during the Boston fair in his manor on the western side of Boston. See Cal. of Inquests post Mortem (Rolls Series), ii. 211.

## Curia die Lune prox' post festum S. Marci Evangeliste.

Ess'. Henricus Sutor versus Asselinum le Bonde de placito transgressionis per Stephanum de Walpal, primo, et Asselinus optulit se.

Wal' vj. d. De Ricardo Persun pro licencia concordandi cum Gregorio le Botonner de placito debiti vj. d., plegius Osbertus de Crowethorp.

Thomas vj. d. Hamon homo Edmundi Fytyl venit et fecit sufficienter legem suam Johanni le Wayte.<sup>1</sup> Ideo inde quietus et Johannes pro falso clamore in misericordia vj. d., plegii Thomas Clericus et Willelmus Mauger.

(m. 2.) Jurati de Grena dicunt quod per Hugonem de Swineford' receptate sunt meretrices in domo Petri Mercatoris. Alibi.

Arm' xij. d. Et dicunt quod Radulfus Keyse ad maximum periculum vicinorum receptavit leprosos in quadam domo sua prope vicinos et mercatores, vj. d. De Willelmo de Cornubia pro eodem vj. d.

Armest' xij. d. Item dicunt quod Nicholaus Turgys receptavit quasdam meretrices, ideo in misericordia xij. d.

Dicunt eciam quod meretricès sepius receptate sunt noctanter ad domum Willelmi Redeknave, ideo in misericordia, pauper.

Prec' est Wal'. Martinus Jamot queritur de Petro Baylolf; plegius de proseguendo Robertus le Taverner, plegius defendentis Henricus Belle.

Ulnatores canobi: Ricardus de Eylesdon', Hamo de S. Edmundo, Robertus de Schuldham, Ricardus de Bromholm. Isti fecerunt sacramentum quod<sup>2</sup> fideles domino ferie in eorum officio et in ulnando tam emptoribus quam venditoribus, et dant domino ne plures ulnatores eis associantur hoc anno iiij. s.

## Curia die Martis prox' post festum S. Marci Evangeliste.

3 . . . . .

Licet nullus mercator retroactis temporibus vendere consueverit in longa selda prioris S. Ivonis inter seldas speciariorum et domum quondam domini G. de Sutthorp canobum inter pannos laneos super

<sup>1</sup> See above, p. 13.

<sup>2</sup> Supply 'erunt.'

<sup>3</sup> An action of debt is postponed until Thursday.



**Court on Monday<sup>1</sup> after the feast of St. Mark the Evangelist.**

Henry Sutor against Asselin Bond in a plea of trespass [was essoined] a first time by Stephen of Walpole, and Asselin appeared.

From Richard Person, for leave to make concord with Gregory Botoner in a plea of debt, 6d.; pledge, Osbert of Crowthorpe.<sup>2</sup>

Hamon, the servant of Edmund Fytyl, came and made his law sufficiently against Jolin Waite. Therefore he is quit thereof, and John is in mercy 6d. for his false claim; pledges, Thomas Clerk and William Mauger.

. . . . .  
The jurors of the Green say that harlots are received by Hugh of Swinford in the house of Peter Chapman. [Entered] elsewhere.

And they say that Ralph Keyse has received lepers in a certain house of his close to his neighbours and to the merchants to the great peril of his neighbours; [fine] 6d. From William of Cornwall, for the same [offence], 6d.

Also they say that Nicholas Turgis has received certain harlots; therefore he is in mercy 12d.

They say also that harlots are often received at night in the house of William Redknaves; therefore he is in mercy; he is poor.

Martin Jamot complains of Peter Bailolf.<sup>3</sup> Pledge to prosecute, Robert Taverner; defendant's pledge, Henry Bell.

Alnagers of canvas: Richard of Elsdon, Hamon of Bury St. Edmunds, Robert of Shouldham, and Richard of Bromholm. They have made oath that they will be faithful to the lord of the fair in their office and will make honest measurement for both buyers and sellers; and they give the lord 4s. in order that no other alnagers may be associated with them this year.

. . . . .  
**Court of the fair on Tuesday<sup>4</sup> after the feast of St. Mark the Evangelist.**

. . . . .  
Although heretofore no merchant was accustomed to sell canvas with woollen cloths in the long booth of the prior of St. Ives between the booths of the spicers and the house formerly belonging to Sir G.

<sup>1</sup> 28 April, 1287.

<sup>2</sup> In Northamptonshire. Osbert was a bailiff of the borough of Northampton about 1290 (Records of Northampton, ed. J. C. Cox, ii. 556).

<sup>3</sup> Or Balliol.

<sup>4</sup> 29 April, 1287.



forisfacturam tocius canobi perdendi, concessum est ex gracia speciali fratris J. de Eton' custodis nundinarum et ballivorum ejusdem ferie quod Andreas de le Ayllehe draparius de Rothomago vendat tantummodo hoc anno v<sup>c</sup><sup>1</sup> canobi in eadem selda, ita scilicet quod idem A. futuris temporibus talem vendicionem non faciat sine licencia monachi qui pro tempore fuerit custos ferie predictae. Et ad hoc firmiter et fideliter tenendum dictus Andreas tactis sacrosanctis prestitit sacramentum, et super hoc dat domino pro licencia vendendi canobum predictum in presentibus nundinis vj. s.

Wal' vj. s.

. . . . .

Curia die Mercurie prox' ante festum Apostolorum Philippi  
et Jacobi.

. . . . .

Gilbertus le Rybaud queritur de Willelmo Russel et Waltero Clerico de Hydingham; plegius de proseguendo fides, plegius defendencium penne. Et Gilbertus optulit se et queritur de eisdem Willelmo et Waltero eo quod injuste ei detinent et non solvunt novem solidos sex denarios, et ideo injuste quod cum convenerat inter ipsum Gilbertum et prefatos Willelmum et Walterum in villa S. Edmundi in domo Alicie Coterun diē Lune prox' ante festum S. Nicholai ultimo preteritum in unum annum quod prefatus Gilbertus vendidisse debuit undecim saccos de plume,<sup>2</sup> ita quod reciperet pro sallario suo duodecim denarios pro quolibet sacco, quos quidem saccos prefatus Gilbertus tanquam coretarius<sup>3</sup> eorundem Willelmi et Walteri vendidit cuidam Johanni de<sup>2</sup> Waterbalue de Provyns; facta vero vendicione predicta idem G. credidit fideliter de sallario suo scilicet de novem solidis et sex denariis perpacari secundum convencionem, predicti Willelmus et Walterus totam dictam pecuniam ei detinuerunt et adhuc detinent ad dampnum suum dimidie marce, et ducit sectam. Predicti Walterus et Willelmus presentes defendunt omnia que fuerant defendenda de verbo ad verbum et sunt ad legem. Et quia plegios de lege facienda invenire non poterant, prefatus Gilbertus peciit judicium de ipsis tanquam de convictis tam de dampnis quam de principali. Unde consideratum est quod dicti Willelmus et Walterus satisfacient eidem

<sup>1</sup> A hundred of canvas was 120 ells. See Statutes of the Realm (Rec. Com.), i. 205.

<sup>2</sup> Sic.

<sup>3</sup> For 'correctarius,' a broker.

of Southorpe on pain of losing all the canvas, it is granted by special favour of Brother John of Eton, warden of the fair, and the bailiffs of the fair that Andrew Alley of Rouen draper may sell 600 ells of canvas in the said booth this year only, with the proviso, to wit, that the said Andrew in the future shall not make such sales without leave of the monk who at the time may be warden of the said fair. And the said Andrew took an oath on the Gospels to observe this condition firmly and faithfully, and thereupon he gave the lord 6s. for leave to sell the said canvas during the present fair.

. . . . .

Court on Wednesday<sup>1</sup> before the feast of the Apostles Philip and James.

. . . . .

Gilbert Ribaud complains of William Russell and Walter Clerk of Haddenham. Pledge to prosecute, his faith;<sup>2</sup> pledge of the defendants, feathers. And Gilbert appears and complains of the said William and Walter, for that they unjustly detain from him and do not pay him 9s. 6d., and unjustly because whereas it was covenanted between him, Gilbert, and the said William and Walter, in the town of Bury St. Edmunds in the house of Alice Coterun, on Monday<sup>3</sup> before the feast of St. Nicholas last past, a year ago, that the said Gilbert should sell eleven sacks of feathers and that he should receive as his stipend 12d. for each sack, the said Gilbert as broker of the said William and Walter sold these sacks to a certain John Waterbailie of Provins. And after the said sale had been made the said Gilbert firmly believed that his stipend, 9s. 6d., would be paid to him according to their covenant; but the said William and Walter have detained the said money from him and still detain it to his damage a half-mark. And he produces suit. The said Walter and William are present and deny all which should be denied word for word, and they are at their law. And because they cannot find pledges to make their law, the said Gilbert craves judgment against them, as against those who are convicted, both for the damages and for the principal.<sup>4</sup> Wherefore it is awarded that the said William and Walter make satisfaction to the said Gilbert and be in mercy for the unjust detention; they are poor.

<sup>1</sup> 30 April, 1287.

<sup>2</sup> His own recognisance or affidavit.

<sup>3</sup> 3 Dec., 1285.

<sup>4</sup> The principal sum claimed, the amount of the debt.

Wal'.  
Pauperes,

G. et pro injusta detencione in misericordia, pauperes. Plegius corpora eorum et postea deliberabantur per fidem utriusque.

1. . . . .

(m. 2 d.)  
Arm'. Nichil  
quia elemos'.

Presentatum est per juratos de Vico Pontis quod Avenandus receptavit meretrices, ideo in misericordia, condonatur quia elemosinarius. . . . <sup>2</sup>

Prec' est  
omnibus.

Preceptum est R. de Armeston' et socio suo et omnibus ballivis quod corpora omnium dictarum meretricium et corpora omnium aliarum meretricium, ubicunque fuerint inventa infra metas et listas nundinarum, capiantur et ducantur ad curiam et salvo custodiantur donec etc.

Thomas  
iiij. s.

Ricardus de Hyrst de Brocton', Willelmus Abbot de eadem, Simon Crane de eadem, Willelmus Everard de eadem assignati fuerunt ad vigilandum ad pedem pontis S. Ivonis et ad custodiendum cathenam et barreram ibidem, qui quidem homines nichil fecerunt, ita quod propter eorum defaultam fracta fuit per malefactores quedam selda die Lune prox' post festum S. Marci Evangeliste ad noctem et hutesium levatum, et ideo omnes in misericordia. Finis Ricardi xij. d., finis Willelmi Abbot xij. d., finis Simonis xij. d., finis Willelmi Everard xij. d.

. . . . .

#### Curia die Apostolorum Philippi et Jacobi.

. . . . .

Prec' est  
Stubard'.

Quidam qui vocatur Totte Simon fecit defensum <sup>3</sup> Thome de Blyton' de Linc' ne venderet lanas suas donec ei satisfecerit de la maletoute. Et quia dictus Totte Simon fecit tale officium sine warranto et sine licencia ballivorum ferie, preceptum est quod distringatur venire <sup>4</sup> etc. ad diem Lune.

(m. 3.)

5. . . . .

<sup>1</sup> An action of assault and defamation.

<sup>2</sup> Ten other presentments for the same offence follow.

<sup>3</sup> MS. 'defens'.

<sup>4</sup> MS. 'ven'.

<sup>5</sup> Various cases are entered on the record on Friday, but none was tried. The court did not sit on Saturday. On Monday, 5 May, two cases were tried: an action of debt for house-rent from 1256 to 1258 and an action of assault.

Pledge, their bodies ;<sup>1</sup> and afterwards they were liberated each on his [pledge of] faith.

. . . . .

It is presented by the jurors of Bridge Street that Avenand has received harlots ; therefore he is in mercy ; he is pardoned because he is poor. . . .

It is ordered that Ralph of Armston and all his fellow bailiffs shall cause the bodies of all the said harlots and the bodies of all other harlots, wherever they may be found within the bounds and lists of the fair, to be arrested and brought to the court and held in safe custody until etc.

Richard Hurst of Broughton, William Abbot, Simon Crane, and William Everard, all of the same place, were assigned to keep watch at the foot of the bridge of St. Ives and to have charge of the chain and bar there ; but they did nothing of this, and owing to their default a certain booth was broken into by evil-doers on the night of Monday<sup>2</sup> after the feast of St. Mark the Evangelist, and the hue was raised. Therefore they are all in mercy. Richard's fine, 12d. ; William Abbot's fine, 12d. ; Simon's fine, 12d. ; William Everard's fine, 12d.

. . . . .

**Court on [Thursday] the day of the Apostles Philip and James.<sup>3</sup>**

. . . . .

A certain person who is called Totte Simon forbade Thomas Blyton of Lincoln to sell his wool until he should make satisfaction to him [Simon] for the maltolt.<sup>4</sup> And because the said Totte Simon executed this office without warrant and without the leave of the bailiffs of the fair, it is ordered that he be distrained to come [to answer for his offence] on Monday.

. . . . .

<sup>1</sup> They are put in prison to await trial.

<sup>2</sup> 28 April, 1287.

<sup>3</sup> 1 May, 1287.

<sup>4</sup> See Du Cange, *Glossarium*, 'tolta,' 'malatolta.' Our text may refer to a local toll rather than to the royal maltolt imposed on wool. See *Hist. MSS. Com.*, iv. 425, 433, v. 533 ; Boys, *Sandwich*, 555-7 ; for the Continent, Espinas, *Les finances de Douai*, 242-66.



## Curia die Martis prox' post Invencionem Sancte Crucis.

. . . . .

<sup>1</sup> Convictum est per mercatores et vicinos propinquiores juratos quod Willelmus de Tylneye insultavit Johannem le Schereman verbis turpissimis vocando ipsum seductorem et latronem, sicut ei imposuit. Ideo satisfaciat dicto Johanni de dampnis suis que taxata sunt ad duos solidos et pro transgressione est in misericordia xij. d., plegii Ricardus de Eylesdon' et Ricardus le Wayte.

Arm' xij. d.

Johannes Wodefoul venit et sufficienter fecit legem suam Petro de Toting' sicut ei vadiavit ad ultimam curiam.<sup>2</sup> Ideo dictus Johannes inde quietus et Petrus pro falso clamore suo in misericordia; condonatur, plegii Willelmus de Hocton' et Ricardus Pecche, per fratrem J. ad instanciam Johannis de Hocton'.

. . . . .

(m. 3 d.)

Robertus de S. Leonardo et Radulfus de la Pole queruntur de Ricardo de Eylesdon' quod ubi iidem Robertus et Radulfus fuerant in villa S. Ivonis die Lune ultimo preterito in selda sua quam conduxerant de ballivo abbatis in rengia ubi canobum venditur cum quodam Ricardo de Bromholm ulnatore jurato ulnante canobum predicti<sup>3</sup> Roberti et Radulfi, ibi venit predictus Ricardus de Eylesdon' et impediabat dictum Ricardum de Bromholm de officio suo ulnandi et dictos Robertum et Radulfum de vendicione sua dicti canobi ad dampnum suum xl. s., et ducunt sectam. Predictus Ricardus presens defendit verba curie et petit judicium de incupamento<sup>4</sup> suo desicut iidem Robertus et Radulfus mencionem de certa summa canobi non fecerunt nec certam personam emptoris predicti canobi apposuerunt. Et consideratum est quod idem Ricardus de Eylesdon' eat sine die et quod iidem Robertus et Radulfus nichil recuperent per querelam suam, set pro falso clamore sint in misericordia. Finis Roberti condonatur. Finis Radulfi condonatur. Plegius alter alterius.

Armest'.  
Cond' per  
fratrem  
J. de Eton'.

5 . . . . .

Hugo de Swinef' queritur de Henrico Tannatore eo quod injuste ei fecit rescusum<sup>6</sup> de ij. ollis eneis et j. urceolo, non permittens ipsum Hugonem facere atachiammentum in domo ejusdem Henrici per querelam Thome filii Andree Outy die prox' post Invencionem Sancte

<sup>1</sup> This case was considered on Monday, 5 May.

<sup>2</sup> In an action of debt.

<sup>3</sup> Sic.

<sup>4</sup> Sic, for 'incopamento.'

<sup>5</sup> Two actions of assault.

<sup>6</sup> For 'rescusum.'



Court on Tuesday<sup>1</sup> after the Invention of the Holy Cross.

. . . . .

It is found by a jury of merchants and next neighbours that William of Tilney assaulted John Shearman with vile words, calling him knave and thief, as he [John] alleged against him. Therefore let him make satisfaction to the said John for his damages, which are taxed at 2s., and he is in mercy 12d. for the trespass; pledges, Richard of Elsdon and Richard Waite.

John Woodfool came and made his law sufficiently against Peter of Tooting, as he had waged it to him at the last court. Therefore the said John is quit thereof, and Peter is in mercy for his false claim; pledges, William of Houghton and Richard Peche; he is pardoned by Brother John [of Eton] at the instance of John of Houghton.

. . . . .

Robert of St. Leonards and Ralph Pole complain of Richard of Elsdon, for that whereas the said Robert and Ralph were in the vill of St. Ives on Monday last in their booth, which they hired from a bailiff of the abbot in the row where canvas is sold, and had with them a certain Richard of Bromholm, a sworn alnager, who was measuring the canvas of the said Robert and Ralph, the said Richard of Elsdon came there and impeded the said Richard of Bromholm in his office of measuring, and the said Robert and Ralph in their sale of the said canvas to their damage 40s.; and they produce suit. The said Richard is present and denies the words of court, and craves judgment as to their charge, because the said Robert and Ralph made no mention of any certain amount of canvas, nor designated any certain person as the buyer of the said canvas. And it is awarded that the said Richard of Elsdon go without a day, and that the said Robert and Ralph recover nothing by their plaint, but that they be in mercy for their false claim. Robert's fine is remitted; <sup>2</sup> Ralph's fine is remitted; <sup>2</sup> each is pledge for the other.

. . . . .

Hugh of Swinford complains of Henry Tanner, for that he [Henry] unjustly made rescue against him of two copper pots and one jar on the day <sup>3</sup> after the Invention of the Holy Cross last past, by not permitting him, Hugh, to make attachment [by the said goods] in the house of the said Henry on the plaint of Thomas, Andrew

<sup>1</sup> 6 May, 1287.<sup>2</sup> By Brother John of Eton, warden of the fair.<sup>3</sup> 4 May, 1287.

Prec' est  
Philippo de  
inq'.

Crucis ultimo preteritam in contemptum domini abbatis et ballivorum suorum ad maximum vituperium dicti Hugonis, et ducit sectam. Predictus Henricus presens defendit etc., et dicit quod nunquam ei fecit rescursum, quin promptus fuerat eidem Hugoni plegios sufficientes invenire ad standum recto unicuique conquerenti. Et quod hoc verum sit petit quod inquiretur per bonam inquisitionem.<sup>1</sup>

. . . . .

Amor.

Radulfus<sup>2</sup> de S. Leonardo et Robertus<sup>3</sup> de la Pole queruntur de Ricardo de Eylesdon'; plegius de proseguendo bona sua, plegii defendentis Johannes de Kyrketon' le schereman et Willelmus de Tylneye. Et partes petunt diem ad concordandum usque in crastinum et ponunt se in omnibus in arbitrio Bartholomei de Acre.<sup>4</sup>

Curia die Mercurii prox' post festum S. Johannis ante  
Portam Latinam.

. . . . .

Philippus  
iiij. s.

<sup>5</sup> Convictum est per mercatores et vicinos juratos quod Henricus Tannator fecit rescursum<sup>6</sup> Hugoni de Swinef' ballivo ferie sicut ei imposuit de ollis eneis et patellis. Ideo pro contemptu in misericordia iiij. s., plegii Johannes de Rydon, Robertus le Cupere, Nicholaus Legge et Hugo de Fenton'.

. . . . .

(m. 4.)

Swinef' ij. s.

Swinef' vj. d.

Quia jurati de Grena presentaverunt quod omnes de Grena habuerunt aquam in curiis suis nec fuit aliqua defalta inter homines de Grena de puteis, fossatis vel de braceatrecibus<sup>6</sup> tempore ferie, et inventum fuit die Martis prox' post Inventionem Sancte Crucis quod Hugo Cut, Johannes de Mordon' et Johannes Aylmar non habuerunt aquam et quod idem Johannes habuit unum fossatum in arreragiis ad nocumentum transeuncium et attamen braciavit contra defensum,<sup>7</sup> omnes predicti pro transgressione et jurati preter Ricardum Bercarium pro conclamento in misericordia. Finis juratorum ij. s., finis Hugonis condonatur, finis Johannis de Mordon' condonatur, finis Johannis Aylmar vj. d.<sup>8</sup>

. . . . .

<sup>1</sup> See below, p. 18.

<sup>3</sup> An error for 'Radulfus.'

<sup>5</sup> See above, p. 17.

<sup>8</sup> A similar entry follows as to the 'jurati de Vico.'

<sup>2</sup> An error for 'Robertus.'

<sup>4</sup> See below, p. 21.

<sup>7</sup> MS. 'defens'.

<sup>6</sup> Sic.

Outy's son, in contempt of the lord abbot and his bailiffs and to the great dishonour of the said Hugh; and he produces suit. The said Henry is present and denies [tort and force]<sup>1</sup> etc., and says that he never made rescue against him, but that he was ready to find for the said Hugh sufficient pledges to answer<sup>2</sup> any complainant. And that this is true he craves may be inquired by a good inquest.

. . . . .

Robert of St. Leonards and Ralph Pole complain of Richard Elsdon. Pledge to prosecute, their goods; defendant's pledges, John of Kirkton shearman and William of Tilney. And the parties crave a day to make concord on the morrow, and they submit themselves in all things to the arbitrament of Bartholomew of Acre.

Court on Wednesday<sup>3</sup> after the feast of St. John before the  
Latin Gate.

. . . . .

It is found by a jury of merchants and neighbours that Henry Tanner made rescue of pots and dishes against Hugh of Swinford, a bailiff of the fair, as he [Hugh] alleged against him. Therefore he [Henry] in mercy 4s. for his contempt; pledges, John of Ridon, Robert Cooper, Nicholas Legge, and Hugh of Fenton.

. . . . .

Whereas the jurors of the Green presented that all of the Green had water<sup>4</sup> in their courtyards and that there was no default among the men of the Green touching wells,<sup>5</sup> ditches or brewsters during the fair, and it was found on Tuesday<sup>6</sup> after the Invention of the Holy Cross that Hugh Cut, John of Morden, and John Aylmar did not have water, and that the said John [Aylmar] had a ditch at his backside to the nuisance of those passing by, and also<sup>7</sup> that he brewed contrary to the prohibition, therefore all the said persons are in mercy for their trespass and the jurors except Richard Shepherd for the concealment.<sup>8</sup> Fine of the jurors, 2s.; Hugh's fine is remitted; John of Morden's fine is remitted; John Aylmar's fine, 6d.

. . . . .

<sup>1</sup> The phrase which should be supplied after 'denies' in the St. Ives rolls is either 'tort and force' or 'the words of court.'

<sup>2</sup> Literally 'to stand to right against.'

<sup>3</sup> 7 May, 1287.

<sup>4</sup> Probably as a safeguard against fires.

<sup>5</sup> Or pits.

<sup>6</sup> 6 May, 1287.

<sup>7</sup> In the St. Ives rolls 'attamen' and 'nichilominus' are often used for 'etiam.'

<sup>8</sup> Their failure to present the said offences.

Nomina  
vinetario-  
rum.

Goldingus de Gepewyz, lagena falsa, quarta falsa, et quia fregit assisam et vendidit pro xvj. d., plegius Johannes Feynent.

Ricardus Longus de Lenn', potellus falsus et j. quarta false.<sup>1</sup>

Robertus Scot de London, potellus falsus et quarta falsa et alia quarta falsa, et quia vendidit pro xvj. d., plegius Goldingus.

Walterus Woldkyne.

Johannes Fox, potellus bonus et quarta falsa.

Willelmus le Barbur, potellus falsus et quarta bona, et quia vendidit pro xvj. d.

Naves  
cervisie.

Robertus Raven de Ely, lagena bona, potellus bonus et quartus bonus.

Johannes Cocus de eadem, lagena bona, potellus bonus et quarta bona.

Ad mandatum domini regis secundum tenorem littere rotulo presenti atachiate convocata fuit communitas Lond' cum ceteris communitatibus in nundinis S. Ivonis existentibus ad audiendum preceptum domini regis secundum novam compositionem statuti<sup>2</sup> sui tangentem<sup>1</sup> mercatores nundinas anglicanas excercentes, coram quibus lecta fuit littera predicta. Et postea per communitatem civium Lond' electi fuerunt duo de discreciore et fidelioribus civitatis ejusdem scilicet Ricardus Poyntel et Willelmus de Parys, quibus in plena curia liberatum fuit unum sigillum<sup>3</sup> de duobus sigillis custodibus ferie transmissis sub sigillo domini regis inclusis et coram dictis mercatoribus apertis, et aliud sigillum liberatum fuit in eadem curia cuidam Henrico de Leye' clerico et attornato domini Johannis de Banquell', cui dominus rex commisit sigillum mercatorum, ut patet in littera presenti rotulo atachiaata :—

<sup>4</sup> Edwardus dei gracia rex Anglie, dominus Hibernie et dux Aquitanie custodibus nundinarum S. Ivonis salutem. Cum dilectus clericus

<sup>1</sup> Sic.

<sup>2</sup> Statute of Merchants, 13 Edw. I., revising the Statute of Acton Burnell, 11 Edw. I.

<sup>3</sup> The seal for the recognisance of debts.

<sup>4</sup> This writ is on a slip of parchment attached to the roll.



## [Names of vintners.]

Golding of Ipswich: a gallon, false; a quart, false;<sup>1</sup> and because he broke the assize and sold [wine] for 16d.;<sup>2</sup> pledge, John Feynent.

Richard Long of Lynn: a pottle, false; and a quart, false.

Robert Scot of London: a pottle, false; and a quart, false, and another quart, false; and because he sold for 16d.; pledge, Golding.

Walter Woldkine.

John Fox: a pottle, true; and a quart, false.

William Barber: a pottle, false, and a quart, true; and because he sold for 16d.

[Boats for beer.<sup>3</sup>]

Robert Raven of Ely: a gallon, true; a pottle, true; and a quart, true.

John Cook of the same place: a gallon, true; a pottle, true; and a quart, true.

By order of the lord king, according to the tenor of the letter attached to this roll, the community of London and the other communities at the fair of St. Ives were assembled to hear the command of the lord king in accordance with the new form of his statute touching merchants frequenting English fairs, and the said letter was read in their presence. And afterwards the community of the citizens of London elected two discreet and true men of that city, to wit, Richard Poyntel and William of Paris, to whom in full court was delivered one of the two seals<sup>4</sup> which were sent to the keepers of the fair under the seal of the lord king and opened in the presence of the said merchants; and the other seal was delivered in the said court to a certain Henry of Leicester, clerk and attorney of Sir John Bankwell, to whom the lord king had committed the merchants' seal, as is evident from the [following] letter attached to this roll:—

Edward, by the grace of God king of England, lord of Ireland, and duke of Aquitaine, to the keepers of the fair of St. Ives greeting.

<sup>1</sup> The measures are being tested.

<sup>2</sup> Probably 16d. a gallon.

<sup>3</sup> The 'naves cervisie' were boats in which beer was sold. See Court Roll 178/96, m. 8 d.: 'ex opposito navium de Ely ubi cervisia venditur.' Cf. above, p. xxxiii.

<sup>4</sup> As was ordered by the statute. See Statutes of the Realm (Rec. Com.), i. 100. Our text helps to elucidate the meaning of this part of the statute. In 25 Edw. I. two citizens of London and a clerk of the king were deputed to receive recognisances of debts at the fair of Boston (P.R.O., Coram Rege Roll 150, m. 5).



noster Johannes de Banquell' civis London', cui commisimus sigillum mercatorum custodiendum et officium inde juxta formam statuti de consilio nostro super hoc provisum in nundinis infra regnum nostrum quamdiu nobis placuerit per ipsum vel per alium<sup>1</sup> ad hoc idoneos<sup>1</sup> quem vel quos ad hoc deputare voluerit exequendum, Henricum de Leycestr' clericum coram nobis sub ipso deputaverit ad officium predictum loco sui in nundinis predictis exequendum, vobis mandamus quod predictum Henricum loco predicti Johannis ad hoc hac vice admittatis. Mandamus eciam vobis quod de assensu communitatis mercatorum ad easdem nundinas accedencium eligi faciatis duos legales mercatores de civitate London' qui prestito sacramento, sigillo predicto quod in quodam pixide sub sigillo nostro vobis mittimus coram eis aperto et una pecia sigilli predicti eisdem mercatoribus et altera pecia prefato clerico liberatis, recogniciones recipiant juxta formam statuti nostri predicti. Teste Edmundo comite Cornubie consanguineo nostro apud Westm' xxij°. die Aprilis anno regni nostri xv°.

**Curia die Jovis prox' post festum S. Johannis ante Portam Latinam.**

. . . . .

Robertus de Langeberuwe queritur de Henrico de Bytham, et dicit quod idem H. die Martis ultimo preterito ex opposito seldarum Brabanorum in villa S. Ivonis insultavit ipsum maliciose et ipsum in quodam puteo prostravit, calcavit et male tractavit contra pacem domini abbatis ad dampnum ejusdem Roberti dimidie marce, et ducit sectam. Predictus Henricus presens defendit totum et est ad legem quam optulit facere ante recessum suum de curia, unde unus de suis purgatoribus deficiebat in lege sua facienda ratione quod nominavit Robertum ubi debuit nominasse Henricum. Et ideo consideratum<sup>2</sup> quod dictus R. inde quietus et prefatus Henricus in misericordia vj. d., plegii Adam le Wayte et Willelmus de Sadington'. Et taxata sunt dampna ad opus clerici ij. d.

Onewine,  
vj. d.

<sup>1</sup> Sic.

<sup>2</sup> MS. 'considerat' ; supply 'est.'

Whereas we have committed to our dear clerk John Bankwell,<sup>1</sup> citizen of London, custody of the merchants' seal and the office connected therewith, which, according to the provisions of the statute made by our council, is to be executed in the fairs of our realm during our pleasure by him or some other suitable person or persons whom he may wish to depute for that purpose, and whereas in our presence he has deputed Henry of Leicester clerk to execute the said office in his place; therefore we command you to admit the said Henry in the place of the said John for that purpose and in that way. We also command that, with the assent of the community of merchants frequenting the said fair, you cause to be chosen two lawful merchants of the city of London, who, having taken their oath [of office], shall receive recognisances according to the provisions of our statute aforesaid, after the said seal, which we are sending to you in a certain box under our own seal, has been opened in their presence, and one piece of the said seal has been delivered to the said merchants and the other piece to the said clerk. Witness, Edmund earl of Cornwall, our kinsman, at Westminster on the twenty-second day of April in the fifteenth year of our reign.<sup>2</sup>

Court on Thursday<sup>3</sup> after the feast of St. John before the Latin Gate.

Walter of Langbaugh complains of Henry of Bytham and says that on Tuesday last in front of the booths of the men of Brabant in the vill of St. Ives the said Henry maliciously assaulted him and threw him into a certain well<sup>4</sup> and beat and maltreated him against the peace of the lord abbot to the damage of the said Robert a half-mark; and he produces suit. The said Henry is present and denies all, and is at his law, which he offers to make before his withdrawal from the court; whereupon one of his compurgators failed in making his law, because he named Robert when he should have named Henry.<sup>5</sup> Therefore it is awarded that the said Robert be quit thereof, and the said Henry is in mercy 6d.; pledges, Adam Waite and William of Saddington. And the damages are taxed at 2d. for the use of the clerk [of the court].

<sup>1</sup> He received the custody of the seal in 14 Edw. I. (Cal. of Patent Rolls, 1281-92, p. 245). For his career, see *ibid.*, 1292-1301, p. 647; Foss, *Biographia Juridica*, 54.

<sup>2</sup> 22 April, 1287.

<sup>3</sup> 8 May, 1287.

<sup>4</sup> Or pit, perhaps a clay-pit. This phrase occurs frequently in charges of assault at St. Ives and may be a common form allegation.

<sup>5</sup> In taking the oath he substituted one name for the other.

Impositum est Ricardo de Bannebyry per ballivos nundinarum quod idem R. optulit in arreragiis unum pannum de russetto ad vendendum, unde dictus pannus atachiatu fuit quia contra statuta extra corpus ferie. Et Ricardus venit et optulit se facere legem quod nunquam dictum pannum ibidem optulit ad vendendum, dicens tamen quod quidam dictum pannum ab eodem voluit comparasse si idem R. voluerit ibidem vendidisse. Tandem quia lex periculosa est idem Ricardus pro dicto panno suo habendo dat domino xij.d., plegii Ricardus Pecche et Johannes de Kyrketon'.

Swinef'  
xij. d.

. . . . .

(m. 4 d.)

**Curia die Veneris prox' post festum S. Johannis ante  
Portam Latinam.**

<sup>1</sup> Ordinatam est per arbitrium Bartholomei de Acre, in cujus veredicto Robertus de S. Leonardo et Radulfus de la Pole querentes et Ricardus de Eylesdon' defendens se posuerunt, quod predicti Robertus et Radulfus pro contencionibus inter ipsos et prefatum Ricardum motis et econverso<sup>2</sup> dabunt dicto Ricardo quatuor solidos, et idem Ricardus pro ambobus amerciamentis ponit se in misericordia xij. d., plegius Bartholomeus de Acre.

Armeston'  
xij. d.

Prec' est  
Wal'.

Hamo Ulnator queritur de Elya Favere; plegius de proseguendo Ricardus de Walsingham, plegius defendentis tallia debiti.<sup>3</sup>

Prec' est  
Thome  
Olerico.

Hamo Ulnator queritur de Roberto Cissore; plegius de proseguendo Robertus le Chaucer, plegius defendentis Willelmus Mauger.

Radulfus de Eltyse capellanus queritur de Galfrido de Ba, eo quod ubi idem R. tradidit eidem G. et tradere fecit per quemdam Nicholaum hominem ejusdem Radulfi unum tabbardum de perso precii quinque solidorum die S. Laurencii anno regni regis E. xiiij<sup>o</sup>, in quadam domo ejusdem G. ubi manebat ex altera parte aque in quadam domo ad pedem pontis, ad custodiendum dictum tabbardum donec dictus R. in nundinis predictis negocia sua perfecit, idem G. de tabbardo predicto nunquam ei respondere voluit hucusque nec de precio ejusdem satisfacere curavit, de quo tabbardo seysitus est ad

<sup>1</sup> See above, p. 18.

<sup>2</sup> This word means 'conversely,' i.e. between him and them. Presumably there were cross actions or claims.

<sup>3</sup> See below, p. 23.

It is charged against Richard of Banbury by the bailiffs of the fair that the said Richard offered a russet cloth for sale at the backs, wherefore the said cloth was attached because it was [offered for sale] outside the body of the fair,<sup>1</sup> contrary to the ordinances [of the fair]. And Richard comes and offers to make his law [to prove] that he never offered the said cloth there for sale, though he alleges that a certain person would have bought the said cloth from him if he, Richard, would have sold it there. Finally, because a law is perilous,<sup>2</sup> the said Richard gives the lord 12d. for [leave] to have the said cloth; pledges, Richard Peche and John of Kirkton.

. . . . .

Court on Friday<sup>3</sup> after the feast of St. John before the Latin Gate.

It is decided by the arbitrament of Bartholomew of Acre, to whose verdict Robert of St. Leonards and Ralph Pole plaintiffs and Richard of Elsdon defendant have submitted themselves, that the said Robert and Ralph, for [the settlement of] the controversy pending between them and the said Richard, shall give the said Richard 4s.; and he, Richard, puts himself in mercy 12d. for the amercements of both [parties]; pledge, Bartholomew of Acre.

Hamon the Alnager complains of Ellis Favere. Pledge to prosecute, Richard of Walsingham; defendant's pledge, the tally of a debt.

Hamon the Alnager complains of Robert Tailor. Pledge to prosecute, Robert Chaucer; defendant's pledge, William Mauger.

Ralph of Eltisley chaplain complains of Geoffrey of Bath, for that whereas on St. Lawrence's day,<sup>4</sup> in the thirteenth year of the reign of King Edward he, Ralph, delivered to the said Geoffrey a tabard of perse<sup>5</sup> worth 5s., or caused it to be delivered by a certain Nicholas, a servant of the said Ralph, in a certain house of the said Geoffrey where he dwelt on the other side of the river<sup>6</sup> at the foot of the bridge, to take charge of the said tabard until the said Ralph should finish his business in the said fair, the said Geoffrey would never hitherto answer to him for the said tabard, nor has he cared to make satisfaction to him for its value, and he is in seisin thereof, to the

<sup>1</sup> The 'body of the fair' comprised the frontages of the houses; sales were prohibited elsewhere during the fair.

<sup>2</sup> An interesting bit of evidence as to how wager of law was regarded in the time of Edward I. Cf. Court Baron, ed. Maitland, i. 16-17.

<sup>3</sup> 9 May, 1287.

<sup>4</sup> 10 Aug., 1285.

<sup>5</sup> Blue cloth. See Murray's English Dict., 'perse.'

<sup>6</sup> The Ouse.



dampnum ejusdem Radulfi quatuor solidorum, et ducit sectam. Predictus G. presens defendit etc. et dicit se nunquam dictum tabbardum recepissee de prefato Nicholao et inde promptus est facere quod curia considerat. Et prefatus Radulfus dicit quod ad legem venire non debet racione quod non defendebat seysinam dicti tabbardi.<sup>1</sup> Ideo etc. et pro transgressione in misericordia ; condonatur quia pauper.<sup>2</sup>

Wal'.  
Condon'.

3 . . . . .

Johannes filius Alani de Collen queritur de Roberto Marescallo et Adam<sup>4</sup> filio suo, et dicit quod cum duxerat quemdam equum suum ad fabricam dictorum Roberti et Ade die Mercurii ultimo preterito ad ferrandum equum predictum de tribus pedibus de novis ferris et ad removendum quartum ferrum pro duobus denariis, iidem Robertus et Adam de uno pede dicti equi removerunt et in alio pede novum ferrum apposuerunt et de aliis duobus pedibus convencionem fregerunt, unde dictus Johannes vendicionem equi sui predicti per dilacionem dictorum Roberti et Ade perdidit ad illum diem ab hora tertia usque ad horam nonam ad dampnum suum dimidie marce. Predicti Robertus et Adam presentes petunt licenciam ad concordandum et concordati sunt, et Robertus et Adam ponunt se<sup>5</sup> vj. d., plegii Martinus Jamot et Robertus Baldewyn'.

Unwine  
vj. d.

Willelmus de Sadington' queritur de Roberto de Longeberuwe eo quod injuste ei detinet octodecim denarios, et ideo injuste quod cum convenerat inter eos die Lune prox' post festum S. Agathe Virginis ultimo preterito in ecclesia S. Pauli de Bedeford' quod idem Robertus debuit ei contulisse dictam pecuniam pro sallario suo, ita scilicet quod idem Willelmus fuisset ei in auxilium ad deliberandum rotulos de statutis et alios rotulos quos idem Robertus habuit ad vendendum atachiatos, quibus rotulis per eundem W. deliberatis prefatus Robertus dictum sallarium penitus retinuit eidem Willelmo et adhuc retinet ad dampnum suum duorum solidorum, et ducit sectam. Predictus Robertus presens defendebat totum et est ad legem, de qua secundum legem mercatoriam facienda petiti fuerunt plegii ab eodem, et ipse Robertus in plena curia recognovit quod plegios invenire non potuit, unde prefatus Willelmus petiit judicium de ipso tanquam de convicto. Et ideo consideratum est quod dictus R. satisfaciat eidem W. de principali et eciam de dampnis ad opus clerici et est in misericordia vj. d., plegius j. tabbardum russetti.

Philippus  
vj. d.

<sup>1</sup> Geoffrey used the wrong words in his denial.

<sup>2</sup> See below, p. 30.

<sup>3</sup> An action of detinue of chattels.

<sup>4</sup> Sic.

<sup>5</sup> Supply 'in misericordia.'



damage of the said Ralph 4s.; and he produces suit. The said Geoffrey is present and denies [tort and force] etc., and says that he never received the said tabard from the said Nicholas; and [to prove] this he is ready to do what the court awards. And the said Ralph says that he [Geoffrey] ought not [to be allowed] to come to [make] his law because he did not deny the seisin of the said tabard. Therefore [let him make satisfaction to Ralph] etc. and be in mercy for the trespass; [the fine] is remitted because he is poor.

. . . . .

John, son of Alan of Colne, complains of Robert Marshal and his son Adam, and says that whereas on Wednesday last he brought a certain horse of his to the workshop of the said Robert and Adam to have three of the said horse's feet shod with new shoes and to have a fourth shoe removed for 2d., the said Robert and Adam removed the shoe from one foot of the said horse and put a new shoe on another foot, but they broke their covenant as to the other two feet; wherefore the said John by the delay of the said Robert and Adam lost the sale of his horse on that day from the third to the ninth hour to his damage a half-mark. The said Robert and Adam are present and crave leave to make concord [with John], and they make concord; and Robert and Adam put themselves [in mercy] 6d.; pledges, Martin Jamot and Robert Baldwin.

William of Saddington complains of Robert of Langbaugh, for that he unjustly detains 18d., and unjustly because whereas it was covenanted between them on Monday<sup>1</sup> after the feast of St. Agatha the Virgin last past in St. Paul's church at Bedford that he, Robert, should give him the said money as his stipend for aiding the said Robert to deliver rolls of statutes and other rolls attached thereto which he had for sale, the said Robert, after the rolls had been delivered by the said William, wholly detained the said stipend from him and still detains it to his damage 2s.; and he produces suit. The said Robert is present and denies all, and is at his law, for the making of which according to the law merchant pledges were demanded from him, and he confessed in full court that he could not find pledges; wherefore the said William craved judgment against him as against one who is convicted. Therefore it is awarded that the said Robert make satisfaction to the said William for the principal,<sup>2</sup> and also for damages for the use of the clerk [of the court], and he is in mercy 6d.; pledge, a tabard of russet.

<sup>1</sup> 10 Feb., 1287.

<sup>2</sup> The money claimed.

Esson'.

Robertus le Tayllur versus Hamonem Ulnatorem de placito transgressionis per Ricardum Pecche. Postea venerunt<sup>1</sup> et datus est dies ad diem Lune. Partes retraxerunt se postea et sunt in misericordia, que condonatur quia pauperes.

Johannes Wodefoul queritur de Petro de Totinge eo quod injuste ei detinet duos solidos, et ideo injuste quod ubi idem Johannes habuit navem suam in villa S. Botulfi in portu ex opposito le Brendelond die Jovis prox' ante festum S. Bartholomei ultimo preterito, ibi venit quidam Alanus homo Theobaldi Coci nomine predicti Petri et affuraverat<sup>2</sup> navem predicti Johannis ad carandum j. doleum vini et j. pypam apud S. Ivonem, que quidem vina dictus Johannes apud S. Ivonem cariavit, pro quo quidem cariagio dictus Petrus solum denarium nunquam actenus<sup>3</sup> persolvit nec solvere curavit ad dampnum predicti Johannis duorum solidorum, et ducit sectam. Prefatus Petrus presens defendebat vim et injuriam et dampnum predicti Johannis duorum solidorum, et peciit judicium de ipso et de incupamento suo desicut dicebat narrando quod quidem Alanus fecit contractum cum eodem et idem A. superstes est in carne et osse, versus quem dictus J. possit habere accionem si velit. Consideratum est quod idem P. inde quietus et Johannes pro falso clamore in misericordia vj. d., plegius Johannes Maryot.

Philippus  
vj. d.

4. . . . .

Hamon Ulnator querens optulit se versus Elyam Favere et queritur quod injuste ei detinet j. talliam in qua continentur xvij. s. v. d. ob., et ideo injuste racione quod idem Elyas in nundinis S. Ivonis anno regni regis Edwardi xj<sup>o</sup>. recuperaverat versus eundem Hamonem xxiiij. s. vj. d. per eandem talliam, de quibus denariis idem Hamo satisfecit eidem in parte in nundinis predictis anno eodem et de parte in nundinis S. Botulfi proximis sequentibus et de alia porcione in nundinis S. Ivonis sequentibus, ita quod predictus Elyas plenarie fuit perpacatus de tota summa predicta nisi tantum de tribus solidis, pro quibus tribus solidis prefatus Elyas atachiari fecit eundem Hamonem in nundinis S. Botulfi prox' sequentibus per j. sistam,<sup>5</sup> mappas, manutergia, supertunicam, tunicam, pulvinar, ad quantitatem xiiij. s. ad dampnum dicti Hamonis dimidie marce etc. Predictus Elyas presens defendit etc., et quod ipse Hamon nunquam ei aliquid solvebat de predicta tallia petit quod inquiratur per bonam inquisitionem et prefatus Hamon similiter. Et jurati veniunt et dicunt quod

<sup>1</sup> MS. 'ven'.<sup>2</sup> For 'afforaverat'; see the Glossary.<sup>3</sup> For 'hactenus.'<sup>4</sup> An action of detinue of chattels.<sup>5</sup> For 'cistam.'

Robert Tailor against Hamon the Alnager in a plea of trespass [was essoined] by Richard Peche. Afterwards they came, and a day was given to them on Monday. The parties thereafter withdrew [from the plea] and are in mercy; [the fine is] remitted because they are poor.

John Woodfool complains of Peter of Tooting, for that he unjustly detains 2s. from him, and unjustly because whereas he, John, had his ship in the town of Boston in the harbour opposite Brentland on Thursday<sup>1</sup> before the feast of St. Bartholomew last past, a certain Alan, a servant of Theobald Cook, came there in the name of the said Peter and set a price on the ship of the said John for the carriage of a cask and a pipe of wine to St. Ives, and the said John carried it to St. Ives; but the said Peter has never yet paid him a single penny for the carriage, nor cared to pay him, to the damage of the said John 2s.; and he produces suit. The said Peter was present and denied tort and force and the damage of the said John to the amount of 2s., and craved judgment against him and his charge, because in his count he alleged that a certain Alan made the contract with him; but the said Alan survives in flesh and bone, and the said John can bring an action against him if he desires. It is awarded that the said Peter be quit thereof, and John is in mercy 6d. for his false claim; pledge, John Mariot.

Hamon the Alnager plaintiff appears against Ellis Favere and complains that he unjustly detains from him a tally for 17s. 5½d., and unjustly because at the fair of St. Ives in the eleventh year of the reign of King Edward the said Ellis recovered against the said Hamon 24s. 6d. by means of that tally, for which money the said Hamon made satisfaction to him in part at the said fair in the same year and in part at the next fair of Boston and for another portion at the next fair of St. Ives, so that the whole of the said sum save only 3s. was paid in full to the said Ellis. But for these 3s. he caused him, Hamon, to be attached at the next fair of Boston by a coffer, napkins, towels, an overcoat, a coat, and a pillow, worth in all 14s., to the damage of the said Hamon a half-mark etc. The said Ellis is present and denies [tort and force] etc., and that he, Hamon, never paid him anything [in settlement] of the said tally he craves may be inquired by a good inquest, and the said Hamon does likewise. The jurors come and say that the said Hamon is not indebted for a single

<sup>1</sup> 22 Aug., 1286.

dictus Hamo in nullo denario tenetur predicto Elye. Ideo idem E. nichil recuperet per predictam talliam et quod tallia eadem frangatur et quod idem Elyas sit in misericordia pro falso clamore vj. d., plegius Johannes Blak de Leycestr'.

Wal' vj. d.

. . . . .

(m. 5.) Curia die Sabbati prox' post festum S. Johannis ante Portam Latinam.

. . . . .

<sup>1</sup> Convictum est per vicinos et mercatores juratos quod Mauricius Sutor injuste detinuit unam peciam corii vacce cuidam Simoni le Seler precii duorum solidorum quam ei tradidit ad coureandum. Ideo satisfaciat ei de predicto corio et de dampnis suis ad <sup>2</sup> et pro injusta detencione est in misericordia vj. d., plegii Avenandus et Hugo Pelliparius.

Philippus  
vj. d.

. . . . .

De Dulcia de Oxonia meretrice convicta vj. d., plegii Willelmus Mauger et H. de Swinef', et attamen sunt plegii quod honeste se habebit.

Arm' vj. d.

3 . . . . .

Licet retroactis temporibus non fuerit concessum quod aliqui mercatores in frontibus domini W. le Moygne tempore nundinarum residentes vendere debuerant pannos laneos inter canobum, ex gracia tamen speciali fratris J. de Eton' custodis nundinarum et ballivorum ferie Robertus de la Pole, Radulfus de S. Leonardo, Philippus de Everavyle, Johannes le Brykynel, Radulfus de Kolebou tenentes unum de predictis frontibus et Willelmus Brouwye et Johannes Mistel tenentes alium frontem licenciati sunt hoc anno tantum ad vendendum in dictis frontibus quemdam certum numerum pannorum, ita quod prestito sacramento eorum nunquam futuris temporibus talem vendicionem ibi facient nec pro consuetudine exigent nisi ex licencia custodis et senescalli ferie qui pro tempore fuerint, et dant domino abbati pro ista gracia ad presens habenda xx. s.

Wal' xx. s.

. . . . .

<sup>1</sup> This case was tried and referred to a jury on Friday, 9 May.

<sup>2</sup> Blank in MS.

<sup>3</sup> Fifteen other harlots are fined.



penny to the said Ellis. Therefore he, Ellis, shall recover nothing by means of the said tally; but let the tally be broken and the said Ellis be in mercy 6d. for his false claim; pledge, John Blake of Leicester.

. . . . .

Court on Saturday<sup>1</sup> after the feast of St. John before the Latin Gate.

. . . . .

It is found by a jury of neighbours and merchants that Morris Sutor unjustly detained from a certain Simon Seller a piece of cowhide worth 2s. which he [Simon] delivered to him to curry. Therefore let him [Morris] make satisfaction to him for the said hide and for his damages, and he is in mercy 6d. for the unjust detention; pledges, Avenand and Hugh Skinner.

. . . . .

From Dulcia of Oxford, convicted of being a harlot, 6d.; pledges, William Mauger and Hugh of Swinford, and they are also pledges that she will conduct herself decently.

. . . . .

Although heretofore it was not allowed that any merchants residing in the frontages of Sir W. Lemoine during the time of the fair should sell woollen cloths with canvas,<sup>2</sup> nevertheless by special favour of Brother John of Eton, warden of the fair, and of the bailiffs thereof leave is given for this year only to Robert Pole, Ralph of St. Leonards, Philip d'Everardville, John Brikinel, and Ralph de Colomby, tenants of one of the said frontages, and to William Brouwye and John Mistel, tenants of another frontage, to sell in the said frontages a certain amount of cloth. But they must take an oath that never in the future will they make such a sale there, or demand this as a custom, save by leave of the warden and the steward of the fair for the time being. And they give 20s. to the lord abbot for the present favour.

. . . . .

<sup>1</sup> 10 May, 1287.

<sup>2</sup> They are not to be sold together in the same place.



(m. 5 d.)

Curia die Lune [prox']<sup>1</sup> ante Ascensionem Domini.

. . . . .

Willelmus de Lalleford' conquerens optulit se versus Reginaldum de Norhampt', Johannem Ryvat et Johannem Tancous et queritur quod injuste ei detinent et non solvunt v. m. sterlingorum, et ideo injuste quod cum idem Willelmus habuit quemdam equum suum ad vendendum in villa S. Yvonis in domo cujusdam Galfridi le Lung de S. Ivone die Dominica prox' ante Ascensionem Domini anno regni regis Edwardi quinto decimo, ibi venerunt predicti Reginaldus, Johannes et Johannes et affuraverunt et emerunt de eodem Willelmo equum predictum pro v. m. argenti solvendis eidem Willelmo dicta die Dominica vel unum bonum pannum de burello de precio v. m., ad quamolucionem faciendam predictus Reginaldus et ceteri socii sui prenominati venerunt secum deferentes unum pannum radiatum loco predictarum v. m. pro excambio equi predicti. Et licet pannus predictus oportunus non fuerit nec de precio quinque marcarum secundum convencionem inter partes confectam ut videbatur eidem Willelmo, prefatus Reginaldus de Norhampt' et alii nominati dictum pannum ibidem reliquierunt et dictum equum ceperunt et secum extra stabulum predicti Willelmi contra pacem domini abbatis et contra voluntatem ejusdem Willelmi abduxerunt et detinuerunt et adhuc detinent ad dampnum et vituperium ejusdem Willelmi xl. s. Et ducit sectam.

Predictus Reginaldus et alii atachiati presentes defendunt vim et injuriam et omnia que sunt contra pacem et dampnum predicti W. xl. s., et bene recognoscunt contractum et convencionem de empcione equi predicti et de precio, set quod ipsi nunquam predictum equum contra voluntatem ejusdem Willelmi elongaverunt set quod ipse Willelmus bene contentus fuit de contractu et de vendicione equi predicti et de recepcione panni supradicti, et quod ipse auctoritate et voluntate propria equum predictum duxit a stabulo suo usque ad cameram ejusdem Reginaldi, petunt quod inquiratur per mercatores et vicinos. Qui veniunt et dicunt quod Johannes Ryvat abrokeator predicti Reginaldi precepto et assensu ejusdem R. dictum equum elongavit et contra voluntatem prefati Willelmi abduxit, et quod idem Willelmus nunquam de panno predicto fuit contentus. Iccirco consideratum est quod prefatus Reginaldus teneat predictum equum quem emerat et solvat prefato Willelmo v. m. una cum dampnis suis,

<sup>1</sup> This word is omitted.

Court on Monday<sup>1</sup> before Ascension day.

William of Lawford plaintiff appears against Reginald of Northampton, John Rivet, and John Tankus, and complains that they unjustly detain from him and do not pay him five marks sterling, and unjustly because whereas the said William had a certain horse of his to sell in the vill of St. Ives in the house of a certain Geoffrey Long of St. Ives on Sunday<sup>2</sup> before Ascension day in the fifteenth year of the reign of King Edward, the said Reginald, John, and John came there and set a price on the said horse and bought it from the said William for five marks of silver, which money or a piece of good burel cloth worth five marks was to be paid to him on the said Sunday. But when the said Reginald and the others, his partners above-named, came to make this payment, they brought with them a cloth of ray in the place of the said five marks in exchange for the said horse. And although the said cloth was not suitable or of the value of five marks, according to the covenant made between the parties, as it seemed to the said William, the said Reginald of Northampton and the others above-named left the said cloth there and took the said horse out of the stable of the said William and led it away with them, against the peace of the lord abbot and against the will of the said William; and they have detained it and still detain it to his damage and dishonour 40s. And he produces suit.

The said Reginald and the others, having been attached, are present and deny tort and force and all things which are against the peace and the damage of the said William to the amount of 40s., and fully acknowledge the contract and covenant touching the purchase of the said horse and its price; but that they never eloiigned the said horse against the will of the said William, and that he, William, was well satisfied with the contract and the sale of the said horse and with the receipt of the said cloth, and that by his own authority and free will he led the said horse from his stable to the house of the said Reginald, they crave may be inquired by merchants and neighbours. They [the merchants etc.] come and say that John Rivet, broker of the said Reginald, by the command and with the assent of the said Reginald eloiigned the said horse and led it away against the will of the said William, and that he, William, was never satisfied with the said cloth. Therefore it is ordered that the said Reginald retain the said horse, which he bought, and pay five marks to the said William

<sup>1</sup> 12 May, 1287.

<sup>2</sup> 11 May, 1287.

Thomas  
iiij. s.

et quod pro transgressione et decepcione sit in misericordia iiij. s.,  
plegius dictus equus et j. pannus radiatus.<sup>1</sup>

Atornatus,

Juliana Bonde de Wardeb' ponit loco suo Ricardum Pecche versus Robertum Baldewyn' et Nicholaum Godrych' plegios Rogeri Cabe de vj. s. unde eadem Juliana recepit ij. s. per manum Roberti de Hale. Et Robertus dedit omnino plegium. Ideo est ad legem ad diem crastinum cum septima manu sua. Et Nicholaus Godrych' distringatur venire<sup>2</sup> ad respondendum. Postea venit R. Baldwin' et fecit legem. Ideo Juliana in misericordia, pauper.

(m. 6.)

Henricus Curteys de Leycestr' optulit se versus Galfridum de S. Romano, Gilbertum de S. Romano fratrem suum et Radulfum de Colebou de Rothomago, et queritur quod injuste ei detinent et non solvunt viij. li. sterlingorum, et ideo injuste quod cum idem Henricus una cum quodam Willelmo le Engleys socio suo habuerant pelles ovinas lanutas ad vendendum in nundinis S. Botulfi die Sabbati prox' ante festum Assumpcionis Beate Marie ultimo preteritum in unum annum, ibi venit dictus Galfridus et affuravit et comparavit ab eis pelles predictas pro viij. li. argenti solvendo<sup>3</sup> medietatem eisdem Henrico et Willelmo vel uni eorum vel eorum atornato portanti litteram obligacionis inter partes confectam die S. Bartholomei prox' sequenti apud Norhampt' in domo cujusdam Osberti de Crowethorp et totum residuum die Natalis Beate Marie in nundinis Wynton' proximis sequentibus super Montem S. Egidii. De qua solucione bene et fideliter facienda terminis et locis assignatis idem Galfridus obligavit se per plegium dictorum Gilberti et Radulfi, ita quod quilibet dictorum plegiorum obligat se in toto debito solvendo tanquam principalis debitor et ad solucionem xx. s. nomine pene pro qualibet districcione. Ad quos dies solucionis prefati Galfridus, Gilbertus et Radulfus nichil de predictis viij. li. solverunt nec solvere curaverunt, set semper lucusque detinuerunt et adhuc detinent ad dampnum dicti Henrici c. s., et ostendit litteram obligatoriam sigillis dictorum Galfridi, Gilberti et Radulfi signatam.

Predictus Galfridus presens defendit pro se et pro dicto Gilberto vim et injuriam et injustam detencionem viij. li. et dampnum predicti Henrici c. s. asserens se non posse nec velle dedicere obligacionem

<sup>1</sup> See below, p. 27.

<sup>2</sup> Or 'veniendi,' MS. 'ven.'

<sup>3</sup> MS. 'solvend'.



together with his damages, and that he be in mercy 4s. for the trespass and deception ; pledge, the said horse and a cloth of ray.

. . . . .

Juliana Bond of Warboys puts in her place Richard Peeche against Robert Baldwin and Nicholas Goodrich, pledges of Roger Cabe for 6s., whereof the said Juliana received 2s. by the hand of Robert of Hale.<sup>1</sup> And Robert [Baldwin] wholly denied his suretyship ; therefore he shall be at his law to-morrow seven-handed.<sup>2</sup> And let Nicholas Goodrich be distrained to answer. Afterwards Robert Baldwin came and made his law, and therefore Juliana is in mercy ; she is poor.

Henry Curteis of Leicester appears against Geoffrey de St. Romain, Gilbert de St. Romain, his brother, and Ralph de Colomby of Rouen, and complains that they unjustly detain from him and do not pay him £8 sterling, and unjustly because whereas the said Henry together with a certain William English, his partner, had woolfells of sheep to sell in the fair of Boston on Saturday<sup>3</sup> before the feast of the Assumption of St. Mary last past, a year ago, the said Geoffrey came there and set a price on and bought the said hides from them for £8 of silver, [agreeing] to pay half to the said Henry and William or either of them, or their attorney bearing the letter of obligation made between the parties, on the following St. Bartholomew's day<sup>4</sup> at Northampton in the house of a certain Osbert of Crowthorpe, and all the residue on the feast of the Nativity of St. Mary<sup>5</sup> at the next fair of Winchester on St. Giles's Hill ; and to make payment fully and faithfully at the times and places designated the said Geoffrey bound himself by the suretyship of the said Gilbert and Ralph, and each of the said pledges bound himself, just as a principal debtor, to pay the whole debt and a penalty of 20s. for each distress. But on the said days of payment the said Geoffrey, Gilbert, and Ralph paid nothing of the said £8, nor cared to pay, but they have always hitherto detained the money and still detain it to the damage of the said Henry 100s. And he exhibits the letter obligatory sealed with the seals of the said Geoffrey, Gilbert, and Ralph.

The said Geoffrey is present and for himself and the said Gilbert denies tort and force and the unjust detention of £8 and the damage of the said Henry to the amount of 100s., and asserts that he could

<sup>1</sup> A bailiff of the fair.

<sup>2</sup> He must bring six compurgators.

<sup>3</sup> 11 Aug., 1285.

<sup>4</sup> 24 August.

<sup>5</sup> 1 Jan. was the Natality of St. Mary and 8 Sept. the Nativity of St. Mary. The latter is the correct date, for the fair of St. Giles was held in September (Cal. of Patent Rolls, 1327-30, p. 293).

predictam ; et quod ipse Galfridus die S. Bartholomei apud Norhampt' secundum convencionem solvit de iiij. li. in domo <sup>1</sup> xl. s.; et vadium sufficiens pro aliis xl. s. ibidem apposuit usque ad Natalem Beate Marie in nundinis Wynton' sequentibus, ad quas nundinas idem Galfridus satisfecit eidem Henrico de vj. li. argenti scilicet de tota summa debiti, promptus est probare quocunque modo curia considerat. Et Henricus dicit quod dictus Galfridus ad probacionem venire non debet, eo quod ipse una cum Gilberto de S. Romano et Radulfo de Colebow incopati fuerunt de injusta detencione octo librarum et ipse Henricus <sup>2</sup> defendebat verba curie que fuerant defendenda pro se et pro Gilberto de S. Romano tantum et non pro Radulfo de Colebou. Iccirco idem Henricus peciit iudicium de dicto Galfrido sicut de indefenso. Et datus est dies partibus usque diem Martis ante Ascensionem Domini. Postea concordati sunt partes, ita quod dictus Galfridus solvet prefato Henrico iiij. s. pro dampnis suis et idem Henricus recognoscit se fuisse perpacatum de predictis viij. li. argenti, et ponit se in misericordia xvij. d. ex quibus dictus Galfridus solvet duodecim denarios, per plegium Johannis Fys.

Unwine  
xviij. d.

3 . . . . .

(m. 7.)

**Curia die Veneris in crastino Ascensionis Domini.**

4 . . . . .

Per Radulfum de Armeston' et Willelmum Mauger ballivos ferie impositum est Osberto de Crowethorp' de Norhampt' quod idem O. fuit plegius ejusdam Radulfi de Norhampt' veniendi in ista curia ad respondendum et standum recto de contemptu facto domino abbati et de transgressione facta Willelmo de Lalleford'. Qui quidem Osbertus venit et dedicit plegium quod nunquam fuit plegius ejusdem Radulfi nisi tantum ad ducendum corpus suum in curia. Et inde est ad legem, plegius bona sua.<sup>5</sup>

Lex.

. . . . .

(m. 7d.)

<sup>6</sup> Willelmus de Lalleford' conquerens optulit se versus Reginaldum de Norhampt' et peciit execucionem sibi fieri de v. m. quas recuperavit inplacitando versus dictum Reginaldum die Sabbati<sup>7</sup> pro uno equo

<sup>1</sup> Blank in MS.

<sup>2</sup> An error for 'Galfridus.'

<sup>3</sup> Three cases of assault were tried on Tuesday ; on Wednesday an action of debt and a case of vouching to warranty. There is no record of proceedings on Thursday.

<sup>4</sup> An action of debt and several brief entries.

<sup>5</sup> On the following day Osbert ' retraxit se de lege ' and was amerced sixpence.

<sup>6</sup> See above, p. 25.

<sup>7</sup> An error for 'Lune.'



not and would not deny the said obligation ; but he is ready to prove, as the court awards, that he, Geoffrey, paid 40s. of the £4 at Northampton in the house of ——— on St. Bartholomew's day according to the covenant, and there gave sufficient gage for the other 40s. until the feast of the Nativity of St. Mary at the next fair of Winchester, when he made satisfaction to the said Henry for £6 of silver, to wit, for the whole of the debt. And Henry says that the said Geoffrey ought not [to be allowed] to make proof, for that he together with Gilbert de St. Romain and Ralph de Colomby was charged with the unjust detention of £8, and he, Geoffrey, denied the words of court which should be denied for himself and Gilbert de St. Romain only and not for Ralph de Colomby. Therefore the said Henry craved judgment against the said Geoffrey as against one who is undefended.<sup>1</sup> And a day is given to the parties on the Tuesday<sup>2</sup> before Ascension day. Afterwards they make concord, on the terms that the said Geoffrey shall pay the said Henry 4s. for his damages, and the said Henry acknowledges that he has received payment of the said £8 silver and puts himself in mercy 18d., of which the said Geoffrey shall pay 12d. ; pledge, John Fiss.

. . . . .

**Court on Friday<sup>3</sup> the morrow of Ascension day.**

. . . . .

It is charged against Osbert Crowthorpe of Northampton by Ralph of Armston and William Mauger, bailiffs of the fair, that the said Osbert was pledge for the appearance of a certain Ralph of Northampton in this court to answer and to stand trial for a contempt committed against the lord abbot and for a trespass against William of Lawford. The said Osbert comes and denies that he ever was pledge of the said Ralph save only to bring his body into court ; and as to this he is at his law ; pledge, his goods.

. . . . .

William of Lawford plaintiff appeared against Reginald of Northampton and demanded that execution should be made to him touching five marks, which he had recovered in a plea against the said Reginald on Saturday [last]<sup>4</sup> for a horse which he [William] had

<sup>1</sup> ' Undefended ' means not making proper denial or defence.

<sup>2</sup> 13 May, 1287.

<sup>3</sup> 16 May, 1287.

<sup>4</sup> The case was tried on Monday, 12 May.

quem ei vendidit et eciam de xl. s. de dampnis suis secundum suum incopamentum. Et predictus Reginaldus venit et dicit se nichil habere unde dictam pecuniam solvere possit nisi tantum unum pannum radiatum quem reliquit ad hospiciū dicti Willelmi pro excambio dicti equi. Et dictus Willelmus dicit quod pannus predictus non est de precio v. m., et ideo petit quod pannus predictus deferatur in curia et per mercatores de diversis communitatibus et alios apreciatur et secundum precium eidem Willelmo deliberetur. Unde cives,<sup>1</sup> burgenses et mercatores de diversis communitatibus sacramento suo prestito dictum pannum apreciaverunt ad duas marcas et dictum equum ad tres marcas in presencia domini Henrici le Waleys<sup>2</sup> civis Lond' et aliorum multorum in curia existencium. Et dictum fuit per senescallum ferie et per consideracionem tocius curie quod prefatus Reginaldus capiat dictum equum suum quem emit et solvat eidem Willelmo v. m. secundum convencionem inter eos factam et satisfaciat ei de dampnis suis. Et idem Reginaldus allegavit se non posse ei satisfacere nec plegios<sup>3</sup> solucionis invenire. Ideo consideratum est quod dictus Willelmus teneat dictum pannum in precio duarum marcarum et eciam equum predictum in precio trium marcarum donec dictus Reginaldus ei satisfecerit de predictis quinque marcis una cum dampnis suis et domino abbati de misericordia, que taxatur superius in rotulo pro duabus transgressionibus et contemptibus ad dimidiam marcam.

. . . . .

Memorandum quod cum quidam Hugo de Mules de Cestre per querelam cujusdam Roberti Howel de Leyc' districtus fuisset in ultimis nundinis S. Ivonis per xiiij. li. sterlingorum inventas in manibus Willelmi Lomb de Lenn' et Thome de Alkebarewe de Len, qui quidem denarii positi fuerunt apud Rames' ad custodiam inter cetera vadia ejusdem anni tam sub sigillo conquerentis quam sub signo defendentis, donec discussio facta fuerit inter partes in fine presencium nundinarum si predictus Hugo teneretur eidem Roberto in xj. li. x. s. et duobus denariis nec ne; ad quem finem nundinarum presencium predictus Hugo defendens venit per atornatum suum die Veneris prox' post Ascensionem Domini et optulit se versus dictum Robertum Howel, et idem Robertus vocatus non venit. Iccirco consideratum est quod dictus H. inde eat sine die cum suis catallis et

<sup>1</sup> MS. 'civi.'

<sup>2</sup> He was mayor of the city of London 1274, 1282-4.

<sup>3</sup> MS. 'pleg'.

sold him, and also touching 40s. damages according to his count. And the said Reginald comes and says that he has nothing wherewith to pay the said money, save only a cloth of ray which he left at the hospice of the said William in exchange for the said horse. And the said William says that the said cloth is not worth five marks, and therefore craves that this cloth be brought into the court and appraised by merchants of the various communities and others, and that it be delivered to him, William, at the value [appraised]. Wherefore the citizens, burghers, and merchants of the various communities took their oath in the presence of Sir Henry Wallis, citizen of London, and many others who were there in the court, and appraised the said cloth at two marks and the said horse at three marks. And it was adjudged by the steward of the fair and by the award of the whole court that the said Reginald take his said horse, which he had bought, and pay five marks to the said William, according to the covenant made between them, and make satisfaction to him for his damages. And the said Reginald alleged that he could not make satisfaction to him or find pledges of payment. Therefore it is awarded that the said William retain the said cloth at the valuation of two marks and also the said horse at the valuation of three marks, until the said Reginald shall make satisfaction to him for the said five marks together with his damages and to the lord abbot for an amercement, which is taxed above in the roll at a half-mark for two trespasses and contempts.

. . . . .

Be it remembered that whereas a certain Hugh Mules of Chester on the plaint of a certain Robert Howell of Leicester was distrained at the last fair of St. Ives by £14 sterling found in the hands of William Lomb of Lynn and Thomas Alkborough of Lynn, and this money was deposited for safe-keeping at Ramsey with the other gages of the same year under the seals of both plaintiff and defendant,<sup>1</sup> until there should be a discussion between the parties at the close of the present fair as to whether the said Hugh is indebted to the said Robert for £11 10s. 2d. or not, the said Hugh defendant came by his attorney at the close of the present fair on Friday after Ascension day and appeared against the said Robert Howell; and he, Robert, when called did not come. Therefore it is awarded that the said Hugh with his chattels go thereof without a day and that the said Robert and

<sup>1</sup> For the custody of gages at fairs, see Little Red Book of Bristol, ed. Bickley, i. 73-76 cf. Borough Customs, ed. Bateson, vol. ii. p. xlviii.

Philippus  
dimidia  
marca.

quod prefatus Robertus et plegii<sup>1</sup> sui scilicet Galfridus Mauclerk', quia non sequitur, sit<sup>1</sup> in misericordia dimidie marce.

2. . . . .

(m. 9.)

**Curia die Lune prox' post Ascensionem Domini.**

Convictum est per vicinos et mercatores juratos quod Henricus de Lungevyle contra pacem domini abbatis et ballivorum ferie traxit sanguinem de Gilberto le Schereman, unde utesium fuit levatum per eundem Gilbertum ac ad terrorem ferie. Ideo dictus Henricus in misericordia ij. s., plegius Ricardus Pecche.

Armes' ij. s.

3. . . . .

(m. 9 d.)

Impositum est Waltero le Curtrey de Flaundes quod in contemptu domini fregit signum Willelmi de Sautre ballivi positum super seldam ejusdem Walteri donec se justificaverit ad respondendum Ade le Wayte. Et idem Johannes<sup>4</sup> venit et dedit totum et super hoc dicit quod dictus Adam le Wayte signum predictum fregit ad procurandum dampna Waltero Curtrey et sociis Brabanis, et quod ita sit petit quod inquiratur et Adam le Wayte similiter. Plegius Walteri Curtrey veniendi ad inquisitionem Johannes le Bek de Brabancia junior.<sup>5</sup>

Prec' est  
Arm' de  
inquisicione.

. . . . .

(m. 8 d.)

**Curia die Martis prox' post Ascensionem Domini.**

6. . . . .

Radulfus de Colebou optulit se versus Walterum Palmerum et peciit execucionem sibi fieri de xvij. s. quos versus ipsum recuperavit. Et Walterus non venit set testatur quod quidam equus suus detentus est occasione debiti predicti. Unde consideratum est quod equus predictus per mercatores juratos apprecietur et liberetur predicto Radulfo super debitum suum predictum et recuperet residuum ubi viderit sibi expedire. Et appreciatus est equus ad dimidiam marcam, de quibus denariis solvendi sunt v. d. ballivis domini abbatis pro custodia equi predicti.

Wal' v. d.

. . . . .

<sup>7</sup> Mercatores jurati et vicini propinquiore dicunt quod Hamo de

<sup>1</sup> Sic.

<sup>2</sup> The court sat on Saturday: a case of vouching to warranty etc.

<sup>3</sup> An action of assault and defamation, an action of debt, and other entries.

<sup>4</sup> An error for 'Walterus.'

<sup>5</sup> See below, p. 30.

<sup>6</sup> An action of assault and defamation.

<sup>7</sup> This case was referred to a jury on the preceding Monday.



his pledge, to wit, Geoffrey Maucerk, be in mercy a half-mark for non-suit.

. . . . .

**Court on Monday<sup>1</sup> after Ascension day.**

It is found by a jury of neighbours and merchants that Henry of Longville, against the peace of the lord abbot and the bailiffs of the fair, drew blood from Gilbert Shearman, wherefore hue was raised by the said Gilbert to the terror of the fair. Therefore the said Henry is in mercy 2s. ; pledge, Richard Peche.

. . . . .

It is charged against Walter Curtrey of Flanders that in contempt of the lord he broke the seal of William of Sawtry, the bailiff, which had been placed on the booth of the said Walter until he should be justiced to answer Adam Waite. The said Walter comes and denies all, and says as to this that the said Adam Waite broke the said seal to procure damage to Walter Curtrey and his fellows, the men of Brabant; and that this is so he prays may be inquired [by a jury], and Adam Waite does likewise; pledge for Walter Curtrey's appearance at the inquest, John Beak junior of Brabant.

. . . . .

**Court on Tuesday<sup>2</sup> after Ascension day.**

. . . . .

Ralph de Colomby appeared against Walter Palmer and craved that execution should be made to him for 17s. which he recovered against him [Walter]. And Walter does not come; but it is testified that a certain horse of his has been detained by reason of the said debt. Wherefore it is awarded that the said horse be appraised by sworn merchants and delivered to the said Ralph towards the said debt, and that he recover the residue whenever it shall seem expedient to him. And the horse is appraised at a half-mark, whereof 5d. are paid to the bailiffs of the lord abbot for the custody of the said horse.<sup>3</sup>

. . . . .

Merchants and next neighbours, who are sworn, say that Hamon

<sup>1</sup> 19 May, 1287.

<sup>2</sup> 20 May, 1287.

<sup>3</sup> For feeding the horse. See Little Red Book of Bristol, i. 76.



Stubbard.  
Condon'.

Byry insultavit Bartholomeum hominem Johannis le Wayte et super renes percussit cum quadam cespite et postea cum pugno in facie percussit et de eo sanguinem traxit. Ideo satisfaciat ei et pro transgressione in misericordia; condonatur quia pauper et inprisonatus.

Onewine,  
Condon'.

De Adam le Wayte pro injusta detencione octo denariorum et oboli versus Juettam de S. Botulfo, condonatur, plegius Ricardus Peché de principali.

Adhuc optulit se Radulfus de Colebou conquerens, cui satisfactum est per unum equum precii sex solidorum cujusdam Walteri Palmeri super summam septemdecim solidorum quam idem Radulfus recuperavit versus prefatum Walterum, et peciit execucionem sibi fieri de residuo dicte pecunie. Et quia idem Walterus non habuit in catallis in instantibus nundinis nisi tantum equum predictum et idem Walterus invenerat Henricum le Bachelier de Rothomago plegium suum ad standum recto super ista loquela, atachiate fuerunt de bonis dicti Henrici xxj. pelles lanute appreciate<sup>1</sup> per juratos ad xij. s., ex quibus assignati sunt xj. s. dicto Henrico<sup>2</sup> de Colebou per quos perpacatus est de plano et xij. d. ad amerciamentum pro injusta detencione.

(m. 10.)

**Curia die Mercurii prox' post Ascensionem Domini.**

Onewine  
ij. s.

<sup>3</sup> Convictum est per mercatores et vicinos propinquiores juratos quod Walterus Curtrey assensu Brabanorum sociorum suorum fregit sigillum Willelmi Onewine de Sautre ballivi nundinarum positum super seldam suam racione quod noluit se justificare ad respondendum Ade le Wayte conquerenti, et quod ipse Walterus injuste defamavit dictum Adam de fraccione dicti sigilli. Ideo consideratum est quod satisfaciat dicto Ade de defamacione et quod pro transgressione et contemptu versus abbatem sit in misericordia ij. s., plegius corpus.

<sup>4</sup> De Radulfo de Eltysle capellano pro injusta detencione xvij. d. versus Walterum Oyl de Buf prelocutorem suum versus Galfridum de Ba vj. d. Plegius j. tubbe, ij. tine, ij. tankard', j. candelabrum ferreum, j. mappa, j. trobulus, j. bescha, j. furca, precii ij. s. et ij. d., que quidem vasa et utensilia appreciata sunt per Nicholaum Legge,

<sup>1</sup> MS. 'appreciatas.'

<sup>3</sup> See above, p. 29.

<sup>2</sup> An error for 'Radulfo.'

<sup>4</sup> See above, p. 21.

of Bury assaulted Bartholomew, the servant of John Waite, and struck him on the loins with a certain piece of turf and afterwards in the face with his fist, and drew blood from him. Therefore let him [Hamon] make satisfaction to him, and he is in mercy for the trespass; [the amercement] is remitted because he is poor, and he is imprisoned.

From Adam Waite, for the unjust detention of 8½d. from Juetta of Boston [nothing, because] he is pardoned; pledge for the principal,<sup>1</sup> Richard Peche.

Ralph de Colomby plaintiff, to whom satisfaction was made with a horse worth 6s. belonging to a certain Walter Palmer towards the sum of 17s. which the said Ralph had recovered against the said Walter, again appeared and craved that execution should be made to him for the residue of the said money. And because the said Walter had no chattels at the present fair save only the said horse and had secured Henry Bachelier of Rouen as his pledge to answer in that plea, there were attached of the goods of the said Henry twenty-one woollfells, appraised by jurors at 12s., of which 11s. were assigned to the said Ralph de Colomby, who thus received payment in full, and 12d. were assigned as an amercement for the unjust detention.

**Court on Wednesday<sup>2</sup> after Ascension day.**

It is found by a jury of merchants and next neighbours that Walter Curtrey with the assent of his fellows, the men of Brabant, broke the seal of William Unwin of Sawtry, a bailiff of the fair, which had been placed on his booth because he would not be justiced to answer Adam Waite plaintiff; and that the said Walter unjustly slandered the said Adam [by accusing him] of breaking the said seal. Therefore it is awarded that he make satisfaction to the said Adam for the defamation and be in mercy 3s. for the trespass and for the contempt against the abbot; pledge, his body.

From Ralph of Eltisley chaplain for the unjust detention of 18d. from Walter Oildebenf,<sup>3</sup> his advocate<sup>4</sup> against Geoffrey of Bath, 6d. Pledge: a tub, two hogsheads, two tankards, an iron candlestick, a napkin, a shovel, a spade, a fork, worth in all 2s. 3d., which vessels and utensils belonged to Geoffrey of Bath and were appraised

<sup>1</sup> For the payment of the money detained.

<sup>2</sup> 21 May, 1287.

<sup>3</sup> Welbeuf.

<sup>4</sup> The 'prelocutor,' forespeaker, countor or professional pleader, is sometimes called 'narrator.' See below, pp. 31, 32.

Onewine.  
Condonatur  
quia pauper.

Johannem de Byrewē, Johannem Maryot et Ricardum filium Reginaldi de bonis Galfridi de Ba pro quinque solidis quos idem Radulfus recuperavit versus dictum G. pro quodam tabbardo ejusdem Radulfi tradito eidem G. et per ipsum amisso. De quibus duobus solidis et iij. d. soluti fuerunt per dictum G. prefato Waltero nomine dicti Radulfi pro sallario suo duodecim denarii, et Walterus relaxavit sex denarios et dominus abbas alios sex denarios relaxavit de misericordia, et sic deliberata sunt vasa prefato Galfrido.

Armeston'  
vj. d.

De Johanne de Coye quia recognovit se in plena curia concelasse bona Reginaldi de Norhampt' versus ballivum per que idem Reginaldus debuit attachiari vj. d., solvit.

Onewine  
iij. d.

De quodam carectario quia cum carecta sua prostravit iij. tegulas de quadam domo abbatis iij. d.

#### Curia die Jovis prox' post Ascensionem Domini.

Thomas  
xij. d.

Radulfus de Hocton' petens xlvj. s. versus Walterum de Wodesdon' defendentem. Petunt licenciam concordandi et concordati sunt, et Walterus ponit se in misericordia xij. d. ad instanciam W. de Heweton'.

Vad' per  
Armest'.

Walterus de Scaldewell' conquerens optulit se versus magistrum Johannem de Linc', qui non venit licet fuerit districtus per j. sellam, j. gladium, j. par de ocreis, iij. ulnas et j. quarterium de canobo, j. par de caligaris de canobo, ij. cingula et per j. par de calcaribus. Ideo consideratum est quod dicta vadia teneantur et custodiantur usque ad nundinas proximo futuras, que quidem vadia apreciata sunt ad iij. s., donec dictus magister Johannes justificaverit se. Postea per plegium Willelmi de Stowe narratoris, Johannis Wodefoul, Ade Moryce de Norhampt' et Willelmi de Ponte Frigido deliberata sunt omnia predicta, ut inde respondeant vel de precio in proximis nundinis et quilibet eorum pro toto.

Onewine  
ij. s.

Thomas de Camera petens xiiij. m. argenti penes Walterum de Wodesdon' optulit se per Willelmum de Heweton' attornatum suum, et Walterus venit et petit licenciam concordandi, et concordati sunt. Et idem Walterus pro injusta detencione ponit se in misericordia ij. s. ad instanciam Willelmi de Heweton' et habet deliberacionem de iiij. equis suis racione eadem attachiatis.

<sup>1</sup> The sail of a boat, seized to satisfy a judgment, is appraised by four jurors at 8s. The court awards 5s. 6d. to the plaintiff, 'et de residuo solvatur amerciamentum domino abbati et sallarium preloetoris.'

by Nicholas Legge, John of Bury, John Mariot, and Richard, Reginald's son, for the payment of the 5s. which the said Ralph had recovered against the said Geoffrey for a certain tabard belonging to the said Ralph, delivered to Geoffrey and lost by him. Of the 2s. 3d. a shilling has been paid by the said Geoffrey to the said Walter on behalf of the said Ralph as his stipend, and Walter has released 6d., and the lord abbot another 6d., the amercement; and thus the vessels [etc.] have been delivered to the said Geoffrey.

From John of Coway for confessing in full court that he concealed from a bailiff the goods of Reginald of Northampton by which the said Reginald ought to have been attached, 6d., [which] he has paid.

From a certain carter, because his cart knocked three tiles from a certain house belonging to the abbot, 3d.

**Court on Thursday<sup>1</sup> after Ascension day.**

Ralph of Houghton demanding 46s. [appeared] against Walter of Waddesdon defendant. They crave leave to make concord, and they make concord, and Walter puts himself in mercy 12d. at the instance of William Heweton.<sup>2</sup>

Walter of Scaldwell plaintiff appeared against Master John of Lincoln, who did not come, though he was distrained by a saddle, a sword, a pair of leggings, three ells and a quarter of canvas, a pair of canvas boots, two belts, and a pair of spurs. Therefore it is awarded that the said gages, which have been appraised at 3s., be detained and safeguarded, until the said Master John shall be justiced at the next fair. Afterwards all the said chattels were released on the suretyship of William of Stow countor, John Woodfool, Adam Morice of Northampton, and William of Pontefract,<sup>3</sup> who were to answer therefor or for the price thereof at the next fair, each of them for the whole amount.

Thomas Chambers demanding thirteen marks of silver from Walter of Waddesdon appears by William Heweton, his attorney; and Walter comes and craves leave to make concord, and they make concord. And for the unjust detention the said Walter puts himself in mercy 2s. at the instance of William Heweton and secures the release of his four horses which were attached for the same reason.

<sup>1</sup> 22 May, 1287.

<sup>2</sup> Heaton (?).

<sup>3</sup> The identification of 'de Ponte Frigido' is doubtful. Perhaps this Latin word was suggested to the scribe by the old form of Pontefract ('Pontfret' or 'Pomfreyt').



Prec' est  
Thome  
Clerico.

Willelmus de Vinea distringatur ad respondendum super eo quod fecit forstallum <sup>1</sup> Thome Clerico ne posset atachiare quemdam ignotum qui prostravit seldam ejusdam regraterisse cum victualibus suis super stallum suum jacentibus.

Adam Janitor prior de Ely optulit se in curia, presentibus Willelmo de Heweton', Waltero de Wodesdon', Waltero Oyl de Buf, Ricardo de S. Yvone narratore, Thoma de Vinea de Lond', Willelmo de Stowe narratore, Petro de Toting' et aliis quampluribus in curia existentibus, et peciit nomine episcopi Elyensis libertates et consuetudines subscriptas eidem episcopo et hominibus suis de insula fieri, sicut predecessores ejusdem episcopi in nundinis S. Yvonis usi fuerunt, videlicet quod unus serviens dicti episcopi durantibus nundinis S. Ivonis virgam deferat pacifice et sine impedimento tanquam ballivus dicti episcopi ad recipiendum atachiamenta homines ejusdem episcopi tangencia et eciam amerciamenta hominum ejusdem episcopi qui coram senescallo nundinarum sunt amerciati, et quod quilibet batellus de homagio dicti episcopi applicans ad ripam S. Ivonis tempore nundinarum in primo adventu conferat abbati unum denarium pro stallagio, et pro illo denario dando sit quietus eundi et redeundi quamdiu feria predicta durare contigerit. Et super hoc responsum est eidem Ade <sup>2</sup>

Adam Janitor prior de Ely fuit plegius Thome de Ely qui amerciatus fuit ad sex denarios.

Thomas  
vj. d.

De Thoma de Gernemut' et Henrico le Poleter pro transgressione vj. d., solvit.<sup>3</sup>

Thomas  
xij. d.

De arreragiis Johannis Falke et Radulfi de Thorp' socii sui de ultimis nundinis xij. d.

Swinef'  
vj. s.

De Willelmo Caim de Remy ut possit vendere canobum suum cum aliquo socio vj. s.

(m. 1.)

<sup>4</sup>[PLACITA NUNDINARUM S. IVONIS ANNO REGNI REGIS  
EDWARDI XVJ<sup>o</sup>.]

Curia die Lune prox' ante festum S. Marci Evangeliste.

Thomas  
Clericus  
vj. d.

Willelmus de Twiford venit et fecit sufficienter legem Johanni le Palfreur de Norhampt'. Ideo dictus Willelmus inde quietus et

<sup>1</sup> MS. 'forstall'.

<sup>2</sup> There is a blank space for the response.

<sup>3</sup> Sic.

<sup>4</sup> P.R.O., Court Roll 178/93, the record of the proceedings of four court days; the rest of the roll is missing. See above, p. 1. The bailiffs mentioned in the margins of the cases printed below are Philip Pollard, Thomas de Wystowe clericus, Simon le Waleys, N. Berewell, Bretun, and John de Schepewyk (Sepwick).



Let William Vine be distrained to answer the charge that he forestalled Thomas the Clerk from attaching a certain unknown man who overturned the booth of a certain regratress<sup>1</sup> and her stall on which provisions were laid out.

Adam Usher, prior of Ely, appeared in the court, when William Heweton, Walter of Waddesdon, Walter Oildebeuf, Richard of St. Ives countor, Thomas Vine of London, William of Stow countor, Peter of Tooting, and many others were present in the court, and in the name of the bishop of Ely he craved that the below-named privileges and customs should be allowed to the said bishop and his men of the isle,<sup>2</sup> just as the said bishop's predecessors used them in the fair of St. Ives, to wit: that a serjeant of the said bishop during the fair shall bear a rod peaceably and without hindrance as a bailiff of the said bishop [with power] to receive attachments<sup>3</sup> touching the men of the said bishop and also amercements of the men of the said bishop who are amerced in the presence of the steward of the fair;<sup>4</sup> and that every boat of the homage of the said bishop, arriving at the quay of St. Ives during the fair, shall on its first arrival give to the abbot a penny as stallage, and in return for the payment of this penny shall be free to go and return as long as the fair happens to last. And thereupon answer was made to the said Adam that —.

Adam Usher, prior of Ely, was pledge of Thomas of Ely, who was amerced 6d.

From Thomas of Yarmouth and Henry Poulter, for a trespass, 6d., [which they have] paid.

From John Falke and Ralph of Thorpe, his partner, for the arrears due from the last fair, 12d.

From William Caim of Remy, in order that he may sell his canvas with any partner, 6s.

[PLEAS OF THE FAIR OF ST. IVES IN THE SIXTEENTH YEAR OF THE REIGN OF KING EDWARD, A.D. 1288.]

Court on Monday<sup>5</sup> before the feast of St. Mark the Evangelist.

William of Twyford came and made his law sufficiently against John Palfreyman of Northampton. Therefore the said William is

<sup>1</sup> A female huckster.

<sup>2</sup> The isle of Ely.

<sup>3</sup> Things attached.

<sup>4</sup> The bishop of Ely was allowed to have the amercements of all his men by a royal charter of 1233. See *Cartul. Monast. de Rames.*, i. 113. For the right of his officers to carry a rod or wand, see *ibid.*, i. 217.

<sup>5</sup> 19 April, 1288.

Johannes pro falso clamore suo in misericordia vj. d., plegius Johannes de Leyc' speciarius.

Inquisicio.  
Prec. est  
Thome.

Willelmus de Hocton' queritur de Johanna de Eryth' quod cum idem W. fuerat die Jovis ultima preterita ante portam suam juxta aquam, ibi venit dicta Johanna et insultavit ipsum verbis turpissimis dicendo ipsum tota vita sua vixisse per seduccionem et quod mensure ejusdem Johanne capte fuerunt per procuracionem dicti Willelmi ad vituperium ejusdem Willelmi duorum solidorum etc. Predicta Johanna presens defendit etc., et petit quod inquiratur et predictus Willelmus similiter per mercatores et vicinos propinquiores. Preceptum est Thome.

Philippus  
vj. d.

De Willelmo de Linc' pro licencia concordandi cum Simone de Hereford' conquerente vj. d., plegius catalla in manibus Philippi.

Matildis filia Ricardi Ledman queritur de Thoma le Barbur quod cum ipsa fuerat in quadam via que vocatur le Threwtweye in villa S. Ivonis ex opposito domus dicti Ricardi le Ledman patris sui die Dominica ultimo preterito sero, ibi venit dictus Thomas contra pacem domini abbatis et ballivorum suorum et insultavit ipsam Matildem turpibus verbis et postea ipsam per humeros cepit et prostravit in quodam puteo et male calcavit ad dampnum suum duorum solidorum, et ducit sectam. Predictus Thomas presens defendebat omnia que fuerant defendenda, et quod ipse eam per humeros non cepit ad prostrandum eam in quodam puteo, sicut ipsa Matildis dicit, promptus est facere quod curia considerat. Et est ad legem, plegii legis Rogerus de Redford' et Henricus de Hemmygford'.

Lex

Prec' est  
Schepewyk.

<sup>1</sup> Matildis uxor Thome Barbatoris queritur de Willelmo Bruyl; plegii de prosequendo vir ejus et Rogerus de Redford', plegii defendentis Nicholaus Clericus et Willelmus de Lond'.

Prec' est  
Bretun.

Willelmus Bruyl queritur de Cristiana Fraunceys; plegius de prosequendo fides, plegius defendentis Robertus Piscator.

Prec' est  
Thome  
Clerico.

Galfridus Tony queritur de Petro le<sup>2</sup> Bayllyol; plegius de prosequendo Rogerus le Steresman, plegius defendentis Willelmus le Flemyng barbator.

Prec' est  
Wal'.

Alexander de Eboraco queritur de Johanne Albou; plegius de prosequendo fides, plegius defendentis Willelmus de Norwyco.

Prec' est  
Philippo.

Semannus de Lond' queritur de Radulfo le Weyte; plegius de prosequendo Willelmus de Ponte Frigido, plegius defendentis Henricus de Bytham.

<sup>1</sup> This and the four following cases came before the next court on Tuesday.

<sup>2</sup> Sic, for 'de.'

quit thereof, and John is in mercy 6d. for his false claim; pledge, John of Leicester spicer.

William of Houghton complains of Joan of Earith, for that whereas the said William was in front of his gate near the waterside on Thursday last, the said Joan came there and assaulted him with vile words, saying that all his life he had lived by knavery and that the measures of the said Joan had been seized by the contrivance of the said William, to his dishonour to the amount of 2s. etc. The said Joan is present and denies [tort and force] etc.; and craves that this be inquired by merchants and next neighbours, and the said William does likewise. Order is given to Thomas [of Wistow to summon an inquest].

From William of Lincoln, for leave to make concord with Simon of Hereford plaintiff, 6d.; pledge, his chattels in the hands of Philip [Pollard].

Maud, daughter of Richard Ledman, complains of Thomas Barber, for that whereas she was in a certain street called Cross Lane in the vill of St. Ives in front of the house of the said Richard Ledman, her father, on the evening of Sunday last, the said Thomas came there against the peace of the lord abbot and his bailiffs and assaulted her, Maud, with vile words, and afterwards took her by the shoulders and threw her into a certain well and badly beat her, to her damage 2s.; and she produces suit. The said Thomas was present and denied all which should be denied; and [to prove] that he did not take her by the shoulders and throw her into a certain well, as she, Maud, alleges, he is ready to do what the court awards. And he is at his law; pledges of his law, Roger of Redford and Henry of Hemingford.

Maud, wife of Thomas Barber, complains of William Bruill. Pledges to prosecute, her husband and Roger of Redford; defendant's pledges, Nicholas Clerk and William of London.

William Bruill complains of Christine Francis. Pledge to prosecute, his faith; defendant's pledge, Robert Fisher.

Geoffrey Tony complains of Peter Balliol. Pledge to prosecute, Roger Steersman; defendant's pledge, William Fleming barber.

Alexander of York complains of John Albon. Pledge to prosecute, his faith; defendant's pledge, William of Norwich.

Seman of London complains of Ralph Waite. Pledge to prosecute, William of Pontefract; <sup>1</sup> defendant's pledge, Henry of Bytham.

<sup>1</sup> See above 31, n. 3.

## Curia die Martis prox' sequenti.

Hugo Pope versus Galfridum priorem de Swaveseth' de placito transgressionis unde iudicium, per Alexandrum de Everwyk'.<sup>1</sup> Adnichilatur inferius.

Thomas le Barbour versus Matildem filiam Ricardi Ledman de lege vadiata, per Ricardum de S. Ivone. Affidavit.<sup>2</sup>

Galfridus Tony versus Petrum de Ballyol de placito transgressionis,<sup>3</sup> per Willelmum Mauger. Affidavit.

4 . . . . .

Hugo Pope fecit se essoniari per Alexandrum de Eboraco versus Galfridum priorem de Swaveseth' de placito transgressionis, unde iudicium. Et predictus Alexander vocatus fuit ad recipiendum diem suum et non venit, unde dictus prior per Thomam Clericum attornatum suum petit iudicium de defalta dicti Hugonis. Et predictus Hugo per Ricardum de S. Ivone prelocutorem suum dicit quod datus fuit dies essoniatori suo, et quod hoc verum sit petit recordum mercatorum in presenti curia existencium.<sup>5</sup>

6 . . . . .

Johannes Poke convictus est quod contra cartam domini regis et statuta ferie locavit duas domos suas in arreragiis ex opposito aque cum duobus stallagiis super aquam tribus hominibus, scilicet Johanni Godwyco unam domum cum stallagio pro vij. s. et Waltero Grys et Waltero Crescy aliam domum cum stallagio pro iiij. s. vj. d., ad vendendum ferrum, borda, durum piscem, oleum, bytonum<sup>7</sup> et hujus,<sup>8</sup> domibus abbatis non conductis. Et idem Johannes Poke pro transgressione illa satisfacere non curat domino abbati. Ideo

<sup>1</sup> Alexander is the essoiner.

<sup>2</sup> Richard, the essoiner, pledges his faith that the person whose excuse he bears will warrant or make good the excuse. See Bracton, f. 337b. Hengham Magna, c. 6, says that the essoiner pledges his faith upon the crier's wand. See Pollock and Maitland, English Law (2nd ed.), ii. 187. In the thirteenth century the word 'affidare' did not yet imply an oath (Pleas in Manorial Courts, ed. Maitland, 185).

<sup>3</sup> An action of assault tried at the next court on Thursday.

<sup>4</sup> William Bruyl is convicted of having assaulted Maud Barber; and Joan de Eryth is convicted of the same offence against William de Hocton 'per mercatores et vicinos juratos.'

<sup>5</sup> See below, p. 35.

<sup>6</sup> John Albon 'est ad legem' for assaulting Alexander of York.

<sup>7</sup> Probably for 'bitumen.'

<sup>8</sup> For 'hujusmodi.'



Court on the following Tuesday.<sup>1</sup>

Hugh Pope against Geoffrey, prior of Swavesey, in a plea of trespass, whereof judgment [is to be awarded ; Hugh is essoined] by Alexander of York. Cancelled ; see below.

Thomas Barber against Maud, daughter of Richard Ledman, touching a law waged ; <sup>2</sup> [Thomas is essoined] by Richard of St. Ives, who has pledged faith.

Geoffrey Tony against Peter Balliol in a plea of trespass ; [essoined] by William Mauger,<sup>3</sup> who has pledged faith.

. . . . .

Hugh Pope caused himself to be essoined by Alexander of York against Geoffrey, prior of Swavesey, in a plea of trespass, whereof judgment [is to be awarded]. And the said Alexander was called to receive his day,<sup>4</sup> and he did not come. Therefore the said prior by Thomas the Clerk, his attorney, craves judgment touching the default of the said Hugh. And the said Hugh by Richard of St. Ives, his advocate, says that a day had been given to his essoiner ; and [to prove] that this is true, he craves the record of the merchants who are at the present court.

. . . . .

John Poke is convicted, for that contrary to the charter of the lord king <sup>5</sup> and the ordinances of the fair, when [all] the houses of the abbot were not yet hired, he let two houses of his at the backs facing the river with two stalls on the riverside to three men, to wit, to John Godwick a house with a stall for 7s., and to Walter Gris and Walter Crescy another house with a stall for 4s. 6d., for the sale of iron, boards, hardfish, oil, pitch, and the like. And the said John Poke refuses to make satisfaction to the lord abbot for his trespass.

<sup>1</sup> 20 April, 1288.

<sup>2</sup> On Monday he had waged his law, i.e. he had found sureties to clear himself with compurgators.

<sup>3</sup> The essoiners mentioned in these three entries were professional advocates or attorneys.

<sup>4</sup> A day is given to the essoiner to produce the person whose excuse he bears. See Hengham Magna, c. 6 ; Britton, f. 282.

<sup>5</sup> The charter of 42 Henry III., here referred to, declares that during the fair no merchants or other persons shall hire houses to the detriment of the frontages of houses belonging to the abbot and convent (Cartul. Monast. de Rames., ii. 68). The abbot had the rental of the frontages during the fair.



preceptum est dicto Johanni Godwyco quod nichil ei solvat de sex solidis et sex denariis in quibus ei tenetur pro selda sua, et quod Walterus Crescy et Walterus Grys similiter retineant tres solidos et tres denarios quos debent eidem Johanni pro domo sua conducta donec domino abbati fuerit satisfactum, et quod idem Johannes Poke distringatur ad solvendum sex denarios quos cepit premanibus de Johanne Godwyco de summa septem solidorum et xv. d. quos cepit de Waltero Grys et Waltero Crescy premanibus de summa quatuor solidorum et sex denariorum.

. . . . .

Curia die Jovis prox' sequenti.

1. . . . .

<sup>2</sup>[Galfridus] prior de Swaves' optulit se versus Hugonem Pope [conquerentem], et petit judicium de eodem Hugone [ratione] quod idem [Hugo im]placitavit ipsum de transgressione et injusta detentione et postea in ultima c[uria] fecit se essoniari per quemdam Alexandrum de Eboraco; ad quam [curiam] dictus prior venit per Thomam Clericum loco suo positum ad recipiendum dictum judicium et dictus Alexander vocatus non venit, unde prior predictus [per pre]fatum Thomam attornatum suum peciit judicium de defalta predicti Hugonis. Et idem H. per Ricardum de S. Ivone prelocutorem suum [dicit] quod nullam fecit defaltam ratione quod dictus Alexander essoniator suus ante recessum suum de curia habuit certum diem suum, et inde petit sibi concedi recordum mercatorum et tocus curie. Et mercatores et omnes alii de curia testantur et dicunt quod dictus Alexander recessit de curia antequam dies fuit ei prefixus, quare dicunt quod dictus H. ad curiam illam fecit defaltam. Et ideo consideratum est quod dictus prior inde eat quietus et prefatus Hugo pro falso clamore in misericordia xl. d., plegius Walterus de Wodesdon'.

Philippus  
xl. d.

3. . . . .

m. 1 d.)

Philippus Pollard capellanus queritur de Nicholao filio et manupasto Oseberti de Crowethorp de Norhampt' quod cum idem

<sup>1</sup> Two actions of assault and one of defamation.

<sup>2</sup> See above, p. 34. The words in brackets throughout this case are supplied in places where the roll is damaged.

<sup>3</sup> Five persons accused of not having 'hominem vigilantem in curia sua' are acquitted by inquest. A defendant is amerced for defaming a plaintiff 'infra seldas mercatorum de Ipre.'

Therefore it is ordered that the said John Godwick pay him nothing of the 6s. 6d. for which he is indebted to him for his booth, and that Walter Crescy and Walter Gris likewise detain 3s. 3d. which they owe to the said John for their hired house, until satisfaction be made to the lord abbot; and that the said John Poke be distrained to pay 6d. which he received in advance from John Godwick out of the sum of 7s., and 15d. which he received in advance from Walter Gris and Walter Crescy out of the sum of 4s. 6d.

. . . . .

Court of the fair on the following Thursday.<sup>1</sup>

. . . . .

Geoffrey, prior of Swavesey, appears against Hugh Pope plaintiff and demands judgment against the said Hugh, for that he, Hugh, impleaded him of trespass and unjust detention, and afterwards at the last court caused himself to be essoined by a certain Alexander of York; and at that court the said prior came by Thomas the Clerk, his attorney, to receive the said judgment, and the said Alexander when called did not come; wherefore the said prior by the said Thomas, his attorney, craved judgment touching the default of the said Hugh. And the said Hugh by Richard of St. Ives, his advocate, says that he did not make default, for that the said Alexander, his essoiner, had a certain day given to him before he withdrew from the court; and as to this he craves that the record of the merchants and of the whole court be allowed him. The merchants and all others of the court testify and say that the said Alexander withdrew from the court before a day was given to him; wherefore they say that the said Hugh made default at that court. Therefore it is awarded that the said prior go quit thereof, and the said Hugh is in mercy 40d. for his false claim; pledge, Walter of Waddesdon.

. . . . .

Philip Pollard chaplain complains of Nicholas, son and mainpast<sup>2</sup> of Osbert Crowthorpe of Northampton, for that whereas the said

<sup>1</sup> 22 April, 1288.

<sup>2</sup> A person had in his mainpast those who received food etc. from him, the domestics and other members of his household. See Bracton, f. 124b.

Philippus venerat sicut unus de ballivis domini abbatis juratus in feria S. Ivonis die Dominica ultimo preterito in quadam via que vocatur le Wretweye et ibi invenit dictum Nicholaum discarcantem unam caretam pellibus lanutis oneratam ad hospitandum et vendendum in arreragiis Ricardi le Fraunceys contra statuta ferie et formam carte domini regis abbati et conventui concessa, ibi venit prefatus Philippus volens ex officio sibi commissio fecisse atachiam-  
mentum donec dictus N. venisset in curiam ad respondendum et standum recto secundum legem et consuetudinem ferie predictae. Idem Nicholaus non permisit ipsum Philippum nec permittere voluit ibidem facere atachiammentum, set contra pacem domini abbatis et ballivorum suorum ipsum Philippum vi et violencia insultavit et male tractavit et penulam supertunice sue et capucii sui de camelino dilaceravit. Et postea per abettamentum<sup>1</sup> et incitamentum Willelmi de Hocton' et Ricardi Burdoun levavit hutesium super ipsum et super abbatem et totum conventum suum et super omnes ballivos suos ad dampnum ipsius Philippi xl. s. et ad vituperium et contemptum dictorum abbatis, conventus et ballivorum suorum. Predictus Nicholaus presens defendit etc. et peciit licenciam ad concordandum salvis etc. Et datus est dies partibus usque diem Lune.

2 . . . . .

#### Curia die Sabbati prox' sequenti.

Johannes filius Johannis de Eltysle queritur de Rogero le Barber quod injuste fregit ei convencionem, et ideo injuste quod cum idem Johannes fuerat in villa de Rames' die Lune prox' post Epiphaniam Domini ultimam preteritam fuit unus annus elapsus in domo Thome Buk, ibi venit dictus Rogerus et manucepit sanare capud ipsius Johannis de glabra pro novem denariis, quos idem Johannes solvit premanibus. Adveniente die Martis prefatus Rogerus posuit ei in plastrum et die Mercurii similiter et postea recessit de villa, ita quod ab illo die usque nunc nichil se voluit intromittere ad dampnum ipsius Johannis dimidie marce. Et ducit sectam. Predictus Rogerus presens defendit etc. et posuit se ad legem et inveniundo plegios legis recessit de barra sine licencia. Ideo predictus Johannes peciit judicium de ipso tanquam de convicto. Quare consideratum est quod

<sup>1</sup> Or 'abetto,' MS. 'abett'.

<sup>2</sup> Philip Pollard brings suit against W. de Hocton and R. Burdoun for aiding Nicholas, as stated in the preceding case.

Philip, as one of the sworn bailiffs of the lord abbot in the fair of St. Ives, came into a street called Cross Lane on Sunday last, and there found the said Nicholas discharging a cart loaded with woolfells for the purpose of hosting and selling them at the backside of Richard Francis contrary to the ordinances of the fair and to the form of the charter granted by the lord king to the abbot and convent,<sup>1</sup> the said Philip, by virtue of the office committed to him, desired to attach the said Nicholas to come to court to answer and stand trial according to the law and custom of the said fair. Yet the said Nicholas did not and would not permit him, Philip, to make attachment there, but against the peace of the lord abbot and bailiffs assaulted him, Philip, with force and violence and maltreated him and tore the cape of his overcoat and his hood of camlet. Afterwards by the abetment and incitement of William Houghton and Richard Burdon he [Nicholas] raised the hue against him and against the abbot and his whole convent and against all his bailiffs to his, Philip's, damage 40s., and to the dishonour and contempt of the said abbot, his convent, and his bailiffs. The said Nicholas is present and denies [tort and force] etc., and craves leave to make concord saving [the rights of the abbot]; and a day is given to the parties on Monday.

. . . . .

#### Court on the following Saturday.<sup>2</sup>

John, son of John of Eltisley, complains of Roger Barber, for that he has unjustly broken a covenant with him, and unjustly because whereas the said John was in the vill of Ramsey on Monday<sup>3</sup> after Epiphany last past, a year ago, in the house of Thomas Buck, the said Roger came there and undertook to cure his, John's, head of baldness for 9d., which the said John paid in advance; the next day, Tuesday, the said Roger put him in plaster and did likewise on Wednesday, and afterwards withdrew from the vill, so that from that day to this he would in no way interpose, to his, John's, damage a half-mark; and he produces suit. The said Roger was present and denied [tort and force] etc., and put himself on his law, and in finding pledges of his law withdrew from the bar without leave. Therefore the said John craved judgment against him as against one who is convicted.

<sup>1</sup> Probably this refers to the clause in the charter of 42 Henry III. (above, p. 34) that during the fair no one is to carry on trade whereby the profits of the abbot and convent may be diminished.

<sup>2</sup> 24 April, 1288.

<sup>3</sup> 13 Jan., 1287.



dictus Rogerus satisfaciat dicto Johanni de ix. d. de principali et de dampnis suis que condonantur et pro transgressione in misericordia vj. d., plegius.<sup>1</sup>

N. Berewell  
vj. d.

2 . . . . .

Ulnatores canobi qui fecerunt sacramentum quod fideliter se gerent in eorum officio et quod fidelitatem facient in ulnando tam emptoribus quam venditoribus, et quod nichil capient ex una parte nec ex altera per quod aliquod dampnum possit accidere emptori vel venditori, et dant domino ne plures ulnatores eis associantur hoc anno iij. s., videlicet Hamo de S. Edmundo xij. d., Ricardus de Eylesdon' xij. d., Johannes de Schuldham xij. d., Ricardus de Bromholm nichil.

Wal' iij. s.

. . . . .

(m. 1.)

<sup>3</sup> PLACITA NUNDINARUM S. YVONIS DIE APOSTOLORUM PHILIPPI ET JACOBI ANNO REGNI REGIS EDWARDI XIX°. ET ANNO DOMINI J. ABBATIS V°.

4 . . . . .

Curia die Lune prox' post Inventionem Sancte Crucis.

. . . . .

Prec' est  
Wal'.

Margareta uxor Radulfi Bercarii queritur de Rogero de Ponte Frigido et de Beatrice uxore sua; plegius de proseguendo Johannes Jamot, plegius defendencium corpora eorum. Et predicta Margareta dicit quod predicti Rogerus et Beatrix infideliter et malo modo die Jovis in septimana Pasche ultimo preterita elongaverunt et asportaverunt unum par de sotularibus extra domum prefate Margarete, de quibus sotularibus adhuc inventi sunt seysiti. Et prefati Rogerus et Beatrix defendunt etc. et dicunt quod ipsi nunquam sotulares predictos ceperunt nec asportaverunt extra domum dicte Margarete, ut predictum est, set dicunt quod ipsos sotulares fideliter emerunt in foro pro ij. d. ob. Et quod hoc verum sit ponunt se in deo et in juratis de bono et malo. Qui veniunt et dicunt per sacramentum suum quod

<sup>1</sup> No sureties are named.

<sup>2</sup> Three actions of defamation brought by Matthew ad Ripam; the defendants are 'ad legem.'

<sup>3</sup> P.R.O., Court Roll 178/97, the proceedings of twenty-four court days, 4 May-6 June. The bailiffs mentioned in the margins of the cases printed below are Simon le Waleys, Gilbert de Boys, Ralph de Armeston, William de Sautre, Thomas de Wystowe clericus, Robert Forester, and John de Therfeld.

<sup>4</sup> On the day of Philip and James eight collectors of Huntingdon, six jurors 'de Vico'

Wherefore it is awarded that the said Roger make satisfaction to the said John for 9d., the sum claimed, and for his damages, which are remitted; and that he be in mercy 6d. for the trespass. Pledge —.

. . . . .

Alnagers of canvas who have made oath that they will act honestly in their office, and that they will make honest measurement for both buyers and sellers, and that they will take nothing from the one party or the other whereby any harm may befall the buyer or the seller; and they give the lord 3s. that no other alnagers may be associated with them this year, to wit, Hamon of Bury St. Edmunds 12d., Richard of Elsdon 12d., John of Shouldham 12d., Richard of Bromholm nothing.

. . . . .

PLEAS OF THE FAIR OF ST. IVES ON THE FEAST<sup>1</sup> OF THE  
APOSTLES PHILIP AND JAMES IN THE NINETEENTH YEAR OF  
THE REIGN OF KING EDWARD AND THE FIFTH YEAR OF  
JOHN, LORD ABBOT [A.D. 1291].

. . . . .

Court on Monday<sup>2</sup> after the Invention of the Holy Cross.

. . . . .

Margaret, wife of Ralph Shepherd, complains of Roger of Pontefract and of Beatrice, his wife. Pledge to prosecute, John Jamot; pledge of the defendants, their bodies. And the said Margaret says that on Thursday in Easter week last past the said Roger and Beatrice dishonestly and wrongfully eloigned and carried away from the house of the said Margaret a pair of shoes, of which they are still found in seisin. The said Roger and Beatrice deny [tort and force] etc. and say that they never took or carried away the said shoes from the house of the said Margaret, as has been alleged, but that they bought them honestly in the market for 2½d. And [to prove] that this is true, they put themselves on God and the jurors for good or evil. They [the jurors] come and say on their oath that the said

<sup>1</sup> 1 May, 1291.

<sup>2</sup> 7 May, 1291.

dicti Rogerus et Beatrix predictos sotulares non emerunt set ipsos extra domum prefate Margarete, ut dictum est superius, asportaverunt. Et quia dicti sotulares sunt parvi precii pro quo precio nullus amittet vitam vel membrum, consideratum est quod dicti Rogerus et Beatrix deliberent villam S. Yvonis ne amplius de cetero redeant ibidem.

1 . . . . .

(m. 1 d.)

**Curia die Jovis sequenti.**

Respectu-  
atur usque  
diem Martis  
post festum  
S. Dunstani.

<sup>2</sup> Willelmus de Temesf' queritur de Augustino Capellano de Temesf' quod idem Augustinus injuste ei detinet iij. quarteria frumenti, j. quarterium siliginis et j. quarterium brasei precii xxxij.s. ad dampnum ipsius Willelmi viginti solidorum, et inde ducit sectam. Predictus Augustinus presens non defendebat etc. nec aliquod verbum respondere voluit set in contentu<sup>3</sup> tocus curie recessit, quare dictus Willelmus [petit]<sup>4</sup> judicium de ipso tanquam de indefenso. Et ideo consideratum est quod dictus W. recuperet catalla sua una cum dampnis suis versus eundem Augustinum et pro injusta detencione est in misericordia,<sup>5</sup> plegius j. equus in custodia Thome de Wystowe. Et super hoc venit quidam Walterus Deneys de Rokesden' et optulit se probare equum predictum esse suum, et quia idem Walterus habetur pro suspecto in calumpnia sua consideratum est quod inquiratur per bonam inquisitionem. Que venit et dicit quod dictus Walterus fraude et collusione dictum equum calumpniat esse suum, ratione quod ipse Walterus non habuit artem neque partem in eodem equo die Dominica in festo S. Johannis ante Portam Latinam ultimo preterita nec aliquod clamium posuit in eodem equo usque ad diem Martis prox' sequentem, ad quem diem equus predictus fuit atachiatu. Et prefatus Walterus presens petit quod non elongetur de equo suo predicto per inquisitionem ex officio senescalli<sup>6</sup> acceptam in quam se non posuit, ex quo promptus est sufficienter probare secundum legem mercatoriam dictum equum esse suum ex vendicione cujusdam Augustini Capellani de Offord'. Et ponitur judicium in respectum.

and six jurors 'de Grena' are sworn. The first sitting of the court for the trial of suits was on Friday, 4 May. On that day the fourteen villas are summoned to furnish constables and watchmen, as above p. 11.

<sup>1</sup> On Tuesday a defendant in an action of debt is fined for coming to an agreement with the plaintiff without permission of the court; and on Wednesday a man is fined for assault.

<sup>2</sup> This case is crossed out here. See below, p. 44.

<sup>3</sup> Sic, for 'contemptu.'

<sup>4</sup> Illegible.

<sup>5</sup> Blank in MS. after 'misericordia.'

<sup>6</sup> When there is no accuser the steward 'ex officio' orders an inquest. See Court Baron, ed. Maitland, 49, 152.

Roger and Beatrice did not buy the said shoes but carried them away from the house of the said Margaret, as is alleged above. And because the said shoes are of little value, wherefor no one may lose life or limb, it is awarded that the said Roger and Beatrice leave the vill of St. Ives and never more hereafter return thereto.

. . . . .

**Court on the following Thursday.<sup>1</sup>**

William of Tempsford complains of Austin Chaplain of Tempsford, for that the said Austin unjustly detains from him three quarters of wheat, one quarter of rye, and one quarter of malt, worth 32s., to his, William's, damage 20s.; and thereof he produces suit. The said Austin was present and did not deny [tort and force] etc., nor would he answer a single word but withdrew in contempt of the whole court. Wherefore the said William craves judgment against him as against one who is undefended.<sup>2</sup> And therefore it is awarded that the said William recover his chattels against the said Austin together with his damages, and he [Austin] is in mercy for the unjust detention; pledge, a horse in the custody of Thomas of Wistow. Thereupon a certain Walter Danes of Roxton comes and offers to prove that the said horse is his; and because the claim of the said Walter is regarded with suspicion, it is awarded that [the truth] be inquired by a good inquest. They [the jurors] come and say that the said Walter by fraud and collusion claims that the said horse is his, for the reason that he, Walter, had neither art nor part in the said horse on Sunday<sup>3</sup> the feast of St. John before the Latin Gate last past, nor did he make any claim to the said horse until the following Tuesday, the day of the attachment of the said horse. The said Walter is present and craves that he be not deprived of his said horse by an inquest taken by the steward 'ex officio,'<sup>4</sup> on which he did not put himself; for he is ready to prove sufficiently according to the law merchant that the said horse is his by the sale of a certain Austin Chaplain of Offord. And judgment is put in respite (until Tuesday after the feast of St. Dunstan).

<sup>1</sup> 10 May, 1291.

<sup>2</sup> One not making proper 'defence,' i.e. proper denial.

<sup>3</sup> 6 May, 1291. Walter probably alleged that he bought the horse from Austin on Sunday. See below, p. 44.

<sup>4</sup> It was a mere 'inquest of office.'



Willelmus de Pappeworth' queritur de Johanne de Kent quod idem Johannes injuste eidem detinet viginti tres solidos et iiij. d. de uno equo vendito eidem Johanni pro xliij. s. iiij. d. et pro uno quadrante ei tradito ad argentum dei die Mercurii proximo preterito in curia Willelmi Mauger apud S. Yvonem, quos quidem denarios idem Johannes debuit solvisse incontinenti<sup>1</sup> eidem, de quibus non solvit nisi tantum xxij. s. iiij. d. et totum residuum scilicet xx. s. retinuit et adhuc detinet ad dampnum ipsius Willelmi dimidie marce, et ducit sectam. Et predictus Johannes presens defendit verba que fuerant defendenda et dicit expresse se in nichillo ei teneri, et quod ita sit promptus est ad verificandum per legem suam si curia consideraverit. Et predictus Willelmus dicit quod ad legem venire non debet ratione quod incopavit ipsum Johannem fuisse seysitum de j. quadrante eidem tradito nomine argenti dei quod quidem argentum dei idem Johannes non defendit, et insuper petit judicium et considerationem mercatorum si predictus Johannes per legem suam adnichilare possit accionem et demandam ipsius Willelmi nec ne. Et ponitur judicium in respectum propter tenuitatem curie usque diem Mercurii. Ad quem diem consideratum fuit per mercatores quod ex quo contractus factus inter dictum W. querentem et prefatum J. defendentem affirmatus fuit pro j. quadrante dato predicto Willelmo in argento dei quod quidem argentum dei dictus J. non defendebat, remaneret tanquam indefensus, et dictus W. recuperet etc., et Johannes in misericordia ij. s., solvit. Et taxata sunt dampna ad ij. s.<sup>2</sup>

Wal' ij. s.  
Dampna.

Arm' vj. d.

De Thoma de Claye pistore pro v. s. ij. d. deficientibus in uno dennarrato panis inventi in manibus Agnetis de Len vj. d., plegius Bartholomeus Longus. . . .<sup>3</sup>

4. . . . .

Prec' est  
Wal'.

Petrus Longus de London queritur de Galfrido de Cam; plegii de proseguendo Hamo de S. Edmundo et Clemens de Waltham, plegius defendentis Ricardus le Engleys.

#### Curia die Veneris sequenti.

. . . . .

Petrus Longus de London queritur de Galfrido de Cam, et dicit quod injuste ei detinet vj.<sup>c</sup> canobi quos affuravit et comparavit de eo

<sup>1</sup> Sic.

<sup>2</sup> See below, p. 43.

<sup>3</sup> Eleven others are fined for this offence.

<sup>4</sup> An action to recover a debt for board etc.

William of Papworth complains of John of Kent, for that the said John unjustly detains from him 23s. 4d.<sup>1</sup> for a horse sold to the said John for 43s. 4d. and for a farthing delivered to him [William] as a God's penny on Wednesday last at St. Ives in the courtyard of William Mauger, which money the said John was to have paid him forthwith; but he paid him only 23s. 4d. and all the residue, to wit, 20s., he detained and still detains to the damage of the said William a half-mark; and he produces suit. The said John is present and denies the words which should be denied, and says expressly that he is indebted to him for nothing; and that this is so, he is ready to verify by his law if the court will award [him this proof]. And the said William says that he [John] ought not [to be allowed] to come to his law, because he [William] counted that the said John had been in seisin of a farthing delivered to him [William] as a God's penny, which God's penny the said John did not mention in his denial;<sup>2</sup> and furthermore he craves the judgment and award of the merchants as to whether or not the said John by his law can abate his, William's, action and demand. And judgment is put in respite until Wednesday owing to the small attendance at the court. On that day it is awarded by the merchants that whereas the contract made between the said William plaintiff and the said John defendant was confirmed with a farthing given to the said William as a God's penny, which God's penny the said John did not mention in his denial, therefore he [John] shall remain as one who is undefended, and the said William shall recover etc.; and John is in mercy 2s., which he has paid. And the damages are taxed at 2s.

From Thomas of Clay baker, for a deficiency of 5s. 2d.<sup>3</sup> in a pennyworth of bread found in the hands of Agnes of Lynn, 6d.; pledge, Bartholomew Long. . . .

Peter Long of London complains of Geoffrey of Cam.<sup>4</sup> Pledges to prosecute Hamon of Bury St. Edmunds and Clement of Waltham; defendant's pledge, Richard English.

Court on the following Friday.<sup>5</sup>

Peter Long of London complains of Geoffrey of Cam and says that he unjustly detains from him 600 [ells] of canvas, which he

<sup>1</sup> Evidently an error for 20s.

<sup>2</sup> He did not precisely traverse the plaintiff's count.

<sup>3</sup> A deficiency in weight. Shillings and pence were used as weights; 20s. or 240 pennyweights made a pound.

<sup>4</sup> Or Caen

<sup>5</sup> 11 May, 1291.

in selda sua ubi manet in villa S. Ivonis die Veneris prox' post festum S. Johannis ante Portam Latinam videlicet qualibet<sup>1</sup> centena pro xxix. s. et pro j. quadrante de argento dei per Hamonem de S. Edmundo abrockatorem ipsius Petri ad dampnum suum quadraginta solidorum, et ducit sectam. Predictus Galfridus presens defendit etc. et dicit quod nunquam dicto Petro nec alicui abrockatori suo dictum canobum vendidit, set dicit quod predictus Hamo venit in selda sua et optulit ei pro qualibet centena canobi xxvij.<sup>1</sup> s. et super hoc jactavit j. quadrantem in argento dei contra voluntatem et sine concessione predicti Galfridi venditoris canobi predicti. Et quod hoc verum sit petit quod inquiratur et pars adversa similiter, et datus est dies usque diem Lune. Ad quem diem inquisicio venit et dicit quod Galfridus de Cam predictus nunquam dictum canobum prefato Petro concessit in tali precio sicut dictus Hamo abroccator ejus dicebat. Et ideo consideratum est quod dictus Petrus pro falso clamore suo sit in misericordia, condonatur per fratrem J. de Eton'.<sup>2</sup>

(m. 2.)

. . . . .

Vinetarii.

Hugo de Spania, potellus falsus, quartus bonus.

Robertus de S. Edmundo, potellus bonus, quartus bonus.

Nicholaus Caperun, galona<sup>3</sup> falsa, potellus bonus, quartus bonus.Rogerus de S. Edmundo, galona<sup>3</sup> falsa, ij. quartus non signati tamen boni.

Robertus Scot, potellus bonus, quartus bonus.

Onerius de Staunf', potellus bonus, alius potellus et novus quartus boni.

Johannes Lysegong cum vino reneys, potellus bonus, quartus bonus et signatus.

## Curia die Sabbati sequenti.

. . . . .

Memo-  
randum de  
vinetariis.

Licet omnes supradicti vinetarii portaverint in precedenti curia mensuras suas signatas per cives et burgenses Lond', Stanford', S. Edmundi, Hunt' et de aliis civitatibus et burgis Anglie et partis trans transmarine,<sup>4</sup> et allegaverint se non debere signum domini abbatis recipere super mensuras predictas, quod multum cederet ad eorum prejudicium ut dicunt, tamen ad eorum instanciam ne de

<sup>1</sup> Sic.<sup>2</sup> The warden of the fair.<sup>3</sup> MS. 'g'.<sup>4</sup> Sic, for 'partibus transmarinis.'

[Peter] through his broker, Hamon of Bury St. Edmunds, bespoke and bought from him in his booth where he dwells in the vill of St. Ives, on Friday<sup>1</sup> after the feast of St. John before the Latin Gate, to wit, for 29s. the hundred and a farthing as a God's penny, to his damage 40s.; and he produces suit. The said Geoffrey is present and denies [tort and force] etc., and says that he never sold the said canvas to the said Peter or to any broker of his; but he says that the said Hamon came into his booth and offered him 27s. for each hundred [ells] of the canvas, and thereupon threw down a farthing as a God's penny against the will and without the assent of Geoffrey, the seller of the said canvas. And that this is true he craves may be inquired, and the adverse party does likewise; and a day is given them on Monday. On that day the inquest comes and says that the said Geoffrey of Cam never granted the said canvas to the said Peter at the price alleged by the said Hamon, his broker. Therefore it is awarded that the said Peter be in mercy for his false claim; he is pardoned by Brother John of Eton.

. . . . .

[Vintners.]

Hugh of Spain: a pottle, false; a quart, true.<sup>2</sup>

Robert of Bury St. Edmunds: a pottle, false; a quart, true.

Nicholas Capron: a gallon, false; a pottle, true; a quart, true.

Roger of Bury St. Edmunds: a gallon, false; two quarts, not sealed but true.

Robert Scot: a pottle, true; a quart, true.

Honorius of Stamford: a pottle, true; another pottle and a new quart, true.

John Liesegang, [dealer] in Rhenish wine: a pottle true; a quart, true and sealed.

Court on the following Saturday.<sup>3</sup>

. . . . .

Although at the last court all the above-named vintners brought their measures sealed by the citizens and burghers of London, Stamford, Bury St. Edmunds, Huntingdon, and other cities and boroughs of England and of foreign countries, and alleged that they ought not to have the seal of the lord abbot on the said measures, because that would be very prejudicial to them, so they say; nevertheless at their request, in order that they might not be hindered in

<sup>1</sup> 11 May, 1291.

<sup>2</sup> The court is testing the measures of wine.

<sup>3</sup> 12 May, 1291.



vendicione vinorum suorum fuissent inpediti signate fuerunt omnes  
 mesure dictorum vinetariorum sigillo domini abbatis die Sabbati  
 prox' post festum S. Johannis ante Portam Latinam.

Ulnatores canobi qui fecerunt sacramentum quod fideliter se  
 gerent et fidelitatem facient in ulnando tam venditoribus quam  
 emptoribus, et quod nichil capient ex una parte neque ex altera per  
 quod aliquod dampnum possit accidere vel accrescere emptori vel  
 venditori, et quod fideliter presentabunt et atachiari facient omnes  
 ulnatores nisi fuerint jurati ad illud officium faciendum in plena curia  
 et pro fidelibus electis: Elyas le Moyne juratus, Ricardus de  
 Bromholm juratus, Johannes de Schuldham juratus, Thomas de  
 Bokton' juratus, Hamo de S. Edmundo juratus.

. . . . .

Tree' est  
 'G. de Boys.

Hamo de S. Edmundo atachiatus est per plegium Radulfi de  
 Arrace et Ricardi de Eylesdon' ad respondendum super eo quod  
 inventus fuit ulnando sexaginta ulnas canobi in selda Johannis de  
 Bolonia cum non fuerit juratus, et predictus Johannes atachiatus est  
 per dictum canobum tanquam pro mercandisa forisfacta. Tandem  
 ad instanciam H. de Cotenham et aliorum amicorum condonantur  
 misericordie.

. . . . .

Arm' ij. s.

De villata de Gravele ne veniant ad vigilandum durantibus  
 nundinis ij. s., et nichilominus facient operationes<sup>1</sup> suas in omnibus.

### Curia die Lune prox' sequenti.<sup>2</sup>

3 . . . . .

De Elesworth' cum Grava quia vigilatores recesserunt ante mediam  
 noctem Dominica prox' post festum S. Johannis ante Portam Latinam,  
 unde quedam Isabella la Norysse de Cantebr' male fuit vulnerata et  
 alia plura dampna facta fuerunt nocte illa per absenciam eorum,  
 xij.d. . . .<sup>4</sup>

¶ m. 2 d.)

5 . . . . .

<sup>1</sup> Some of the abbot's villas were required to help to enclose the fair with a hedge of rods. See Neilson, *Economic Conditions on Manors of Ramsey Abbey*, 36. The manorial services of the tenants of Graveley are given in *Cartul. Monast. de Rames.* (Rolls Series), iii. 278.

<sup>2</sup> MS. 'sequens.'

<sup>3</sup> An action of assault.

<sup>4</sup> Six other villas are fined for this offence.

<sup>5</sup> Robert Alman accused of assault fails in making his law. Fifteen persons (some of them barbers) are presented and fined for receiving harlots in their houses.

the sale of their wine, all the measures of the said vintners were sealed with the seal of the lord abbot on Saturday<sup>1</sup> after the feast of St. John before the Latin Gate.

Alnagers of canvas who have made oath that they will act honestly in their office, and that they will make honest measurement for both sellers and buyers, and that they will take nothing from the one party or the other whereby any harm may befall or accrue to the buyer or seller, and that they will honestly present and cause to be attached all alnagers who have not been chosen as credible men and sworn in full court to perform that office: Ellis Lemoine (sworn), Richard of Bromholm (sworn), John of Shouldham (sworn), Thomas of Boughton (sworn), and Hamon of Bury St. Edmunds (sworn).

Hamon of Bury St. Edmunds has been attached on the suretyship of Ralph of Arras and Richard of Elsdon to answer for having been found measuring sixty ells of canvas in the booth of John of Boulogne, although he had not [yet] been sworn [as an alnager], and the said John has been attached by the said canvas as merchandise forfeited. Finally at the instance of H. of Cottenham and other friends the amercements are remitted.

From the township of Graveley, in order that they may not come to watch during the fair, 2s.; nevertheless they shall perform all their [other] services.

#### Court on the following Monday.<sup>2</sup>

From Elsworth with Grove, because the watchmen withdrew before midnight on Sunday<sup>3</sup> after the feast of St. John before the Latin Gate, wherefore a certain Isabel Nurse<sup>4</sup> of Cambridge was badly wounded, and various other damages were done on that night owing to their absence, 12d. . . .

<sup>1</sup> 12 May, 1291.

<sup>2</sup> 14 May, 1291.

<sup>3</sup> 13 May, 1291.

<sup>4</sup> Or Norris.

G. de Boys  
xij. d.G. de Boys  
xviiij. d.Memo-  
randum.

De Waltero de London' quia non venit ad faciendum sacramentum in inquisicione inter Ceciliam le Wyte querentem et Jacobum le Cordewaner de Lond' defendentem xij. d.<sup>1</sup> De Johanne de Leycestr' pro eodem, condonatur. De Waltero de Bandone de London quia fuit presens in curia et noluit facere sacramentum in predicta inquisicione vj. d. De Terico Baudin pro eodem xij. d., plegius j. pallium.

Johannes filius Willelmi filii Agnetis de Lenn' existens de etate x. annorum inventus fuit in villa S. Yvonis amputando unam bursam tempore nundinarum juxta pedem pontis ville predictae, set quia idem J. non fuit de etate ad sustinendum judicium quod talibus malefactoribus ordinatum est et provisum, consideratum est quod villam S. Yvonis et feriam ejusdem abjuret.

. . . . .

Hamo de S. Edmundo tulit litteram patentem domini Rogeri de Insula clerici magne garderobe rotulo atachiatam quod de custodibus nundinarum S. Ivonis admitteretur ad ulnandum pannos laneos in Anglia factos, telam et canobum. Et quia carta domini regis de feria vult quod nullus ballivus seu minister domini regis in aliquo se intro-mittat de feria predicta vel ejus pertinentiis, quominus abbas et conventus Ram' et eorum ballivi liberam habeant administracionem de omnibus ad feriam illam pertinentibus tam infra villam quam extra in perpetuum, responsum fuit eidem Hamoni per senescallum quod nullo modo ipsum admitteret ad hujusmodi officium faciendum, quod esset ad exeredacionem et prejudicium ecclesie Ram' et contra libertatem carte nundinarum contentam, nisi ipse Hamo venisset in curia et sursum solverit litteram suam patentem in manibus senescalli. Ad quam curiam accessit et voluntate spontanea litteram predictam liberavit et postea gratiam peciit specialem, et ad instanciam mercatorum littera sua patente relicta et adnichilata ad presens est admissus.

2 . . . . .

<sup>1</sup> Entries of this sort frequently occur in the St. Ives rolls.

<sup>2</sup> Two actions of assault were tried on Tuesday.

From Walter of London, for not coming to make oath on the inquest between Cecily White plaintiff and James Cordwainer of London defendant, 12d. From John of Leicester for the same offence; pardoned. From Walter Bandon of London, for being present in court and refusing to make oath on the said inquest, 6d. From Thierry Baudin, for the same, 12d.; pledge, a cloak.

John, son of William, son of Agnes of Lynn, who is ten years of age, was found in the vill of St. Ives near the foot of the bridge of the said vill stealing a purse during the fair; but because he is not old enough to sustain the judgment which is ordained and provided for such evil-doers, it is awarded that he abjure the vill of St. Ives and the fair thereof.

. . . . .

Hamon of Bury St. Edmunds was the bearer of a letter patent from Sir Roger de Lisle, clerk of the Great Wardrobe, attached to this roll, [ordering] that he should be admitted by the keepers of the fair of St. Ives to measure woollen cloths made in England, linen, and canvas.<sup>1</sup> And whereas the charter of the lord king touching the fair<sup>2</sup> orders that no bailiff or officer of the lord king should in any way interfere with the said fair or its appurtenances, whereby the abbot and convent of Ramsey and their bailiffs should be prevented from having for ever the administration of all things pertaining to that fair both inside and outside the vill, answer was made to the said Hamon by the steward that he would in no wise admit him to execute the said office, because this would be to the disherison and prejudice of the church of Ramsey and contrary to the privilege granted by the charter of the fair, unless he, Hamon, should come to the court and yield up his letter patent into the hands of the steward. And he came to the court and of his own free will surrendered the said letter and afterwards craved special grace; and at the instance of the merchants, his letter patent having been renounced and annulled, he is admitted for the present.

. . . . .

<sup>1</sup> In a case tried in the Court of Exchequer, 19 Edw. I., it is stated that it was customary for the merchants to elect men to measure canvas in fairs (P.R.O., Exch. Plea Roll 16, m. 7 d.).

<sup>2</sup> See Cartul. Monast. de Rames., ii. 67.



(m. 3.) Curia die Mercurii prox' ante festum S. Dunstani anno supradicto.

. . . . .

Prec' est  
Sautre.

Petrus de Totingg' districtus est per unum tapetum pro eo quod opturavit viam super kayam ex opposito domus sue sub solarario suo, qui venit et dicit se nullam opturacionem fecisse ad nocumentum transeuncium, et super [hoc] <sup>1</sup> capienda est inquisicio.

Prec' est  
Sautre.

Laurencius de Hocton' districtus est per unum tapetum super eo quod levavit unum penticium super cayam juxta solarium Petri de Totingg'. Ideo preceptum est quod prosternatur.

Prec' est  
Wal'.

Willelmus de Pappeworth conquerens optulit se versus Johannem de Kent defendentem et datus est dies partibus usque ad diem Veneris.<sup>2</sup>

Prec' est  
G. de Boys.

Omnia nomina braciaticum que habent cervisiam ad vendendum in villa S. Ivonis in quadam cedula scribantur et presententur, et mesure earum signum abbatis non habentes capiantur et ad curiam abbatis portentur.

Prec' est  
Thome  
Clerico.

Omnes occupantes cayam juxta aquam ex opposito domus Johannis Pøke distringantur ad faciendum finem cum stallagiatore.

. . . . .

#### Curia die Jovis prox' sequenti.

R. For<sup>3</sup>

Thomas Umfrey de Parys queritur de Johanne de Flit de eo quod injuste fregit ei convencionem, quia ubi fuit in villa S. Ivonis in foro equorum die Mercurii ultimo preterito, ibi venit dictus Thomas et convenit cum dicto Johanne quod duceret eum <sup>4</sup> quoddam fardellum vendendum cuidam burgensi Lond' apud London', ita quod esset Lond' die Jovis ad vespas prox' sequenti,<sup>5</sup> pro xij. d. et inde recepit j. quadrantem de argento dei, qui quidem Johannes moratur <sup>4</sup> per totum dictum diem Mercurii ad dampnum suum x. s., et inde ducit sectam. Predictus Johannes presens defendit verba curie et receptionem argenti dei et totum contractum et est ad legem, plegii legis Gervasius Godres et Willelmus Belamy. Postea fecit legem sufficienter. Et dictus Thomas in misericordia vj. d., solvit.

Lex.

vj. d.

6 . . . . .

<sup>1</sup> 'hoc' is omitted.

<sup>2</sup> On Friday the case was postponed until the following Monday, when it was settled as stated above, p. 39. See below, p. 46.

<sup>3</sup> Robert Forester.

<sup>4</sup> Sic.

<sup>5</sup> MS. 'sequen'.

<sup>6</sup> On Thursday an action of debt and on Saturday two actions of assault and defamation are tried.

Court on Wednesday<sup>1</sup> before the feast of St. Dunstan in the  
aforesaid year.

. . . . .

Peter of Tooting has been distrained by a tapet, for that he obstructed the street on the quay in front of his house and under his sollar. He comes and says that he has made no obstruction to the nuisance of those passing by; and as to this an inquest is to be held.

Lawrence of Houghton has been distrained by a tapet, for that he erected a penthouse on the quay near the sollar of Peter of Tooting. Therefore it is ordered that it be torn down.

William of Papworth plaintiff appears against John of Kent defendant, and a day is given to the parties on Friday.

Let the names of all brewsters who have beer to sell in the vill of St. Ives be written in a certain schedule and presented, and let any of their measures which have not the seal of the abbot be seized and brought to the abbot's court.

Let all those who occupy the quay on the waterside in front of the house of John Poke be distrained to pay a fine to the stallinger.

. . . . .

Court on the following Thursday.<sup>2</sup>

Thomas Humfrey of Paris complains of John of Flitt, for that he [John] has unjustly broken a covenant made with him, because whereas he [John] was in the horse-market of the vill of St. Ives on Wednesday last, the said Thomas came there and covenanted with the said John that he [John] should carry for him to London for 12d. a certain bundle which was to be sold to a certain burgher of London, with the understanding that he should be in London at vespers on the following Thursday; and thereon he [John] received a farthing as a God's penny; but the said John tarried [in St. Ives] during the whole of the said Wednesday to his [Thomas's] damage 10s.; and thereof he produces suit. The said John is present and denies the words of court and the receipt of a God's penny and the whole contract, and he is at his law; pledges of his law, Gervase Godres and William Bellamy. Afterwards he made his law sufficiently, and the said Thomas is in mercy 6d., which he has paid.

. . . . .

<sup>1</sup> 16 May, 1291.

<sup>2</sup> 17 May, 1291.

(m. 3 d.)

Curia die Lune prox' post festum S. Dunstani.

1 . . . . .

(m. 4.)

<sup>2</sup> Willelmus de Temesford queritur de Augustino Capellano de Temesford' quod idem Augustinus injuste ei detinet et non solvit iij. quarteria frumenti que de eo mutuavit die Jovis prox' post Inventionem Sancte Crucis anno regni regis E. xvj<sup>o</sup>. et unum quarterium siliginis et unum quarterium brasei que similiter eidem Augustino tradidit per particulas prout indiguit <sup>3</sup> precii tocus bladi xxxij. s., quod quidem bladum debuit ei solvisse ad festum S. Michaelis proximum sequens, unde idem A. nichil hactenus ei persolvit set totum detinuit et adhuc detinet ad dampnum suum. Predictus Augustinus presens dicit se non fuisse atachiatum per quod atachiammentum respondere debuit, et consideratum fuit quod respondisset ad incopamentum dicti Willelmi, qui quidem Augustinus respondere noluit set in contemptu tocus curie recessit. Quare consideratum fuit quod dictus Willelmus a prefato Augustino tanquam de indefenso recuperaret debitum suum una cum dampnis suis et quod predictus Augustinus pro injusta detencione fuisset in misericordia <sup>4</sup> plegius j. equus.

Th' Cleric'.

Et super hoc venit quidam Walterus Daneys et optulit se probaturum dictum equum esse suum et ad hoc peciit admitti cum probacione sua, cui responsum fuit ex parte adversa quod fraudulenter optulit se probaturum alienum catallum.<sup>5</sup> Et quia idem Walterus in calumpnia sua tenebatur pro suspecto, eo quod inhonesta persona fuit nec habuit tantum in catallis et quod ipse per fraudem et collusionem hoc fecerat, consideratum fuit quod inde rei veritas per bonam inquisitionem inquireretur utrum dictus equus erat suus tempore atachiammenti vel non. Et super hoc electa fuit inquisicio, que venit et dicit per sacramentum suum quod dictus Walterus Daneys equum predictum arravit per argentum dei de prefato Augustino in villa de Temesford' die Dominica prox' ante atachiammentum factum, quod quidem atachiammentum factum erat die Martis sequenti, set in decepcione dicti Willelmi de Temesford' et per collusionem ut idem Willelmus elongaretur de catallis suis, et ponitur in respectum judicium donec per mercatores melius discuciatur. Et convocatis mercatoribus de diversis communitatibus et aliis in plena curia consideratum est quod dictus Walterus Daneys ex quo nunquam

<sup>1</sup> A defendant wages and makes his law for a debt, and a case of assault is referred to a jury.

<sup>2</sup> See above, p. 38.

<sup>3</sup> Blank in MS.

<sup>4</sup> Sic, for 'indicuit' or 'indicavit.'

<sup>5</sup> Supply 'esse suum.'

Court on Monday<sup>1</sup> after the feast of St. Dunstan.

William of Tempsford complains of Austin Chaplain of Tempsford, for that the said Austin unjustly detains from him and does not pay back to him three quarters of wheat which he borrowed from him on Thursday<sup>2</sup> after the Invention of the Holy Cross in the sixteenth year of the reign of King Edward, and one quarter of rye and one quarter of malt which he likewise delivered to the said Austin under the circumstances<sup>3</sup> already indicated, which grain, of the total value of 32s., he [Austin] was to have paid back to him on the following Michaelmas; yet the said Austin has hitherto paid him nothing thereof, but has detained the whole and still detains it to his damage. The said Austin was present and said that he was not attached by any attachment whereby he was bound to answer. And it was awarded that he should answer the charge of the said William, and he refused to answer but withdrew in contempt of the whole court. Wherefore it was awarded that the said William should recover his debt together with his damages from the said Austin as from one who is undefended, and that the said Austin should be in mercy — for the unjust detention; pledge, a horse.

Thereupon a certain Walter Danes came and offered to prove that the said horse was his and craved to be admitted with his proof, but he was answered by the adverse party that he fraudulently offered to prove another's chattels his own. And because the claim of the said Walter was regarded with suspicion since he was a person of ill fame and had not chattels of such value, and since [it was suspected] that he did this by fraud and collusion, it was awarded that the truth thereof should be inquired by a good inquest, as to whether the said horse was his at the time of its attachment or not. Thereupon the inquest was chosen, which comes and says on oath that the said Walter Danes earnested the said horse by a God's penny from the said Austin in the vill of Tempsford on the Sunday before the attachment, which was made on the following Tuesday, but that this was done to defraud the said William of Tempsford and by collusion, in order that the said William might be deprived of his chattels; and judgment was put in respite until it should be more fully discussed by the merchants. And the merchants of the various communities and others being convoked in full court, it is awarded that since the said

<sup>1</sup> 21 May, 1291.<sup>2</sup> 6 May, 1288.<sup>3</sup> 'Particulars' seems to refer to the preceding statement ('particulars') regarding the time when the wheat was borrowed.



posuit se in inquisicione predicta, que quidem inquisicio capta erat  
 adtunc tanquam ex officio senescalli, et ex quo idem W. per argentum  
 dei collatum prefato Augustino empcionem equi predicti secundum  
 legem mercatoriam sufficienter affuravit, quod idem Walterus veniat  
 cum tercia manu sua de bonis hominibus electis et fidedignis ad  
 probandum dictum equum esse suum, ita quod dictus Augustinus  
 tempore atachiamenti in eodem equo artem habuit neque partem.  
 Qui quidem Walterus venit et sufficienter fecit legem. Ideo idem W.  
 inde quietus cum equo predicto et prefatus Willelmus pro falso  
 clamore in misericordia, et condonatur.

Th' Cleric'.  
 Condonatur

. . . . .

**Curia die Martis prox' post festum S. Dunstani.**

Ess'.

Nicholaus de Mildenhall versus Nicholaum Legge de placito trans-  
 gressionis per Johannem Cocum.<sup>1</sup>

Johannes de S. Botulfo queritur de Simone de Lindes' quod  
 injuste ei detinet et non solvit xij. d. de abrocagio, et ideo injuste  
 quod ubi idem Simon habuit unum saccum lane ad vendendum in  
 rengia Willelmi de Hocton' in villa S. Ivonis die Sabbati ultimo  
 preterito, ibi venit idem Johannes et duxit quemdam Henricum  
 Bastin qui lanam predictam comparavit per prudenciam et procura-  
 cionem ipsius Johannis, de quibus xij. d. predictus Simon nichil sibi  
 solvit set totum hucusque retinuit ad dampnum suum ij. s., et ducit  
 etc. Et predictus S. venit et defendit verba curie et dicit se nichil ei  
 teneri nec unquam convencionem cum eo fecit de xij. d. nec de aliquo  
 denario, et totum defendit de verbo ad verbum contra ipsum et  
 sectam suam, et inde est ad legem, plegii Ricardus de Haldon' et  
 Willelmus de Sybeseye. Et idem Simon fecit legem incontinenti.<sup>2</sup>  
 Ideo inde quietus et dictus Johannes pro falso clamore in misericordia

Lex.

Sautre vj. d.

vj. d., plegii corpus et Josephus frater ejus.

Gilbertus Rybaud queritur de Matheo filio Aye<sup>2</sup> quod injuste ei  
 detinet et non solvit iij. s. iij. d., pertinentes ad porcionem suam de  
 summa vj. s. vj. d., de quadam convencione quam quidam mercator  
 fecerat cum eis in villa S. Yvonis nomine abroccagii pro pellibus suis  
 bydencium vendendis et quos quidem denarios ipse Matheus recepit  
 tam pro porcione ipsius Gilberti quam pro porcione sua propria, et  
 sibi ipse totum detinuit et adhuc detinet ad dampnum ipsius Gilberti  
 dimidie marce, et inde ducit sectam. Et dictus Matheus venit et

<sup>1</sup> See below, p. 46.

<sup>2</sup> Sic.

Walter Danes never put himself on the said inquest, which inquest was taken by the steward merely 'ex officio,' and since according to the law merchant the said Walter had sufficiently concluded the purchase of the said horse by giving a God's penny to the said Austin, the said Walter shall come three-handed<sup>1</sup> with good and elected and credible men to prove that the said horse is his and that at the time of the attachment the said Austin had neither art nor part in the said horse. And the said Walter comes and makes his law sufficiently. Therefore let him go quit thereof with the said horse, and the said William is in mercy for his false claim; he is pardoned.

. . . . .

**Court on Tuesday<sup>2</sup> after the feast of St. Dunstan.**

Nicholas of Mildenhall against Nicholas Legge in a plea of trespass [is essoined] by John Cook.

John of Boston complains of Simon of Lindsey, for that he unjustly detains from him and does not pay him 12d. for brokerage, and unjustly because whereas the said Simon had a sack of wool to sell in the row of William of Houghton in the vill of St. Ives on Saturday last, the said John came there and brought with him a certain Henry Bastin, who bought the said wool by his, John's, foresight and procurement; yet the said Simon has paid him nothing of the said 12d. but has hitherto detained all of it to his damage 2s.; and he produces suit. The said Simon comes and denies the words of court, and says that he is indebted to him for nothing and that he never made a covenant with him for 12d. or for a single penny; and he denies all word for word against him and his suit. And as to this he is at his law; pledges, Richard of Haldon and William of Sibsey. And the said Simon makes his law forthwith. Therefore he is quit thereof, and the said John is in mercy 6d. for his false claim; pledges, his body and his brother Joseph.

Gilbert Ribaud complains of Matthew, son of Aiah, for that he unjustly detains from him and does not pay him 3s. 3d., his share of the sum of 6s. 6d., paid as brokerage for selling the sheepskins of a certain merchant, by a certain covenant which he<sup>3</sup> made with them in the vill of St. Ives, which money he, Matthew, received both for his, Gilbert's, share and his own; and he has detained the whole and still detains it to his, Gilbert's, damage a half-mark; and thereof he

<sup>1</sup> With two compurgators.

<sup>2</sup> 22 May, 1291.

<sup>3</sup> The merchant.

Lex. defendit verba curie que fuerant defendenda et dicit quod nunquam talis contractus factus erat inter eos nec in aliquo denario ei tenetur, et hoc promptus est probare quocunque modo curia considerat, et est ad legem, plegii legis Willelmus Peres et Raulynus le Brekener clericus. Postea venit dictus Matheus et fecit legem. Ideo G. in misericordia, condonatur quia pauper.

Wal'.  
Condon'. Willelmus de Brocton' non sequitur versus Willelmum de Canewyk de Linc'. Ideo ipse et plegii sui<sup>1</sup> scilicet Simon de Herdwyk' in misericordia, condonatur. Et dictus Willelmus recessit sine die.

Prec' est  
Thome  
Clerico. Levandi sunt de bonis et catallis Willelmi de Hocton' xxvj. s. viij. d. quos Johannes de Mordon' in ultimis nundinis S. Yvonis recuperaverat versus ipsum Willelmum.

W. de Sautre  
ij. s. De Petro de Totingg' quia obturavit viam super cayham sub solarario ij. s., et preceptum est quod aperiatur.

W. de Sautre  
ij. s. De Laurencio de Houcton' pro eodem super cayham juxta solarium Petri de Totingg' ij. s., et preceptum est quod prosternatur.

Wal' xij. d. <sup>2</sup> Willelmus de Pappeworth' optulit se versus Johannem de Kent, et testatur per S. Wal' quod idem Johannes districtus est per unum equum per quem se non justificat. Ideo preceptum est quod teneatur et capiatur plus. Postea concordati sunt et Johannes ponit se in misericordia xij. d., solvit.

Prec' est  
Ther'. Rogerus de Cant' conquerens optulit se versus Augustinum Capellanum de Hemmygf', et testatur per Johannem de Terf' quod idem Augustinus districtus est per duos pannos radiatos per quos se non justificat. Ideo preceptum est etc. In respectu ad diem Lune.<sup>3</sup>

4 . . . . .

(m. 4 d.)

Curia die Mercurii prox' post festum S. Dunstani.

Ely.\* Nicholaus Legge queritur de Nicholao de Myldenhale quod injuste eum impedit quod partem habere non potest de quodam bove quem Nicholaus de Myldenhale emerat in presencia sua in villa S. Yvonis die Lune ultimo preterito secundum usum mercatorum ad dampnum

<sup>1</sup> MS. 'pl' sui.'

<sup>2</sup> See above, p. 39.

<sup>3</sup> See below, p. 54.

<sup>4</sup> Two actions of assault.

<sup>5</sup> This case concerns the bishop of Ely. See above, p. 32.

produces suit. The said Matthew comes and denies the words of court which should be denied, and says that never was such a contract made between them, nor is he [Matthew] indebted to him for a single penny; and he is ready to prove this as the court may award. And he is at his law; pledges of his law, William Peres and Rawlin Brackener clerk. Afterwards the said Matthew comes and makes his law. Therefore Gilbert is in mercy; he is pardoned because he is poor.

William of Broughton does not sue against William Canwick of Lincoln. Therefore he and his pledge, to wit, Simon of Hardwick, are in mercy; they are pardoned. And the said William has withdrawn without a day.

There should be levied on the goods and chattels of William of Houghton 26s. 8d., which John of Morden recovered against him, William, at the last fair of St. Ives.

From Peter of Tooting, for stopping the street on the quay under his sollar, 2s., and it is ordered that it be opened.

From Lawrence of Houghton, for doing the same on the quay near the sollar of Peter of Tooting, 2s., and it is ordered that it [the street] be cleared.

William of Papworth appears against John of Kent, and Simon Wallis testifies that the said John has been distrained by a horse, by which he is not justiced. Therefore it is ordered that this be detained and more be taken. Afterwards they make concord, and John puts himself in mercy 12d., which he has paid.

Roger of Cambridge plaintiff appears against Austin Chaplain of Hemingford, and John of Therfield testifies that the said Austin has been distrained by two pieces of ray cloth, by which he is not justiced. Therefore it is ordered etc. [The case is] put in respite until Monday.

. . . . .

#### Court on Wednesday<sup>1</sup> after the feast of St. Dunstan.

Nicholas Legge complains of Nicholas of Mildenhall, for that he [Mildenhall] unjustly prevents him from having, according to the usage of merchants, a part of a certain ox which the said Nicholas of Mildenhall bought in his presence in the vill of St. Ives on Monday

<sup>1</sup> 23 May, 1291.



suum duorum solidorum, desicut promptus erat solvere medietatem pecunie ejus tota summa continebat vij. s. vj. d. Et predictus Nicholaus defendit verba curie, et dicit quod lex mercatorum benè permittit quod quilibet mercator participet de mercandisa carnificum si partem inde in tempore vendicionis calumpniaverit, set quod ipse Nicholaus Legge non fuit presens tempore empcionis nec partem calumpniavit, promptus est facere quod curia considerat. Et Nicholaus Legge dicit quod prefatus N. de Mildenale ad legem venire non debet eo quod incopatus fuit quod debuit ei negasse habere partem bovis predicti, quod quidem verbum non defendebat, quare idem N. Legge petit judicium de ipso sicut de indefenso. Unde consideratum est quod dictus N. Legge recuperet versus ipsum ij. s. pro dampnis suis, et idem N. de Mildnale in misericordia ij. s., plegius Johannes de Theref'.

Ther' ij. s.

1. . . . .

Hugo de Karlel queritur de Willelmo de Hallingge quod cum emerat de ipso unum par de forcipibus pro duodecim solidis die Lune ultima preterita in villa S. Ivonis, super quas forcipes solvit eidem argentum dei et beveragium,<sup>2</sup> ex quibus xij. s. solveret ei medietatem ad festum S. Jacobi anno regni regis E. xix°. in nundinis S. Botulfi et aliam medietatem in nundinis Wyntonie proximis sequentibus et inde ei faceret securitatem, ibi venit dictus Willelmus et<sup>3</sup> dictos forcypes contra convencionem injuste ei detinet ad dampnum suum duorum solidorum, et inde ducit sectam. Et predictus Hugo<sup>4</sup> presens defendit verba curie, et bene cognovit contractum inter ipsum et prefatum Willelmum<sup>5</sup> de dictis forcipibus et quod semper promptus erat ei tenere convencionem, si idem W.<sup>5</sup> de predictis duodecim solidis ad terminos statutos solvendis ei invenisse voluit securitatem. Et quod ita sit petit quod ad legem suam possit admitti, plegii legis Johannes de Kerketon' et Radulfus de Arm'.<sup>6</sup>

Lex.

. . . . .

<sup>1</sup> An action of assault and one of defamation; several persons are fined for not coming to an inquest etc.

<sup>2</sup> The bargain is bound by a drink.

<sup>3</sup> The scribe should have omitted 'ibi venit' and written 'dictus Willelmus dictos' etc.

<sup>4</sup> An error for 'Willelmus.'

<sup>5</sup> An error for 'Hugonem' or 'Hugo.'

<sup>6</sup> The next day Hugh pays sixpence for permission to settle with William.

last, to his damage 2s., whereas he was ready to pay half the price, the whole amount of which was 7s. 6d. The said Nicholas [of Mildenhall] denies the words of court and says that the law merchant does indeed allow every merchant to participate in a bargain made with a butcher, if he claims a part thereof at the time of the sale; but [to prove] that the said Nicholas was not present at the time of the purchase nor claimed a part thereof, he is ready to do what the court awards. And Nicholas Legge says that the said Nicholas of Mildenhall ought not to [be allowed to] come to his law, for that he is charged with having refused him [Legge] a part of the said ox, and he did not mention this word <sup>1</sup> in his denial; <sup>2</sup> wherefore the said Nicholas Legge craves judgment against him as against one who is undefended. Therefore it is awarded that the said Nicholas Legge recover against him 2s. for his damages and that the said Nicholas of Mildenhall be in mercy 2s.; pledge, John of Therfield.

. . . . .

Hugh of Carlisle complains of William of Halling, for that whereas he [Hugh] bought from him a pair of tongs for 12s. in the vill of St. Ives on Monday last, giving him for the same a God's penny and a drink, of which 12s. he was to pay him a half at the fair of Boston on the feast of St. James<sup>3</sup> in the nineteenth year of the reign of King Edward and the other half at the next fair of Winchester, and he was to give him security therefor, the said William unjustly detains the said tongs contrary to their covenant; and thereof he [Hugh] produces suit. The said William is present and denies the words of court, and fully acknowledges the contract between him and the said Hugh touching the said tongs, and [says] that he [William] was always ready to keep the covenant made with him, if the said Hugh would have found security to pay the said 12s. at the times stipulated. And [to prove] that this is so, he craves that he may be admitted to his law; pledges of his law, John of Kirkton and Ralph of Armston.

. . . . .

<sup>1</sup> The word 'ox.'

<sup>2</sup> He did not precisely traverse the plaintiff's count.

<sup>3</sup> 25 July, 1291.

(m. 5.)

Curia die Veneris [prox']<sup>1</sup> ante festum S. Augustini anno  
supradicto.

. . . . .

Willelmus de Schepesheved queritur de Roberto Alman eo quod  
injuste permisit eum distringi, et ideo injuste quia ubi conduxit unam  
domum per Thomam Clericum de domino abbate die Jovis prox' ante  
festum S. Dunstani pro xvij. d. et supplicavit dictum Willelmum esse  
plegium suum ad solvendum dictum argentum die Dominica prox'  
sequente et non solvit, quare pro defectu ipsius districtus est per j. super-  
tunicam de medle precii v. s. ad dampnum suum duorum solidorum.  
Et dictus Robertus presens recognovit dictam districcionem pro defectu  
ipsius fuisse factam. Quare adjudicatum est quod satisfaciat dicto  
Willelmo de xij. d. pro quibus districtus est nomine plegii et de  
dampnis suis duorum solidorum, et pro transgressione est in miseri-  
cordia vj. d., plegius corpus.

Ther'

. . . . .

Willelmus Ram atachietur ad respondendum ad diem Lune super  
eo quod consuetus est obviare hominibus portantibus victualia ad  
nundinas et emit<sup>2</sup> ea et de eis victualibus facit<sup>3</sup> magnam caristiam  
in villa ad grave dampnum mercatorum et aliorum.

4. . . . .

(m. 6.)

Curia die Lune prox' ante Assensionem Domini anno supradicto.

5. . . . .

Alicia uxor Nicholai le Tanur queritur de Matilde Fraunceys;  
plegii de prosequendo Nicholaus Tannator et Mauricius Sutor, plegii  
defendentis vir ejus et Hugo Bacun. Et partes optulerunt se, et  
Alicia dicit se nolle prosequi versus prefatam Matildem super tres  
bussellos brasei inventos in manibus predictae Matildis pro quibus ipsa  
ad querelam dicte Alicie fuit attachiata. Ideo ipsa Alicia et plegii  
sui scilicet Nicholaus le Tanur et Mauricius Sutor pro non secta sua  
adjudicata est<sup>2</sup> ad carcerem et de carcere fecit finem per xij. d. Et super  
hoc senescallus ex officio suo<sup>6</sup> tanquam pro secta domini regis peciit

Ther' xij. d.

<sup>1</sup> This word is omitted.<sup>2</sup> Sic.<sup>3</sup> MS. 'fac'.<sup>4</sup> Three actions of assault were tried on Friday, and fifteen barbers ('barbatores') are presented for harbouring harlots (m. 5d.).<sup>5</sup> Actions of assault, defamation, debt etc.<sup>6</sup> Since Alice has withdrawn her suit, the steward 'ex officio' proceeds against Maud. See Court Baron, ed. Maitland, 49.

**Court on Friday<sup>1</sup> before the feast of St. Augustine in the  
aforesaid year.**

William of Sheepshed complains of Robert Almain, for that he [Robert] unjustly allowed him to be distrained, and unjustly because whereas he [Robert] hired a house from the lord abbot through Thomas the Clerk on Thursday<sup>2</sup> before the feast of St. Dunstan for 18d. and besought the said William to be his surety to pay the said money on the following Sunday, he did not pay it; wherefore by reason of his default he [William] was distrained by an overcoat of medley worth 5s. to his damage 2s. The said Robert is present and acknowledges that the said distress was made by reason of his default. Wherefore it is adjudged that he make satisfaction to the said William for 12d., for which he [William] was distrained as surety, and for 2s. damages; and he [Robert] is in mercy 6d. for the trespass; pledge, his body.

Let William Ram be attached to answer on Monday, for that he is accustomed to meet men bringing provisions to the fair, which he buys, and he thus causes great dearth of such provisions in the vill to great damage of the merchants.

**Court on Monday<sup>3</sup> before Ascension day in the aforesaid year.**

Alice, wife of Nicholas Tanner, complains of Maud Francis. Pledges to prosecute, Nicholas Tanner and Morris Sutor; defendant's pledges, her husband and Hugh Bacon. And the parties appear, and Alice says that she will not prosecute against the said Maud for three bushels of malt found in her hands, for which she was attached on the plaint of the said Alice. Therefore the said Alice with her pledges, to wit, Nicholas Tanner and Morris Sutor, was adjudged to prison for her non-suit, and while in prison she paid a fine of 12d. Thereupon the steward 'ex officio,' as if at the suit of the lord king,

<sup>1</sup> 25 May, 1291.

<sup>2</sup> 17 May, 1291.

<sup>3</sup> 28 May, 1291.



a dicta Matilde Fraunceys in cujus seysina dictum braseum fuit inventum qualiter se defendere voluerit quod braseum predictum furtive non fuerat perquisitum, que dicit quod de bono et malo ponit se in deo et in vicinis juratis. Qui veniunt et dicunt per sacramentum suum quod quidam extraneus de quo ipsa Matildis non habuit noticiam dictum braseum portavit ad domum ipsius Matildis, super quod braseum ipsa Matildis ad instanciam dicti extranei tradidit ei ex mutuo viij. d., nec habuit ipsum extraneum suspectum de aliquo latrocinio. Et ideo consideratum est quod dicta Matildis est inde quieta una cum braseo suo predicto.

Preo' est  
Sautre.  
Inquisicio.

Henricus de Hemmygf' queritur de Ricardo de London quod cum idem Ricardus conduxerat unam domum pro sex solidis de Simone le Wal' in septimana Pasche ultimo preterita, ibi venit ipse Henricus die Mercurii prox' ante festum Apostolorum Philippi et Jacobi anno regni regis E. xix<sup>o</sup>. et fecit convencionem cum dicto Ricardo ut staret secum in societate durantibus nundinis S. Ivonis et quod medietatem redditus domus predictae plenarie solveret de qua medietate solvit duodecim denarios; ibi<sup>1</sup> dictus Ricardus ipsum Henricum infra terminum suum a predicta domo die Lune prox' ante festum S. Dunstani anno eodem contra predictam convencionem fugavit, unde idem Henricus pro defectu dicte convencionis non observate perdidit iiij. s. et amplius de puro lucro, quod potuit optinuisse si fugatus non fuisset, ad dampnum suum dimidie marce, et ducit sectam. Predictus Ricardus presens defendit verba curie, et bene cognovit dictam convencionem factam fuisse inter ipsos sub tali condicione quod idem Henricus inveniret ei bonam securitatem ad solvendum medietatem redditus domus predictae, quod quidem facere non potuit. Quare dicit quod erat defectus ipsius Henrici et non defectus suus quod ipsum Henricum ejecit et de societate sua reliquit.<sup>1</sup> Et quod ita sit petit quod inquiratur et similiter de duodecim denariis quos dictus Henricus dicit se solvisse versus medietatem redditus domus predictae. Et inquisicio venit et dicit quod dictus Ricardus contra convencionem fugavit ipsum extra domum predictam ad dampnum xvij. d. per taxationem curie, et pro transgressione in misericordia, pauper, plegius utriusque corpus.

Sautre.  
Pauper.

. . . . .

<sup>1</sup> Sic.

asked the said Maud Francis, in whose seisin the said malt was found, how she would deny that the said malt had been obtained by theft; and she said that she puts herself on God and on a jury of neighbours for good or evil. They come and say on their oath that a certain stranger, whom the said Maud did not know, brought the malt to her house, and at the instance of the said stranger she, Maud, gave him 8d. as a loan on the said malt; nor did she suspect him of any larceny. Therefore it is awarded that the said Maud together with her malt is quit thereof.

Henry of Hemingford complains of Richard of London, for that whereas the said Richard hired a house for 6s. from Simon Wallis in Easter week last past, he, Henry, came there on Wednesday<sup>1</sup> before the feast of the Apostles Philip and James in the nineteenth year of King Edward and made a covenant with the said Richard that they should be associates<sup>2</sup> during the fair and that he [Henry] should pay a full half of the rent of the said house, of which half he paid him 12d. But before the end of his term,<sup>3</sup> on Monday<sup>4</sup> before the feast of St. Dunstan in the said year, the said Richard contrary to the said covenant drove him, Henry, from the said house; wherefore the said Henry by reason of the default and non-observance of the said covenant lost 3s. or more of clear profit, which he could have obtained if he had not been driven away, to his damage a half-mark. And he produces suit. The said Richard is present and denies the words of court, and fully acknowledges that the said covenant was made between them on this condition, that the said Henry should find good security to pay him half the rent of the said house, but he could not do this. Wherefore he says that it was owing to Henry's default and not to his [Richard's] that he ejected him, Henry, and relinquished his association with him. And that this is so he craves may be inquired, and likewise touching the 12d. which the said Henry says that he paid toward a half of the rent of the said house. The inquest comes and says that the said Richard drove him from the said house contrary to the covenant to his damage 18d., as taxed by the court; and he [Richard] is in mercy for the trespass; he is poor;<sup>5</sup> pledge of each, his body.

. . . . .

<sup>1</sup> 25 April, 1291.

<sup>2</sup> There is nothing to indicate that the 'societas' or partnership was for anything more than the renting of the house.

<sup>3</sup> Before the end of the stipulated period for which the rent was to be paid by Henry.

<sup>4</sup> 14 May, 1291.

<sup>5</sup> Too poor to pay a fine.

(m 6 d.) Curia die Martis prox' post festum S. Augustini anno supradicto.

. . . . .

Hamo de Berton queritur de Willelmo Byssop quod injuste ei detinet et non solvit vj. s. sterlingorum de ij. barellis de haddok' salso, quos vendidit ei super pontem S. Ivonis die Jovis prox' post festum Apostolorum Philippi et Jacobi anno regni regis E. xix<sup>o</sup>. ad solvendum ei dictam pecuniam die Sabbati prox' sequente, super quam empcionem dictus Willelmus ei tradidit argentum dei et nichil de residuo ei persolvit nec solvere curavit, set semper hucusque detinuit et adhuc detinet ad dampnum xx. s. Predictus Willelmus presens defendit verba curie et bene cognovit contractum et argentum dei collatum prefato Hamoni, set hoc ex condicione quod si dictus piscis fuerit oportunus et non putridus, sicut dictus Hamo ei promisit, staret contractus et convencio inter eosdem ; set quia idem Willelmus dictum piscem putridum et fetidum invenit, noluit illum accipere set illum omnino reliquit<sup>1</sup> et in manibus predicti Hamonis dimisit, et ipse inde commodum suum fecit. Et quod ita sit petit quod inquiretur et pars adversa similiter. Postea concordati sunt et Willelmus ponit se in misericordia xij. d., plegius corpus suum, solvit.

Inquisicio.  
Prec' est  
G. de Boys.

G. de Boys  
xij. d.

. . . . .

Uxor Rogeri Lomb attachiata est per plegium viri sui et Willelmi de Hocton' ad respondendum super eo quod levavit hutesium super Johannem de Craneby, Benedictum Clero<sup>1</sup> et Robertum Forestarium de Rammes' et fecit eis rescussum quod attachiamenta sua ibidem facere non potuerunt pro xij. d. unde vir suus erat amerciatus.

Prec' est  
For'.  
Respect'  
usque diem  
Lune.<sup>2</sup>

Vitalis de Grafham queritur de Hugone Pope de London super injusta detencione x. li. ; plegius de prosequendo Robertus de Grafham, plegius defendentis unus equus qui est in curia abbatis. Et super hoc venit Alanus de Berchamsted promptus ad probandum dictum equum esse suum, et dicit in plena curia se dictum equum emisse de Thoma de Rammesden' et quod illum equum<sup>4</sup> nemini vendidit postquam illum emerat. Et quod ita sit petit quod inquiretur nisi ad legem suam per consideracionem mercatorum possit admitti. Et consideratum est

Prec' est  
Sautre.  
Respect'  
usque diem  
Mercurii  
post Ascen-  
sionem<sup>3</sup>.

<sup>1</sup> Sic.

<sup>2</sup> There is no entry concerning this case on Monday.

<sup>3</sup> On Wednesday it is stated that Hugh has been distrained by a horse to answer Vitalis and that the horse has been placed in the custody of Simon le Waleys to answer for the same at the next fair. See below, p. 54.

<sup>4</sup> MS. 'ille equus.'



Court on Tuesday<sup>1</sup> after the feast of St. Augustine in the  
aforesaid year.

. . . . .

Hamon of Barton complains of William Bishop, for that he unjustly detains and does not pay him 6s. for two barrels of salt haddock, which he [Hamon] sold to him on the bridge of St. Ives on Thursday<sup>2</sup> after the feast of the Apostles Philip and James in the nineteenth year of the reign of King Edward, which money he [William] was to pay on the following Saturday, and to bind this purchase the said William gave him a God's penny; and he has paid him nothing of the residue, nor cared to pay, but has always hitherto detained it and still detains it to his damage 20s. The said William is present and denies the words of court, and fully acknowledges the contract and the delivery of a God's penny to the said Hamon, but [says that the contract was made] on condition that if the said fish should be suitable, as the said Hamon assured him that it was, and not corrupt, the contract and covenant between them should stand; but because the said William found the said fish corrupt and fetid, he refused to accept it and wholly rejected it and remised it into the hands of the said Hamon, who did therewith as he pleased. And that this is so he craves may be inquired, and the adverse party does likewise. Afterwards they make concord, and William puts himself in mercy 12d.; pledge, his body; he has paid [the fine].

. . . . .

The wife of Roger Lomb is attached on the suretyship of her husband and William of Houghton to answer for this, that she raised the hue against John of Crambe, Benedict Clear, and Robert Forester of Ramsey, and made rescue against them, so that they could not make their attachments there [at St. Ives] for 12d., whereof her husband had been amerced. (Postponed until Monday.)

Vitalis of Graffham complains of Hugh Pope of London touching the unjust detention of £10. Pledge to prosecute, Robert of Graffham; defendant's pledge, a horse which is in the court of the abbot. Thereupon Adam of Berkhamstead comes ready to prove that the said horse is his; and he says in full court that he bought the horse from Thomas of Ramsden and sold it to no one after he had bought it. And that this is so he craves may be inquired [by an inquest], unless he may be admitted to [make] his law by the award of the merchants. And it is awarded that [the truth] be inquired by

<sup>1</sup> 29 May, 1291.

<sup>2</sup> 3 May, 1291.



quod inquiratur per inquisitionem. Que venit et dicit quod Alanus non habet partem in dicto equo, quia predictus H. mandavit dicto A. garcioni suo quod solveret xx. s. pro eodem equo die Lune prox' ante festum S. Dunstani, quos quidem denarios Radulphus de Hocton' ei acomodavit.

. . . . .

**Curia die Mercurii in vigilia Ascensionis Domini anno supradicto.**

. . . . .

Amya de Plumstede queritur de Hugone Band eo quod injuste ei detinet j. supertunicam precii xxx. d., j. capucium precii x. d. et unum lyntheamen precii iiij. d. ob., et ideo injuste quod cum ipsa venerat ex opposito domus sue die Martis prox' ante festum S. Johannis ante Portam Latinam anno regni regis E. xix<sup>o</sup>. et tradidit ei dictos pannos ad custodiendum ut inde alias ei responderet, quod quidem actenus facere noluit set dictos pannos contra voluntatem suam retinuit et adhuc retinet ad grave dampnum suum xx. s. Predictus Hugo presens defendit verba etc. et dicit quod prefata Amica ei tenebatur in vj. d. et quadrante pro cervisia et aliis et de conduccione domus, pro quibus tenuit dictos pannos nomine vadii. Et prefata Amica bene recognovit debitum predictum. Ideo satisfaciat ei de dicta pecunia et pro transgressione in misericordia, condonatur quia pauper. Et quia dictus Hugo dixit dictam Amicam conduxisse domum de eo et convictus est quod quidam Simon de Hardington' domum illam conduxit et non ipsa Amica, prefatus Hugo pro falso clamore est in misericordia xij. d., plegius Johannes de Craneby.

For' xij. d.

. . . . .

(m. 7.) **Curia die Veneris in crastino Ascensionis Domini anno supradicto.**

Willelmus le Flemmyg queritur de Matheo Tannatore quod injuste ei fregit convencionem de uno doleo cervisie quod de eodem emerat in domo sua in villa S. Ivonis die Martis prox' post Clausum

an inquest; which comes and says that Alan has no part in the said horse, because the said Hugh ordered the said Alan, his page, to pay 20s. for the said horse on Monday<sup>1</sup> before the [last] feast of St. Dunstan, which money was lent to him [Alan] by Ralph of Houghton. (Postponed until Wednesday after Ascension day.)

. . . . .

**Court on Wednesday<sup>2</sup> the eve of Ascension day in the  
aforesaid year.**

. . . . .

Amy of Plumstead complains of Hugh Band, for that he unjustly detains from her a surcoat worth 30d., a hood worth 10d., and a sheet worth 4½d., and unjustly because whereas she came in front of her house on Tuesday<sup>3</sup> before the feast of St. John before the Latin Gate in the nineteenth year of the reign of King Edward and delivered the said clothes to his custody, in order that he might answer to her for the same at some other time, he has hitherto refused to do this, but has detained the said clothes against her will and still detains them to her great damage 20s. The said Hugh is present and denies the words [of court] etc., and says that the said Amy was indebted to him for 6¼d. for beer and other things and for house-rent, for which he held the said clothes as a gage. And the said Amy fully acknowledges the said debt. Therefore let her make satisfaction to him for the said money and be in mercy for the trespass; [the fine] is remitted because she is poor. And whereas the said Hugh has alleged that the said Amy hired a house from him, and it is found that a certain Simon of Hardington and not the said Amy hired the house, the said Hugh is in mercy 12d. for his false claim; pledge, John of Crambe.

. . . . .

**Court on Friday<sup>4</sup> the morrow of Ascension day in the  
aforesaid year.**

William Fleming complains of Matthew Tanner, for that he has unjustly broken a covenant with him for a cask of beer, which he [William] bought from him for two marks of silver, in his [Matthew's] house in the vill of St. Ives on Tuesday<sup>5</sup> after the

<sup>1</sup> 14 May, 1291.

<sup>2</sup> 30 May, 1291.

<sup>3</sup> 1 May, 1291.

<sup>4</sup> 1 June, 1291.

<sup>5</sup> 1 May, 1291.

Inquis'.  
Prec' est  
R. For'.

Pasche anno regni regis E. xix°. pro duabus marcis argenti, super quam empcionem solvit eidem unum quadrantem in argento dei et unum potellum cervisie ad Beveragium<sup>1</sup> precii unius denarii, ita scilicet quod dictum doleum remaneret in domo prefati Mathei quousque cervisia ejusdem Mathei de plano vendita fuisset et tunc quacumque hora idem Willelmus voluerit dictum doleum suum attamiare.<sup>2</sup> Et ad istam convencionem affirmandam idem Willelmus posuit supertunicam uxoris sue precii xvj. s. nomine vadii pro una dimidia marca, quam die contractus debuit eidem Matheo solvisse in arris. Adveniente die Lune prox' post festum S. Dunstani ultimo elapsum venit idem Willelmus volens attamiasse dictum doleum et vendidisse, prefatus Matheus dictam convencionem omnino sibi negavit et inpedivit, per quod inpedimentum idem Willelmus perdidit de puro lucro valorem xx. s. ad dampnum suum xx. s. Et ducit sectam. Predictus Matheus presens defendit etc. et bene cognovit contractum, set sub tali forma quod si dictus W. solveret sibi dimidiam marcam eodem die quo fecerunt convencionem inter eos quod convencio teneretur, et tali condicione recepit argentum dei et Beveragium, ad quem diem dictus W. nichil ei solvit propter quod defectus convencionis non observate stetit per predictum W. et non per ipsum. Et hoc petit quod inquiratur.

Et predictus Willelmus dicit quod nunquam talem convencionem fecit cum dicto Matheo, et hoc promptus est facere quod curia considerat, et voluit esse ad legem. Et predictus Matheus dicit quod idem Willelmus ad legem venire non debet, pro eo quod dicta convencio ligat in principali contractus qui quidem contractus<sup>3</sup> idem W. recognovit, propter quod videtur quod predicti contractus et convencio potius debent inquiri per bonam inquisicionem quam per legem predicti Willelmi adnichilari. Et super ista discussione partes ponunt se super judicium mercatorum, et consideratum est per mercatores quod rei veritas inquiratur. Et jurati veniunt et dicunt quod dictus Matheus fregit convencionem dicto Willelmo et quod idem Matheus bene contentus erat de supertunica predicti Willelmi nomine vadii pro dicta dimidia marca. Et ideo consideratum est quod idem Matheus satisfaciat eidem W. de dampnis suis que taxantur ad

<sup>1</sup> The bargain is bound by a drink.

<sup>2</sup> To attame, tame or broach. Supply 'posset' after 'attamiare.'

<sup>3</sup> Sic, for 'quem quidem contractum.'

Close of Easter in the nineteenth year of the reign of King Edward ; and to bind the purchase he [William] paid him a farthing as a God's penny and a pottle of beer worth a penny as beverage, with the understanding, to wit, that the said cask should remain in the house of the said Matthew until the beer of the said Matthew should be entirely sold, and then, at any hour at which the said William wished, he could broach his said cask. And to confirm this covenant the said William deposited his wife's surcoat worth 16s. as gage for a half-mark, payable to the said Matthew as earnest-money on the day of the contract. When however on Monday<sup>1</sup> after the feast of St. Dunstan last past he, William, came, intending to broach and sell the said cask, the said Matthew wholly denied the said covenant with him and impeded [its fulfilment], whereby he, William, lost 20s. in clear profit, to his damage 20s. And he produces suit. The said Matthew is present and denies [tort and force] etc. and fully acknowledges the contract, but [says that it was made] with the stipulation that if the said William should pay him a half-mark on the same day on which they made the covenant between them, the said covenant should be binding; and on this condition he accepted the God's penny and the beverage; but on that day the said William paid him nothing, wherefore the default or breach of the covenant was due to the said William and not to him. And he craves that this be inquired [by an inquest].

And the said William says that he never made such a covenant with the said Matthew, and [to prove] this he is ready to do what the court awards, but he desires to be at his law. And the said Matthew says that the said William ought not [to be allowed] to come to his law, for that the said covenant is binding as regards the principal matter stipulated therein, and the said William has acknowledged the contract; wherefore it seems that the said contract and covenant should be inquired by a good inquest rather than abated by the law of the said William. Touching this question the parties put themselves on the judgment of the merchants, and it is awarded by the merchants that the truth of the matter be inquired [by an inquest]. The jurors come and say that the said Matthew broke the covenant with the said William and that the said Matthew was well satisfied with the surcoat of the said William as a gage for the said half-mark. Therefore it is awarded that the said Matthew make satisfaction to the said William for his damages,

<sup>1</sup> 21 May, 1291.



Rob' For'  
xij. d.

dimidiam marcam, et pro transgressione est in misericordia xij. d.,  
plegii Rogerus Lomb' et Johannes de Rydon'.

1. . . . .

(m. 7 d.)

Curia die Lune prox' post Ascensionem Domini anno supradicto.

. . . . .

Thomas de Claye queritur de Stephano Badde quod injuste fregit  
ei convencionem, et ideo injuste quod cum quidam Johannes Petyt  
tenebatur dicto Thome de Claye in septem solidis tribus denariis pro  
furfure et pane dicto Johanni vendito<sup>2</sup> die Martis prox' ante festum  
Ascensionis Domini anno regni regis E. xvij.<sup>o</sup>, ibi dictus J. ducit<sup>2</sup>  
dictum Thomam ad domum Stephani Badde et nomine vadii posuit  
ei unum equum precii quinque marcarum in custodia dicti Stephani,  
ita quod dictus Stephanus custodiret dictum equum quousque dictus  
Thomas de dictis septem solidis iij. d. fuerit satisfactum,<sup>2</sup> de quo  
quidem equo dictus Stephanus fecit voluntatem suam et non satisfecit  
dicto Thome de dicto argento set detinuit ad dampnum suum dimidie  
marce, et ducit sectam. Predictus Stephanus presens defendit etc.,  
et dicit quod tali die nec aliquo die fecit cum eodem Thoma talem  
contractum nec talem convencionem, et hoc petit quod inquiratur et  
pars diversa similiter. Et inquisicio venit et dicit quod predictus  
Johannes Petyt nunquam tradidit dicto Stephano predictum equum in  
presencia dicti Johannis Petit<sup>3</sup> ad solvendum ei predictum debitum.  
Ideo consideratum est quod dictus Stephanus recedat ab isto clamore  
quietus et dictus Thomas pro falso clamore in misericordia xij. d.,  
plegii Hugo de Fenton' et Thomas de Erith'.

Inquisicio.  
Peco' est  
Arm'.

Arm' xij. d.

. . . . .

Agnes Kyng de Hemmygf' queritur de Willelmo Erowe incar-  
cerato; plegius de proseguendo Henricus Crabbe de Hemmygf',  
plegius defendentis corpus in carcere. Et Agnes dicit quod dictus W.  
depredavit eam de j. camisia precii ij. d. ob. in plena feria. Ideo  
consideratum est quod dicta Agnes recuperet camisiam suam et quod  
villa deliberetur de predicto Willelmo.

Peco' est  
Arm'.

. . . . .

<sup>1</sup> Cecily of York brings suit against William Woodrow for taking and detaining her bed-clothes in his house. He says that he did this because she owes him sixpence for house-rent. Cecily cannot deny this and therefore she is amerced. An action of assault and one of defamation were also tried on Friday.

<sup>2</sup> Sic.

<sup>3</sup> Probably an error for 'Thome de Claye.'

which are taxed at a half-mark, and he [Matthew] is in mercy 12d. for the trespass; pledges, Roger Lomb and John of Ridon.

. . . . .

**Court on Monday<sup>1</sup> after Ascension day in the aforesaid year.**

. . . . .

Thomas of Clay complains of Stephen Bade, for that he [Stephen] has unjustly broken a covenant with him, and unjustly because whereas a certain John Petit was indebted to the said Thomas of Clay for 7s. 3d. for bran and bread sold to the said John on Tuesday<sup>2</sup> before Ascension day in the seventeenth year of the reign of King Edward, the said John brought the said Thomas to the house of Stephen Bade and by way of gage placed in the custody of the said Stephen a horse worth five marks, with the understanding that the said Stephen should keep the said horse in his custody until satisfaction was made to the said Thomas for the said 7s. 3d.; yet the said Stephen did as he pleased with the said horse and did not make satisfaction to the said Thomas for the said money, but has detained it to his damage a half-mark; and he produces suit. The said Stephen is present and denies [tort and force] etc., and says that he did not make such a contract or covenant with the said Thomas on that day or on any day; and he craves that this be inquired, and the adverse party does likewise. The inquest comes and says that the said John Petit never delivered the said horse to the said Stephen in the presence of the said Thomas [to be held in custody] for the payment of the said debt. Therefore it is awarded that the said Stephen withdraw quit of this claim, and the said Thomas is in mercy 12d. for his false claim; pledges, Hugh of Fenton and Thomas of Earith.

. . . . .

Agnes King of Hemingford complains of William Erowe, who is in prison. Pledge to prosecute, Henry Crabbe of Hemingford; defendant's pledge, his body in prison. And Agnes says that the said William in full fair robbed her of a shift worth 2½d. Therefore it is awarded that the said Agnes recover her shift and that the vill be delivered of the said William.

. . . . .

<sup>1</sup> 4 June, 1291.

<sup>2</sup> 17 May, 1289.

Curia die Martis prox' ante festum S. Barnabe Apostoli anno  
supradicto.

. . . . .

Prec' est  
Ther'.

<sup>1</sup> Adhuc optulit se Roger de Cant' conquerens versus Augustinum Capellanum de Hemygf' defendentem per Robertum Peryn attornatum suum petendo de eodem Augustino xij. m. argenti pro duobus pannis sibi venditis. Et testatur per S. Waleys et Johannem de Terf' quod predictus Augustinus districtus est per duos pannos radiatos ad respondendum eidem Rogero, per quos pannos dictus Augustinus se non justificat, quare preceptum fuit etc. Et quia idem Augustinus in instantibus nundinis melius non potuit distringi appreciati fuerunt dicti panni ad decem marcas per subscriptos juratos videlicet per Johannem Platfot, Walterum de Malyns, Johannem Valettum, Johannem Peyt et Willelmum de Houcton', et in eodem precio deliberati sunt panni Simoni le Waleys usque ad proximas nundinas futuras. Et super hoc venerunt Willelmus de Houcton', Johannes de Eueye, Thomas de Estowe et Galfridus de Hylton' et replegiaverunt pannos predictos ad respondendum de predictis pannis vel de x. m. pro eisdem.

Prec' est  
Sautre.

<sup>2</sup> Vitalis de Grafham conquerens optulit se per Robertum de Grafham attornatum suum versus Hugonem Pope super injusta detencione x. li. Et testatur quod dictus Hugo districtus fuit per unum equum, qui est in curia abbatis, die Lune prox' post festum S. Dunstani ultimo preteritum. Et super hoc venit quidem Alanus de Berkhamsted die Martis prox' sequente et allegavit in plena curia dictum equum esse suum et quod ipse illum equum emerat ad opus suum proprium de quodam Thoma de Rammesden'. Et quod ita sit voluntate sua spontanea posuit se in inquisicione et pars adversa similiter. Et inquisicio scilicet Ricardus Scot, Radulfus Scot, Adam Faber, Aspelon Sterne, Johannes de Waltham, Walterus filius Prepositi venit et dicit per sacramentum suum quod dictus Alanus injuste calumpniat equum predictum tanquam suum nec habet partem in eodem, quia idem Alanus ad opus predicti Hugonis eundem equum emit tanquam vallettus et abrokeror <sup>3</sup> ejusdem Hugonis, et quod idem Hugo mandavit ei de London' quod solverit nomine ejusdem Hugonis viginti solidos pro eodem equo, quos quidem denarios idem Alanus mutuo recepit predicto die Lune de Radulfo de Houcton' de S. Ivone et hoc ex recognicione dicti Radulfi. Quare consideratum est quod predictus

<sup>1</sup> See above, p. 46, and below, p. 55.

<sup>2</sup> See above, p. 50.

<sup>3</sup> Sic, for 'abrocator.'

Court on Tuesday <sup>1</sup> before the feast of St. Barnabas the Apostle in the aforesaid year.

Roger of Cambridge plaintiff again appears by Robert Perin, his attorney, against Austin Chaplain of Hemingford defendant and demands from the said Austin twelve marks of silver for two pieces of cloth sold to him. And it is testified by Simon Wallis and John of Therfield that the said Austin was distrained by two pieces of cloth of ray to answer the said Roger, by which cloth the said Austin was not justiced; wherefore it was ordered [that this be detained and more be taken]. And because the said Austin could not be better distrained in the present fair, the said cloth was appraised at ten marks by the following jurors, to wit, John Platfoot, Walter de Malines, John Valet, John Peat, and William of Houghton; and at the said valuation it was delivered to Simon Wallis until the next fair. Thereupon William of Houghton, John of Eye, Thomas of Stow, and Geoffrey of Hilton came and replevied the said cloth to answer for it or for ten marks in place of it.

Vitalis of Graffham plaintiff appeared by Robert of Graffham, his attorney, against Hugh Pope touching the unjust detention of £10. And it was testified that on Monday <sup>2</sup> after the feast of St. Dunstan last past the said Hugh had been distrained by a horse, which is in the court of the abbot. And thereupon on the following Tuesday a certain Alan of Berkhamstead came and alleged in full court that the said horse was his and that he had bought it for his own use from a certain Thomas of Ramsden; and [to prove] that this was so, he put himself of his own free will on an inquest, and the adverse party did likewise. And the inquest, to wit, Richard Scot, Ralph Scot, Adam Smith, Aspelon Sterne, John of Waltham, and Walter, the Reeve's son, come and say on their oath that the said Alan unjustly claims the said horse as his and that he has no part therein, because the said Alan bought the said horse for the use of the said Hugh, as factor and broker of the said Hugh; and that the said Hugh ordered him from London to pay 20s. for the said horse in the name of the said Hugh, which money the said Alan borrowed on the said Monday from Ralph Houghton of St. Ives, and this [is made evident] by the acknowledgment of the said Ralph.<sup>3</sup> Wherefore it is awarded that the said horse

<sup>1</sup> 5 June, 1291.

<sup>2</sup> 21 May, 1291.

<sup>3</sup> Ralph acknowledges this fact. Perhaps, however, the scribe intended to write 'dicti Hugonis': the money was borrowed on Hugh's recognisance or authorisation.



Vad.' equus teneatur et capiatur plus donec dictus Hugo justificaverit se ad respondendum predicto Vitali vel suo attornato, et apreciatu est equus per Willelmum de Hocton', Nicholaum Legge, Thomam de Stowe et Johannem Poke juratos ad ij. m. Et datus est dies predicto attornato usque in crastinum Apostolorum Philippi et Jacobi in proximis nundinis futuris.<sup>1</sup>

. . . . .

(m. 8.) Curia die Mercurii prox' ante festum S. Barnabe Apostoli anno supradicto.

. . . . .

Prec' est Wal.' Perinus le Flemeng' de Flandria fecit rescussum Roberto le Forester de Ram' et aliis ballivis ferie venientibus ad atachiandum ipsum, sicut eis erat preceptum, qui quidem Perinus postea abscondit se et fugit relinquendo j. tabardum de bruno camelino et unam sistam.

. . . . .

Prec' est Wal.' Hugo Pope districtus est per j. equum appreciatum per juratos ad ij. m., ut patet superius, ad respondendum Vytali de Grafham vel Roberto de Grafham attornato suo super injusta detencione x. li., qui quidem equus traditus est custodie Simonis le Waleys ut inde respondeat vel de precio in crastino Apostolorum Philippi et Jacobi in proximis nundinis futuris. Et preceptum est capere plus.

. . . . .

Prec' est Ther.' Augustinus Capellanus de Hemygf' districtus est per ij. pannos radiatos appreciatos per juratos ad decem marcas, ut patet superius,<sup>2</sup> ad respondendum Rogero de Cant' super petitione xij. m., qui quidem panni liberati sunt Simoni le Waleys, et ipse S. pannos illos liberavit Willelmo de Houcton', Johanni de Queye, Thome de Stowe et Galfrido de Hylton', qui pannos illos replegiaverunt ad respondendum de eisdem vel de x. m. in proximis nundinis futuris. Et preceptum est quod predictus Augustinus melius distringatur.

3 . . . . .

<sup>1</sup> See below, p. 55.

<sup>2</sup> Above, p. 54.

<sup>3</sup> Mem. 9 contains a list of arrears of amercements imposed during the preceding four years, arranged under the names of the bailiffs responsible for their collection.

be detained and that more be taken, until the said Hugh shall be justiced to answer the said Vitalis or his attorney; and the horse is appraised at two marks by William of Houghton, Nicholas Legge, Thomas of Stow, and John Poke, jurors. And a day is given to the said attorney on the morrow<sup>1</sup> of the feast of the Apostles Philip and James at the next fair.

. . . . .

Court on Wednesday<sup>2</sup> before the feast of St. Barnabas the Apostle in the aforesaid year.

. . . . .

Perin Fleming of Flanders made rescue against Robert Forester of Ramsey and other bailiffs of the fair, who came to attach him, as they had been ordered, and the said Perin afterwards absconded and fled, leaving behind him a tabard of brown camlet and a coffer.

. . . . .

Hugh Pope has been distrained by a horse appraised by the jurors at two marks, as appears above, to answer Vitalis of Graffham or Robert of Graffham, his attorney, touching the unjust detention of £10, which horse has been delivered to the custody of Simon Wallis, who shall answer for it or for its value on the morrow of the feast of the Apostles Philip and James at the next fair. And it is ordered that more be taken.

. . . . .

Austin Chaplain of Hemingford has been distrained by two pieces of cloth of ray, appraised by the jurors at ten marks, as appears above, to answer Roger of Cambridge touching a demand for twelve marks, which cloth was delivered to Simon Wallis; and he, Simon, has delivered it to William of Houghton, John of Quy, Thomas of Stow, and Geoffrey of Hilton, who have replevied this cloth to answer for it or for ten marks at the next fair. And it is ordered that the said Austin be better distrained.

. . . . .

<sup>1</sup> 2 May, 1292.

<sup>2</sup> 6 June, 1291.

(m. l.) <sup>1</sup> PLACITA NUNDINARUM S. IVONIS DIE LUNE PROX' ANTE FESTUM  
S. MARCII EVANGELISTE ANNO REGIS EDWARDI VICESIMO  
PRIMO ET ANNO J. ABBATIS SEPTIMO.

2 . . . . .

Wistowe  
ij. s.

Walterus Grys dat domino de fine ij. s. ut licite vendere possit hoc anno ex gracia durum piscem, pelles caprorum et angnorum, coffres et alia mercimonia sua in proxima domo juxta cameram Johannis Poke, quam conduxit de Willelmo de Dene, ultra duodecim denarios solutos stalagiatori pro caya ejusdem.

Prec' est.  
Atorn'.

Nicholaus de Bortone burgensis Stanford' queritur de Simone le Walkere de Eboraco, plegii de prosequendo Ricardus de S. Ivone et Johannes filius Honorii le Taverner de Stanf'. Et dictus Nicholaus ponit loco suo predictum Ricardum vel prefatum Johannem ad prosequendum nomine suo versus dictum Simonem si fuerit inventus. Si vero dictus S. non venerit in instantibus nundinis, non distringatur dictus N. ad prosequendum ulterius versus ipsum Simonem nec amercientur plegii sui pro non secta.

Wystowe  
xij. d.

Willelmus Dru inventus fuit vendendo discos, ciphos, platellos, gates <sup>3</sup> et alia mercimonia in quadam domo quam conduxit de Petro de Totinges juxta aquam, que quidem mercimonia vendi debuerant in frontibus ferie. Ideo preceptum est S. Wal' quod omnia dicta bona atachientur donec satisfecerit de transgressione. Postea invenit plegium scilicet Petrum de Totinges ne talia vendat ibidem decetero, et condonatur misericordia per fratrem Reginaldum de Castre <sup>4</sup> quia pauper ut creditur. Et per eundem plegium solvet xij. d. domino abbati ut licite vendere possit ibidem hoc anno dicta mercimonia.

5 . . . . .

<sup>1</sup> P.R.O., Court Roll 178/98, the proceedings of nineteen court days, 20 April-14 May. The bailiffs mentioned in the margins of the cases printed below are Thomas de Wystowe clericus, Benedict de Therfeld, John de Wardboys, Simon le Waleys, John de Sepwick, and Thomas de Warwick. William de Wassingle was steward of the fair.

<sup>2</sup> Nine collectors of Huntingdon, twelve jurors 'de Vico' and six jurors 'de Grena' are sworn. The fourteen vills are summoned to furnish constables and watchmen, as above, p. 11.

<sup>3</sup> Sic.

<sup>4</sup> Reginald is probably the warden of the fair.

<sup>5</sup> On Tuesday, 21 April, two actions of assault were tried; the defendant in one of them 'noluit facere legem.' On Thursday, 23 April, presentments were made for false measures of wine etc., for harbouring harlots etc.

PLEAS OF THE FAIR OF ST. IVES ON MONDAY<sup>1</sup> BEFORE THE  
FEAST OF ST. MARK THE EVANGELIST IN THE TWENTY-FIRST  
YEAR OF THE REIGN OF KING EDWARD AND IN THE SEVENTH  
YEAR OF ABBOT JOHN [A.D. 1293].

. . . . .

Walter Gris gives the lord a fine of 2s., that he may by favour lawfully sell this year hardfish, skins of goats and lambs, coffer-fish,<sup>2</sup> and other wares of his in the house adjoining the chamber of John Poke, which he has hired from William of Dean, besides 12d. which he [Walter] has paid to the stallinger for his quay.

Nicholas of Burton, burgher of Stamford, complains of Simon Walker of York; pledges to prosecute, Richard of St. Ives and John, son of Honorius Taverner of Stamford. And the said Nicholas puts in his place the said Richard or the said John to prosecute in his name against the said Simon, if he shall be found. But if the said Simon does not appear during the present fair, the said Nicholas shall not be distrained to prosecute further against him, Simon, nor shall his pledges be amerced for non-suit.

William Drew was found selling dishes, goblets, plates, bowls, and other wares in a certain house near the river, which he had hired from Peter of Tooting, which wares should have been sold in the frontages of the fair. Therefore order is given to Simon Wallis to attach all the said goods, until he [William] shall make satisfaction for the trespass. Afterwards he finds a pledge, to wit, Peter of Tooting, that he will not hereafter sell such wares there; and the amercement is remitted by Brother Reginald of Castor because he is poor, as it is believed. And on the same suretyship let him pay 12d. to the lord abbot that he may lawfully sell the said wares there this year.

. . . . .

<sup>1</sup> 20 April, 1293.

<sup>2</sup> Perhaps coffers or chests.



(m. 2.)

Curia die Lune prox' post festum S. Marci Ewangeliste  
anno supradicto.

Ess'.

Margeria <sup>1</sup> de Len defendens versus Cristianam Saleman de Len de placita transgressionis, per Willelmum Mauger.

Coletta Donel queritur de Roberto Wodeful quod cum ipsa fuerat in domo sua quam tenet de priore in villam <sup>2</sup> S. Ivonis die Martis prox' ante festum S. Marci Ewangeliste anno regni regis xxj<sup>o</sup>., ibi venit dictus Robertus et contra voluntatem diete Colette intravit domum suam et asportavit unum bordum quercuum precii duorum denariorum ad dampnum suum dimidie marce. Predictus Robertus presens defendit etc. et dicit quod non tenetur ei respondere quia rectum nomen est Hawysia et non Coletta, quod quidem ipsa presens in curia bene concessit. Ideo consideratum est quod dictus Robertus eat inde sine die et prefata Coletta pro falso clamore in misericordia; condonatur, plegii Thomas de Claye et Johannes de Swavesheth, per fratrem R. de Castre.

B. de Ther'.  
Condonatur.

Lex.

Johannes de Russebrok' queritur de Roberto Wodeful quod cum idem Johannes fuerat in villam <sup>2</sup> S. Ivonis die Martis ultimo preterita in domo Hawysie Donel, ibi venit dictus Robertus et insultavit ipsum turpibus verbis vocando ipsum infidelem et falsum mercatorem, per quam famam perdidit creanciam suam versus quemdam Robertum de S. Neoto de tribus quarteriis frumenti, quod quidem frumentum affuravit pro xvij. s. solvendis dicto Roberto ad Ascensionem Domini proximam sequentem ad dampnum suum dimidie marce. Predictus Robertus presens defendit defamacionem et dampnum predicti Johannis et omnia que sunt defendenda de verbo ad verbum, et est ad legem, plegii legis Willelmus Baldewyn' et Willelmus Mauger. Et predictus Robertus venit et fecit legem et dictus Johannes pro falso clamore in misericordia xij. d., plegii Willelmus Mauger et Ricardus Peche.

J. de Ward' <sup>3</sup>  
xij. d.

(m. 2 d.)

4 . . . . .

Amor.

Prece partium usque in crastinum inter Thomam de Staunford querentem et Malardum de Duaco defendentem sine essonia.

Walterus de Kryckelade queritur de Willelmo de Wendlingborw quod cum convenerat inter ipsum et prefatum Willelmum die Dominica prox' ante festum S. Marci Ewangeliste anno regni regis E. xxj<sup>o</sup>. quod idem Walterus stetisse debuit durantibus nundinis

<sup>1</sup> MS. 'Marg'.

<sup>2</sup> Sic.

<sup>3</sup> J. de Wardboys.

<sup>4</sup> Hugh de Byry sues Robert Wodeful for calling him a false merchant, whereby he lost credit for a sack of wool. Robert clears himself by compurgation.

Court on Monday<sup>1</sup> after the feast of St. Mark the Evangelist  
in the aforesaid year.

Margery of Lynn defendant against Christine Salman of Lynn in  
a plea of trespass [is essoined] by William Mauger.

Coletta Donel complains of Robert Woodfool, for that whereas on  
Tuesday<sup>2</sup> before the feast of St. Mark the Evangelist in the twenty-  
first year of the reign of King [Edward] she was in her house, which  
she holds of the prior in the vill of St. Ives, the said Robert came  
there and entered the house of the said Coletta against her will and  
carried away an oak board worth 2d. to her damage a half-mark.  
The said Robert is present and denies [tort and force] etc., and says  
that he is not bound to answer her, because her right name is Hawise  
and not Coletta; and she, being present in court, has fully admitted  
this. Therefore it is awarded that the said Robert go thereof without  
a day and that the said Coletta be in mercy for her false claim; she  
is pardoned by Brother Reginald of Castor; pledges, Thomas of Clay  
and John of Swavesey.

John of Rushbrooke complains of Robert Woodfool, for that  
whereas on Tuesday last the said John was in the vill of St. Ives in  
the house of Hawise Donel, the said Robert came there and assaulted  
him with vile words, calling him faithless and false merchant, by  
which defamation he lost his credit with a certain Robert of St. Neots  
for three quarters of wheat, which he had bespoken for 18s., payable  
to the said Robert [of St. Neots] on the following Ascension day,<sup>3</sup> to  
his damage a half-mark. The said Robert [Woodfool] is present and  
denies the defamation and damage of the said John and all things  
which should be denied word for word, and he is at his law; pledges  
of his law, William Baldwin and William Mauger. And the said  
Robert comes and makes his law, and the said John is in mercy 12d.  
for his false claim; pledges, William Mauger and Richard Peche.

. . . . .

At the request of the parties [a love-day is granted] on the morrow  
between Thomas of Stamford plaintiff and Malard de Douai defendant  
without any essoin.<sup>4</sup>

Walter of Cricklade complains of William of Wellingborough, for  
that whereas on Sunday<sup>5</sup> before the feast of St. Mark the Evangelist  
in the twenty-first year of the reign of King Edward it was covenanted

<sup>1</sup> 27 April, 1293.

<sup>2</sup> 21 April, 1293.

<sup>3</sup> 7 May, 1293.

<sup>4</sup> No essoin will be allowed on the morrow.

<sup>5</sup> 19 April, 1293.

Lex.

S. Ivonis in servicio prefati Willelmi in officio pistoris pro duobus solidis, dictus Willelmus eundem Walterum contra convencionem, postquam steterat cum ipso Willelmo per tres dies, ejecit ad dampnum ejusdem Walteri dimidie marce. Predictus Willelmus presens defendit verba necessaria, et dicit se nunquam fecisse convencionem cum prefato Waltero nec aliquam convencionem ei fregisse nec dampnum fecisse de dimidia marca nec de aliquo denario, et inde promptus est facere quod curia considerat, et est ad legem, plegii legis Ricardus de S. Ivone et Willelmus de Foletteby. Et dictus Willelmus venit et sufficienter fecit legem. Ideo eat inde quietus et dictus Walterus pro falso clamore in misericordia; condonatur, plegius corpus, ad instanciam Roberti Balder.

1 . . . . .

Ulnatores canobi qui fecerunt sacramentum in plena curia ad fideliter ulnandum pro venditoribus et emptoribus videlicet Hamo de S. Edmundo, Ricardus Cosine, Johannes de Schuldham, Ricardus de Eylesdon'.

(m. 3.)

Curia die Martis prox' post festum S. Marci Ewangeliste anno supradicto.

2 . . . . .

Alanus de Tychewell de Len querens optulit se versus Ricardum Burdun, et testatur per Benedictum de Terfeld' quod idem Ricardus districtus est per unum tapetum et per unum cloke radiatum et per redditum domorum suarum, per quam districcionem idem Ricardus non justificat se. Ideo preceptum est quod melius distringatur. Et predictus Alanus ponit loco suo Ricardum de S. Ivone.<sup>3</sup>

Waleys ij. s.  
iiij. d.

De Reginaldo de Wytewange quia vendidit in arreragiis pelles agnorum contra statutum nundinarum ij. s. iiij. d., solvit Waleys.

Wal' xij. d.

De Thoma de Staunford conquerente pro licencia concordandi cum Malardo de Duaco xij. d., plegius Matheus Tannator.

Margeria de Len querens optulit se versus Thomam le Blouwer de

<sup>1</sup> An action of asportation of chattels, also two actions of assault and two of defamation.

<sup>2</sup> Two actions of assault.

<sup>3</sup> See below, p. 59. Richard of St. Ives is a professional pleader; he is frequently mentioned in these rolls.

between himself and the said William in the vill of St. Ives that the said Walter should be in the service of the said William during the fair of St. Ives to do the work of a baker for 2s., the said William contrary to the covenant discharged the said Walter, after he had been with the said William three days, to the damage of the said Walter a half-mark. The said William is present and denies the necessary words, and says that he never made a covenant with the said Walter, nor broke any covenant with him, nor did him damage to the amount of a half-mark or of a single penny; and [to prove this] he is ready to do what the court awards, and he is at his law; pledges of his law, Richard of St. Ives and William of Fulletby. And the said William comes and makes his law sufficiently. Therefore let him go quit thereof, and the said Walter is in mercy for his false claim; he is pardoned at the instance of Robert Balder; pledge, his body.

. . . . .

Alnagers of canvas who have made oath in full court to make honest measurement for sellers and buyers, to wit, Hamon of Bury St. Edmunds, Richard Cousin, John of Shouldham, and Richard of Elsdon.

Court on Tuesday<sup>1</sup> after the feast of St. Mark the Evangelist in  
the aforesaid year.

. . . . .

Alan Titchwell of Lynn plaintiff appears against Richard Burdon, and it is testified by Benedict of Therfield that the said Richard has been distrained by a tapet and a cloak of ray and by the rent of his houses, by which distress the said Richard is not justiced. Therefore it is ordered that he be better distrained. And the said Alan puts in his place Richard of St. Ives.

From Reginald of Wetwang, for selling lambskins at the backs contrary to an ordinance of the fair, 2s. 4d., which he has paid to Wallis.

From Thomas of Stamford plaintiff, for leave to make concord with Malard de Douai, 12d.; pledge, Matthew Tanner.

Margery of Lynn plaintiff appears against Thomas Blower of

<sup>1</sup> 28 April, 1293.



Wygehale, et testatur per J. de Wardeb' quod idem Thomas nondum attachiatur. Ideo preceptum est quod attachyetur.

Schepwyk,  
vj. d.

De Katerina Lambert defendente pro licencia concordandi cum Johanne le Criour vj. d., plegius Thomas de Claye.

. . . . .

Curia die Mercurii prox' sequenti anno supradicto.

. . . . .

<sup>1</sup> Alanus de Tychewell de Lenn' querens optulit se versus Ricardum Burdun deferens in manu sua quoddam scriptum obligatorium sigillo dicti Ricardi signatum, per quod quidem scriptum idem Ricardus ei tenetur in sex marcis argenti pro duobus doleys vini rubei, que cepit ad creanciam de eodem Alano et de Roberto le Southerne socio suo in villa S. Botulfi die Veneris prox' post festum S. Botulfi anno regni regis E. xx°, ad solvendum dictam pecuniam eidem Alano vel predicto Roberto socio suo vel eorum certo attornato predictam litteram obligatoriam deferrenti <sup>2</sup> in villam S. Botulphi ad Nativitatem Beate Marie Virginis proximam sequentem. Ad quem terminum predictus Ricardus nichil persolvit set usque in hunc diem detinuit ad grave dampnum ipsorum Alani et Roberti centum solidorum. Et predictus Ricardus venit et recognovit se teneri prefatis Alano et Roberto in predictis sex marcis. Quare dictum est eidem Ricardo per judicium quod prefatis Alano et Roberto per bonam securitatem satisfaciat competenter una cum dampnis suis et quod pro injusta detencione sit in misericordia ,<sup>3</sup> plegius .<sup>3</sup>

Theref'

4 . . . . .

(m. 4.) Curia die Lune prox' post Invencionem Sancte Crucis anno supradicto.

Robertus le Latoun' queritur de Willelmo Godrych' et dicit quod injuste fregit ei convencionem, eo quod cum convenerat inter ipsos in villa Norht' die Sabbati ante Mediam Quadragesimam anno regni regis E. xix°. quod predictus Willelmus moram faceret cum ipso in nundinis S. Ivonis prox' sequentibus et similiter in nundinis de Cruce

<sup>1</sup> See above, p. 58.

<sup>2</sup> Sic.

<sup>3</sup> Blank in MS.

<sup>4</sup> On Wednesday an action for carrying away two purses was tried; on Friday five actions (assault, debt, defamation, and contract).

Wiggenhall, and it is testified by John of Warboys that the said Thomas is not yet attached. Therefore it is ordered that he be attached.

From Catherine Lambert defendant, for leave to make concord with John Crier, 6d.; pledge, Thomas of Clay.

. . . . .

Court on the following Wednesday<sup>1</sup> in the aforesaid year.

. . . . .

Alan Titchwell of Lynn plaintiff appears against Richard Burdon, bearing in his hand a certain writing obligatory sealed with the seal of the said Richard, whereby the said Richard is indebted to him for six marks of silver for two casks of red wine, which he received on credit from the said Alan and from Robert Southern, his partner, in the town of Boston on Friday<sup>2</sup> after the feast of St. Botolph in the twentieth year of the reign of King Edward; and he [Richard] was to pay the said money to the said Alan or to the said Robert, his partner, or to their certain attorney bearing the said letter obligatory, in the town of Boston on the following feast of the Nativity of St. Mary the Virgin.<sup>3</sup> And at that time the said Richard paid nothing but has detained it until the present day to the great damage of the said Alan and Robert 100s. And the said Richard comes and acknowledges that he is indebted to the said Alan and Robert for the said six marks. Wherefore it is adjudged that the said Richard make suitable satisfaction on good security to the said Alan and Robert [for the debt] together with their damages and that he be in mercy — for the unjust detention; pledge —.

. . . . .

Court on Monday<sup>4</sup> after the feast of the Invention of the Holy Cross in the aforesaid year.

Robert Lattener complains of William Goodrich and says that he has unjustly broken a covenant with him, for that whereas it was covenanted between them in the town of Northampton on Saturday<sup>5</sup> before Mid-Lent in the nineteenth year of the reign of King Edward that the said William should stay with him during the next fair of St. Ives and likewise during the fair of Royston, receiving from the said Robert

<sup>1</sup> 29 April, 1293.

<sup>2</sup> 20 June, 1292.

<sup>3</sup> 8 Sept., 1292

<sup>4</sup> 4 May, 1293.

<sup>5</sup> 31 March, 1291.

Lex.  
Pauper.

Roys capiendo de eodem Roberto quolibet die unum denarium pro servicio suo, idem Willelmus die Sabbati prox' ante Pentecosten anno supradicto subtraxit se et elongavit a servicio predicti Roberti ad grave dampnum suum dimidie marce. Predictus Willelmus presens defendit etc. et bene recognovit contractum et convencionem inter ipsum et prefatum Robertum, set quia idem Willelmus peciit versus predictum Robertum undecim denarios in quibus ei tenebatur pro servicio suo, dictus Robertus ipsum Willelmum omnino licenciavit. Et predictus Robertus replicando dicit quod predicto Willelmo in nullo denario tenetur nec adtunc tenebatur, et quod predictus Willelmus omnino ipsum decepit promptus est facere legem, plegii legis Willelmus de Foletteby et G. de Meling. Et dictus Robertus venit et sufficienter fecit legem. Ideo quietus et dictus Willelmus pro falso clamore in misericordia, pauper, plegius corpus.

1. . . . .

(m. 4 d.)

Curia die Martis prox' sequenti anno supradicto.

2. . . . .

Prec' est  
B. Ther' de  
inquis'.

Johannes de West Wynch' ponit se in inquisicione per plegium Willelmi de Wendlingboru et Johannis Bryd' de Hunt' ad respondendum Gilberto de Boys et Benedicto de Ther' de eo quod asportavit districcionem sub sigillis eorum signatam ad valenciam v.s. scilicet in pane. Et inquisicio venit et dicit quod dictus Johannes de West Wynch' nullam districcionem elongavit nisi suam propriam et hoc postquam stetit recto in curia. Et inquisicio venit et dicit quod predictus J. non est inde culpabilis. Ideo inde quietus et predicti ballivi pro falso clamore in misericordia, condonatur.

(m. 5.)

. . . . .

Sepwik'.

Willelmus Scoth de S. Botulpho et Agnes uxor ejus queruntur de Ricardo Matheo de Brocton' eo quod ubi dicta Agnes fuit in selda sua in villa S. Yvonis die Sabbati prox' ante Invencionem S. Crucis anno regni regis E. xxj<sup>o</sup>., ibi venit dictus Ricardus et vendidit prefate Agneti duos caseos pro ix. d., quos quidem caseos pleviavit bonos et ydoneos ad comestum et quos caseos dicta Agnes postea examinavit et putridos invenit. Super qua putredine die Lune prox' sequente

<sup>1</sup> A defendant makes his law successfully in a suit for the payment of brokerage on the sale of a horse. Two actions of assault were also tried on Monday.

<sup>2</sup> Three actions of assault and one of detinue of chattels.

a penny a day for his service, the said William on Saturday<sup>1</sup> before Pentecost in the said year withdrew and eloigned himself from the service of the said Robert to his great damage a half-mark. The said William is present and denies [tort and force] etc., and fully acknowledges the contract and covenant between him and the said Robert; but because the said William demanded from the said Robert 11d., for which he [Robert] was indebted to him for his service, the said Robert absolutely discharged him, William. And the said Robert says in reply that he is not indebted to the said William for a single penny, nor was he then indebted to him; and [to prove] that the said William wholly deceived him, he is ready to make his law; pledges of his law, William of Fulletby and G. of Melling. And the said Robert comes and makes his law sufficiently. Therefore he is quit, and the said William is in mercy for his false claim; he is poor; pledge, his body.

. . . . .

Court on the following Tuesday<sup>2</sup> in the aforesaid year.

. . . . .

John of West Winch puts himself on an inquest, on the suretyship of William of Wellingborough and John Bride of Huntingdon, to answer [the charge of] Gilbert Boys and Benedict of Therfield, that he carried away a distress sealed with their seals to the value of 5s., to wit, in the form of bread. The inquest comes and says that the said John of West Winch eloigned no distress save only his own, and he did this after he had answered in court. And the inquest comes and says that the said John is not guilty thereof. Therefore he is quit thereof, and the said bailiffs are in mercy for their false claim; [their fine] is remitted.

. . . . .

William Scot of Boston and Agnes, his wife,<sup>3</sup> complain of Richard Matthew of Broughton, for that whereas on Saturday<sup>4</sup> before the Invention of the Holy Cross in the twenty-first year of the reign of King Edward the said Agnes was in her booth in the vill of St. Ives, the said Richard came there and sold her two cheeses for 9d., which he pledged to be good and fit to eat, but which the said Agnes afterwards examined and found to be putrid. And on the following Monday she

<sup>1</sup> 9 June, 1291.

<sup>2</sup> 5 May, 1293.

<sup>3</sup> Observe the joinder of husband and wife. Cf. Borough Customs, ed. Bateson vol. ii. pp. cxi-cxiv.

<sup>4</sup> 2 May, 1293.



dictum Ricardum posuit in racione, propter quod idem Ricardus cepit j. caseum et posuit ei tanquam pro vadio quousque dicta transgressio ei emendaretur, et postmodum caseum illum sic invadiatum abstulit et asportavit ad dampnum suum xij. d. Et inde ducit sectam. Predictus Ricardus presens defendit verba curie et dicit quod nullum caseum ei venditum pleviavit nec aliquem caseum sibi invadiavit neque asportavit, et quod ita sit promptus est facere quod curia considerat, et est ad legem, plegii legis Johannes de Haddon' et Willelmus Mauger. Et dictus Ricardus Matheus venit et insufficienter fecit legem. Ideo dicti Willelmus et Agnes eant inde quieti et dictus Ricardus in misericordia, condonatur ad instanciam domini Johannis de Sutton'.

Lex.

Condonatur.

. . . . .

(m. 5 d.) Curia die Mercurii in Vigilia Ascensionis Domini anno supradicto.

. . . . .

Willelmus de Gaunt queritur de Johanne de Deping' et de Alicia uxore ejus de hoc quod ubi idem Willelmus habuit piscem suum scilicet lupos aquaticos in coquina sua in villa S. Yvonis ultra ignem ad dequoquendam<sup>1</sup> die Sabbati prox' post festum Apostolorum Philippi et Jacobi anno regni regis E. xxj<sup>o</sup>., ibi venit predicta Alicia et intravit domum ejusdem Willelmi contra voluntatem suam et dictum piscem ubi fuerat in quadam patella, in quo quidem pisce idem Willelmus potuit optinuisse de lucro xij. d., sparsit et de dicta patella ejecit et postea eandem patellam asportavit ad dampnum et vituperium ejusdem Willelmi dimidie marce etc. Predicta Alicia una cum viro suo presens defendit vim et injuriam, hamsok', asportacionem patelle et dampnum dicti Willelmi et omnia que sunt defendenda, et ponit se in inquisicione et pars adversa similiter. Et inquisicio venit et dicit quod dicta Alicia non est inde culpabilis. Ideo inde quieti et dictus Willelmus pro falso clamore in misericordia ij. s., plegii corpus, Radulfus Bade et Lambertus de Gaunt. Et quia idem Willelmus in plena curia insultavit xij. juratos existentes in predicta inquisicione vocando ipsos seductores falsos et infideles in

<sup>1</sup> Sic.

called the said Richard to account for their putridity. Wherefore the said Richard took a cheese and gave it to her as a gage, until amends should be made to her for the said trespass; and afterwards he took and carried away the cheese, thus given as a gage, to her damage 12d. And thereof she produces suit. The said Richard is present and denies the words of court, and says that he did not pledge any cheese sold to her, nor did he give her any cheese as a pledge or carry it away. And [to prove] that this is so, he is ready to do what the court awards; and he is at his law; pledges of his law, John of Haddon and William Manger. And the said Richard Matthew comes and makes his law insufficiently. Therefore let the said William and Agnes go quit thereof, and the said Richard is in mercy; he is pardoned at the instance of Sir John of Sutton.<sup>1</sup>

. . . . .

Court on Wednesday<sup>2</sup> the eve of Ascension day in the aforesaid year.

. . . . .

William de Gant complains of John de Depping<sup>3</sup> and Alice, his wife, for that whereas on Saturday<sup>4</sup> after the feast of the Apostles Philip and James in the twenty-first year of the reign of King Edward the said William had his fish, to wit, sea-bass, ready to cook over the fire in his kitchen in the vill of St. Ives, the said Alice came there and entered the house of the said William against his will and scattered the said fish, which was in a certain pan and from which the said William could have made a profit of 12d., and threw it from the said pan and afterwards carried away the pan, to the said William's damage and dishonour a half-mark etc. The said Alice is present with her husband<sup>5</sup> and denies tort and force, hamsoken, the asportation of the pan, the damage of the said William, and all which should be denied; and she puts herself on an inquest, and the adverse party does likewise. The inquest comes and says that the said Alice is not guilty thereof. Therefore she is quit thereof, and the said William is in mercy 2s. for his false claim; pledges, his body, Ralph Bade, and Lambert de Gant. And whereas the said William in full court insulted the twelve jurors who were on the said inquest, calling them false and faithless knaves, in contempt of the steward and of the

<sup>1</sup> He was a bailiff of the fair in 1291.

<sup>2</sup> 6 May, 1293.

<sup>3</sup> Or John of Deeping.

<sup>4</sup> 2 May, 1293.

<sup>5</sup> Observe the joinder of husband and wife.

Ther' iij. s. contemptu senescalli et tocius curie, ponit se per finem ij. s., plegii Lambertus de Gaunt et Radulfus Bade.

Warwyk'. De Henrico de Amvers quia non venit ad inquisitionem inter Alyciam uxorem Johannis de S. Botulpho querentem et Katerinam uxorem Martini Jamot defendentem vj. d.<sup>1</sup>

Warwik' . . . . .  
vj. s. viij. d. De serviente cujusdam mulieris que vocatur Ameleberga habente vinum reneys ad vendendum in instantibus nundinis S. Ivonis, quia convictus est per visum et testimonium domini Willelmi de Herford', Ricardi Poyntel, Willelmi Canoun, Reginaldi de Smiderle, Johannis le Chapeler, Johannis Pycard et multorum aliorum quod vendidit per unum potellum luteum, falsum et non signatum, quem quidem potellum dictus dominus Willelmus de Herford tulit in curia ubi per standardum domini regis probatus fuit dictus potellus pro parvo et falso, dimidia marca, plegius Blankardus de Malins. Et quia communiter dicitur quod predictus serviens ejusdem Ameleberge consuetus facere mixturam in doleo vini reneys cum albo vino in decepcione mercatorum, preceptum est Thome de Werwyk' quod venire faciat bonam inquisitionem per quam rei veritas melius possit inquiri.

Prec' est  
Warwyk'  
de inquis'.

Prec' est  
Sepwyk'  
vj. d.

. . . . .  
Andreas de Harborn queritur de Lamberto de Dynaunt; plegius de proseguendo unus equus, plegii defendentis Bartholomeus de Wydehaye et Lambertus de Muster. Postea concordati sunt et Andreas ponit se vj. d.

Prec' est  
Sepwyk'.

Johanna de S. Edmundo queritur de Margeria de Mordon'; plegius de proseguendo sanguis<sup>2</sup> et fides, plegius defendentis Adam le Mareschal.

Warwyk'.

. . . . .  
Dominus Willelmus de Herford' cives<sup>3</sup> London' queritur de Radulfo de Lionibus et dicit quod idem Radulfus injuste ei detinet et non solvit quadraginta et duas libras et tres solidos sterlingorum, et ideo injuste quod cum idem dominus W. vendiderat lanas suas prefato Radulfo pro predicta pecunie summa ad solvendum dictam pecuniam eidem domino Willelmo vel suo certo attornato deferenti scriptum obligatorium ejusdem Radulfi in nundinis S. Botulphi anno regni regis E. xx<sup>o</sup>. et in nundinis S. Edwardi proximis sequentibus apud Westm', de quibus denariis idem Radulfus ei persolvit novem

<sup>1</sup> Nineteen others are fined for not coming to inquests.

<sup>2</sup> This form of pledge occurs elsewhere in the St. Ives rolls.

<sup>3</sup> Sic.

whole court, he puts himself [in mercy] with a fine of 2s. ; pledges Lambert de Gant and Ralph Bade.

From Henry d'Anvers, for not coming to the inquest between Alice, the wife of John of Boston, plaintiff, and Catherine, the wife of Martin Jamot, defendant, 6d.

From the servant of a certain woman named Amelberga, who had Rhenish wine to sell in the present fair of St. Ives, a half-mark, because, by the view and testimony of Sir William of Hereford,<sup>1</sup> Richard Pointel, William Canon, Reginald of Snedleigh,<sup>2</sup> John Chapeler, John Pickard, and many others, he is convicted of having sold [the wine] by a worthless pottle, false and unsealed ; and this pottle the said Sir William of Hereford brought into court, where by the standard of the lord king the said pottle was proved to be small and false ; pledge, Blanchard de Malines. And whereas it is commonly alleged that the said servant of the said Amelberga has been accustomed to mix in a cask Rhenish with white wine to defraud the merchants, order is given to Thomas of Warwick to cause a good inquest to come whereby the truth of the matter may best be inquired.

Andrew of Harborne complains of Lambert de Dinant. Pledge to prosecute, a horse ; defendant's pledges, Bartholomew of Woodliay and Lambert de Moustier. Afterwards they make concord, and Andrew puts himself [in mercy] 6d.

Joan of Bury St. Edmunds complains of Margery of Morden. Pledge to prosecute, her blood<sup>3</sup> and faith ; defendant's pledge, Adam Marshal.

Sir William of Hereford, citizen of London, complains of Ralph of Lyons, and says that the said Ralph unjustly detains from him and does not pay him £42 3s. sterling, and unjustly because whereas the said Sir William sold his wool to the said Ralph for the said sum of money, which he was to pay to the said Sir William or to his certain attorney bearing the writing obligatory of the said Ralph at the fair of Boston in the twentieth year of the reign of King Edward and at the following fair of St. Edward at Westminster, the said Ralph paid

<sup>1</sup> He was sheriff of London in 16 Edw. I. (*Liber Cust.*, ed. Riley, 241, 292).

<sup>2</sup> Now called Stoodleigh.

<sup>3</sup> The privileged blood of the vill ; he is a member of the community of St. Ives. Cf. *Pleas in Manorial Courts*, ed. Maitland, 105, 191.



libras et tresdecim solidos in supradictis nundinis S. Botulphi, et totum residuum quod debuit ei solvisse durantibus predictis nundinis S. Edwardi videlicet triginta et duas libras et decem solidos omnino detinuit et adhuc detinet ad grave dampnum ejusdem domini Willelmi c. s.

Predictus Radulfus presens non defendebat consueta verba curie, et dicit se nolle dedicere scriptum suum obligatorium nec placitare contra prefatum dominum Willelmum, quare idem dominus Willelmus peciit judicium de ipso tanquam de indefenso. Et quia idem Radulfus non habuit per quod possit distringi ad satisfaciendum prefato domino Willelmo in instantibus nundinis nisi per duos pannos qui vocantur surtyez apreciatos in plena curia per mercatores juratos ad decem marcas, voluntate et assensu utriusque partis liberati sunt panni predicti prefato domino Willelmo super debitum suum predictum et pro dampnis suis taxatis ad quadraginta solidos, et corpus predicti Radulfi secundum statutum<sup>1</sup> domini regis fuit arestatum donec prefato domino Willelmo de supradicto debito suo solvendo plenam securitatem invenerit. Et postea concordate sunt partes ita quod predictus Radulfus concessit et fideliter promisit quod satisfaciat dicto domino Willelmo de toto debito supradicto citra festum S. Jacobi prox' futurum anno regni regis Edwardi xxj<sup>o</sup>.; quod si non fecerit obligat se in presencia senescalli domini, Jacobi Pylat, Bernardi Pylat et multorum aliorum civium, burgencium et mercatorum quod corpus suum una cum omnibus catallis suis, ubicunque idem Radulfus fuerit inventus, retineatur donec predicto domino Willelmo de toto debito supradicto fuerit satisfactum. Et idem Radulfus pro injusta detencione ponit se in misericordia xl. d., solvit Thome de Warewik.

xl. d.

(m. 6.)

2 . . . . .

Curia die Sabbati prox' sequenti anno supradicto.

. . . . .

Thomas de Grantham serviens domini Willelmi de Herf' de London' querens optulit se versus Willelmum abbatem de Thorneye, qui venit per Ricardum de Gravele attornatum suum, et versus Willelmum Curteys ballivum suum de Jakele, qui similiter venit per Willelmum de Jakele attornatum suum. Et dictus Thomas dicit conquerendo quod

<sup>1</sup> Probably the Statute of Merchants, 13 Edw. I.

<sup>2</sup> On Friday two pleas of debt are entered, one for brokerage on the sale of wool and cloth, the other for house-rent; also an action for carrying off chattels and one of assault.

him £9 13s. of this money at the said fair of Boston, and all the residue which he was to have paid him during the said fair of St. Edward, to wit, £32 10s., he has entirely detained and still detains to the great damage of the said Sir William 100s.

The said Ralph is present and does not deny the customary words of court, and says that he will not disclaim his writing obligatory or plead against the said Sir William; wherefore the said Sir William craves judgment against him as against one who is undefended. And because the said Ralph has nothing in the present fair whereby he can be distrained to make satisfaction to the said Sir William save only two pieces of cloth called serge, which are appraised by a jury of merchants at ten marks, by the will and assent of both parties the said cloth is delivered to the said Sir William toward his said debt and for the payment of the damages, which are taxed at 40s.; and the body of the said Ralph has been arrested in accordance with the statute of the lord king, until he shall find full security for the payment of his said debt to the said Sir William. Afterwards the parties make concord, whereby the said Ralph has granted and faithfully promised that he will make satisfaction to the said Sir William for the whole of the said debt before the coming feast of St. James<sup>1</sup> in the twenty-first year of the reign of King Edward; and in the presence of the lord's steward, James Pilat, Bernard Pilat, and many other citizens, burghers, and merchants, he binds himself that if he does not so pay, his body together with all his chattels, wherever the said Ralph shall be found, may be detained, until satisfaction shall have been made to the said Sir William for the whole of the said debt. And for the unjust detention the said Ralph puts himself in mercy 40d., which he has paid to Thomas of Warwick.

. . . . .

**Court on the following Saturday<sup>2</sup> in the aforesaid year.**

. . . . .

Thomas of Grantham, servant of Sir William Hereford of London, plaintiff appears against William, abbot of Thorney, who comes by Richard of Graveley, his attorney, and against William Curteis, his bailiff of Yaxley, who likewise comes by William of Yaxley, his attorney. And the said Thomas says and complains that the said

<sup>1</sup> 25 July, 1293.

<sup>2</sup> 9 May, 1293.

predictus abbas per prefatum Willelmum Curteys ballivum suum injuste ipsum vexavit in foro de Jakele capiendo de ipso sex denarios pro tolneto, desicut ipse et omnes cives <sup>1</sup> London' in cunctis civitatibus et burgis per regnum Anglie de hujusmodi demanda liberi sunt et quieti. Et predicti abbas et Willelmus Curteys per supradictos attornatos suos veniunt et petunt licenciam ad concordandum salvis etc. Et concordati sunt ita quod predicti abbas et Willelmus satisfaciunt <sup>2</sup> dicto Thome de una marca pro dampnis suis et ponunt se in misericordia, que condonatur ambabus partibus; plegius pro abbate frater Reginaldus de Castr', plegius pro Willelmo Curteys Galfridus de Haddon'.

(m. 6 d.)

Curia die Lune prox' post festum S. Johannis ante Portam  
Latinam anno supradicto.

3 . . . . .

Prec' est  
Ther'.

Ricardus de Notingh' queritur de Perot de Duaco et dicit quod injuste ei detinet vj. s. sterlingorum, et ideo injuste quod cum convenerat inter ipsos die Jovis prox' ante Ascensionem Domini anno regni regis E. xxj°. quod idem Ricardus tanquam serviens suus faceret ei excambium de iij. pannis de terenteyn cum alio mercimonio, facto vero excambio dictorum pannorum cum quadraginta pellibus lanutis per eundem Ricardum dictus Perot prefatos vj. s. ei detinet ad dampnum suum dimidie marce. Predictus Perot presens defendit etc. et dicit se nichil ei teneri nec aliquem contractum cum eodem Ricardo fecisse pro sex solidis nec de aliquo denario, et inde promptus est probare per legem, plegius legis Malardus Baude de Forsys. Et Perot venit et deficiebat in lege sua. Ideo dictus N. <sup>4</sup> recuperet dictos vj. s. versus Perot una cum dampnis suis que taxata sunt ad vj. d., qui collati sunt clerico, et pro injusta detencione est in misericordia ij. s., plegius una pana.

Lex.

Dampna.

ij. s.

5 . . . . .

(m. 7.)

Curia die Martis prox' sequenti anno supradicto.

Warewyk'.

Willelmus Vernin queritur de Rogero Lomb, et dicit quod cum idem Willelmus conduxerat quamdam domum in villa S. Ivonis de

<sup>1</sup> MS. 'civi.'

<sup>2</sup> Sic.

<sup>3</sup> An action of debt.

<sup>4</sup> An error for 'R.'

<sup>5</sup> An action for the recovery of 3s. 5d. for services as a broker in exchanging hides for cloth; also four actions for assault and one for asportation of chattels.

abbot by the said William Curteis, his bailiff, unlawfully vexed him in the market of Yaxley by taking from him 6d. as toll, whereas he and all citizens of London are free and quit of such demands in all cities and boroughs throughout the realm of England.<sup>1</sup> The said abbot and William Curteis come by their said attorneys and crave leave to make concord saving [the rights of the abbot of Ramsey]. And they make concord, on the terms that the said abbot and William shall make satisfaction to the said Thomas for a mark as his damages, and they put themselves in mercy; the fine is remitted to both parties. Pledge for the abbot, Brother Reginald of Castor; pledge for William Curteis, Geoffrey of Haddon.

. . . . .

Court on Monday<sup>2</sup> after the feast of St. John before the  
Latin Gate in the aforesaid year.

. . . . .

Richard of Nottingham complains of Perot de Douai and says that he unjustly detains from him 6s. sterling, and unjustly because whereas it was covenanted between them on Thursday<sup>3</sup> before Ascension day in the twenty-first year of the reign of King Edward that the said Richard as his servant should exchange for him three pieces of tartan cloth for other merchandise, yet the exchange of the said cloth for forty woollfells having been made by the said Richard, the said Perot detains from him the said 6s. to his damage a half-mark. The said Perot is present and denies etc., and says that he is indebted to him for nothing, nor did he make any contract with him for 6s. or for a single penny; and this he is ready to prove by his law; pledge of his law, Malard Baude of Frossay. And Perot comes and fails in his law. Therefore let the said Richard recover the said 6s. against Perot together with his damages, taxed at 6d., which is given to the clerk [of the court], and he is in mercy 2s. for his unjust detention; pledge, a pan.

. . . . .

Court on the following Tuesday<sup>4</sup> in the aforesaid year.

William Vernon complains of Roger Lomb, and says that whereas the said William hired a certain house in the vill of St. Ives from a

<sup>1</sup> See Liber Albus, ed. Riley, 129-32; Gross, Gild Merchant, i. 44.

<sup>2</sup> 11 May, 1293.

<sup>3</sup> 30 April, 1293.

<sup>4</sup> 12 May, 1293.



quodam Roberto Belaunce de Wystowe ad hospitandum xvj. pernas quas habuit ad vendendum, ibi venit dictus Rogerus die Lune prox' post Ascensionem Domini anno regni regis E. xxj°. et cepit et sibi retinuit predictas pernas precii cujuslibet xvj. d., ad grave dampnum suum dimidie marce. Predictus Rogerus presens defendit etc. et dicit se nichil de predictis pernis retinuisse nisi duas pernas tantum, quod quidem fecit ratione quod dictus Robertus Belaunce tenetur eidem Rogero in duobus solidis argenti pro quadam domo quam ab eo conduxerat. Et postea concordate sunt partes et Willelmus ponit se in misericordia vj. d., plegius Willelmus Kylenech'.

Inquis.  
vj. d.'

Johannes de Abyndon draparius London' optulit se per Willelmum de Abyndon' nuncium suum versus Willelmum Martin, et queritur quod idem Willelmus injuste ei detinet et non solvit undecim libras sterlingorum de pannis quos ab eodem Johanne emerat in villa London' die Mercurii prox' post festum S. Katerine Virginis anno regni regis E. xxj°. ad solvendum dictam pecuniam in nundinis Staunf' prox' sequentibus, ad quas nundinas nichil persolvit nec solvere curavit set semper hucusque detinuit ad grave dampnum suum decem librarum. Predictus Willelmus Martin presens defendebat verba que fuerant defendenda, et petit judicium de ipso Willelmo de Abyndon' et de narratione sua, desicut Johannes de Abyndon' dominus suus qui est petens non est presens in villa, nec ipse Johannes ad querelam illam in instantibus nundinis ipsum non attachiavit,<sup>1</sup> nec ipsum Willelmum de Abyndon' constituit attornatum suum ad prosequendum pro eo in curia, qui quidem Willelmus nichil habet pro se nisi quandam litteram obligatoriam ad quam litteram necitur<sup>2</sup> qualiter pervenit, si eidem Willelmo debeat respondere necne. Et predictus Willelmus de Abyndon' venit et petit judicium de eodem Willelmo Martin ex quo idem Willelmus obligavit se per litteram suam obligatoriam solvere predicto Johanni vel suo certo nuncio litteram obligatoriam deferenti. Et predictus Willelmus Martin dicit expresse quod non tenetur ei respondere desicut ille W. de Abyndon' qui facit se nuncium prefati Johannis nec<sup>3</sup> habet aliquid de domino suo nisi litteram obligatoriam tantum, et inde ponit se in consideratione mercatorum. Et respectuatur judicium usque ad diem Jovis.<sup>4</sup>

Judicium.

5 . . . . .

<sup>1</sup> MS. 'attach'.

<sup>2</sup> Sic.

<sup>3</sup> Sic, for 'non.'

<sup>4</sup> See below, p. 66.

<sup>5</sup> Two actions of debt and one of defamation were also tried on Tuesday; two of debt and one of assault on Wednesday.

certain Robert Balaunce of Wistow to host sixteen hams which he had for sale, the said Roger came there on Monday <sup>1</sup> after Ascension day in the twenty-first year of the reign of King Edward, and took and detained from him the said hams, each worth 16d., to his great damage a half-mark. The said Roger is present and denies etc., and says that he did not detain any of the said hams save only two, which he did because the said Robert Balaunce was indebted to the said Roger for 2s. of silver for a certain house which he [Robert] had hired from him. Afterwards the parties make concord, and William puts himself in mercy 6d. ; pledge, William Kileninch.

. . . . .

John of Abingdon draper of London appears by William of Abingdon, his mandatory, against William Martin, and complains that the said William unjustly detains from him and does not pay him £11 sterling, for cloth which he bought from the said John in the town of London on Wednesday <sup>2</sup> after the feast of St. Catherine the Virgin in the twenty-first year of the reign of King Edward ; and he [Martin] was to pay the said money at the next fair of Stamford, at which fair he paid him nothing, nor cared to pay, but has always hitherto detained it to his great damage £10. The said William Martin is present and denies the words which should be denied, and craves judgment against the said William of Abingdon and against his count, as to whether he ought to answer to the said William or not ; for that John of Abingdon, his principal, who is the demandant, is not present in the vill, nor has he, John, attached him [Martin] on this plaint at the present fair, nor has he made him, William of Abingdon, his attorney to prosecute for him in court, nor has the said William anything [to show] on his behalf save a certain letter obligatory, and it is not known how he came by that letter. And the said William of Abingdon comes and craves judgment against the said William Martin, for that the said William [Martin] bound himself by his letter obligatory to pay the said John or his certain mandatory bearing the letter obligatory. And the said William Martin says expressly that he is not bound to answer him, because this William of Abingdon who makes himself the mandatory of the said John has nothing [to show] from his principal save only the letter obligatory ; and as to this he puts himself on the award of the merchants. And judgment is respited until the following Thursday.

. . . . .

<sup>1</sup> 4 May, 1293.

<sup>2</sup> 26 Nov. 1292.

(m. 8.)

Curia die Jovis prox' ante Pentecosten anno supradicto.

. . . . .

Warwik'.

Robertus de S. Edmundo tabernarius<sup>1</sup> queritur de Johanne de Queye quod ubi idem Robertus vendiderat Matheo Tannatori de S. Ivone xvj. solidatas vini in instantibus nundinis S. Ivonis, in quo quidem vino idem Robertus potuit habuisse iiij. s. de puro lucro, ibi venit predictus Johannes die Mercurii prox' post Ascensionem Domini anno regni regis E. xxj°. et inpedivit vendicionem dicti Roberti ita quod deliberacionem vini predicti facere non potuit ad dampnum suum dimidie marce etc. Predictus Johannes presens defendit etc. et dicit se nolle dedicere quin venit ibi tanquam serviens Amicie Hendeman et ex precepto ejusdem Amicie arestavit ipsum Robertum nomine ipsius Amicie, ratione quod idem Robertus voluit elongasse bona sua et asportasse locacionem domus predictae Amicie, et quod ita sit petit quod inquiratur. Et predictus Robertus dicit quod dicta Amicia potestatem non habet arestandi bona ejusdem Roberti vel alicujus alterius mercatoris hospitata in frontibus durantibus nundinis nisi tantum dominus abbas et sui ballivi, et inde ponit se in inquisicione. Et predictus Johannes venit et dicit quod dictum Robertum<sup>2</sup> nunquam in fronte inpedimentum fecit, et hoc petit quod inquiratur. Et inquisicio venit et dicit quod predicta Amicia per Johannem de Queye servientem suum non arestavit bona dicti Roberti in fronte suo set in proximis arreragiis suis juxta dictum frontem, et hoc pro xvj. s. in quibus dictus Robertus ei tenebatur pro domibus suis eidem Roberto locatis. Ideo dictus Robertus in misericordia vj. d.

Inquis'

vj. d.

. . . . .

<sup>3</sup> Johannes de Abyndon' London' optulit se per Willelmum de Abyndon' nuncium suum versus Willelmum Martin, et queritur quod idem Willelmus injuste ei detinet et non solvit xj. li. sterlingorum de pannis quos ab eodem Johanne emerat in villa Lo[nd']<sup>4</sup> die Mercurii prox' post festum S. Katerine Virginis anno regni regis E. xxj°. ad solvendum dictam pecuniam prefato Johanni vel nuncio suo in nundinis Staunf' proximis sequentibus, ad quas nundinas nichil persolvit necolvere curavit set s[emper]<sup>4</sup> hucusque detinuit et adhuc detinet ad grave dampnum etc. Et super hoc profert quoddam scriptum in quo testatur quod predictus Willelmus Martin tenetur

<sup>1</sup> This word is repeated.<sup>2</sup> Sic.<sup>3</sup> See above, 65.<sup>4</sup> The MS. is torn.



Court on Thursday<sup>1</sup> before Pentecost in the aforesaid year.

. . . . .

Robert of Bury St. Edmunds taverner complains of John of Quay, for that whereas the said Robert sold to Matthew Tanner of St. Ives sixteen shillings' worth of wine in the present fair of St. Ives, from which wine the said Robert could have had 4s. clear profit, the said John came there on Wednesday<sup>2</sup> after Ascension day in the twenty-first year of the reign of King Edward and impeded the sale of the said Robert, so that he could not make delivery of the said wine, to his damage a half-mark etc. The said John is present and denies etc., and says that he will not deny that he came there, as the servant of Amice Hendeman, and by command of the said Amice arrested him, Robert, in her, Amice's, name, because the said Robert wished to eloin his goods and carry away the rent of a house belonging to the said Amice; and that this is so he craves may be inquired. And the said Robert says that the said Amice has no authority to arrest the goods of the said Robert or of any other merchant which are hosted in the frontages during the fair, [nor has anyone] save only the lord abbot and his bailiffs; and as to this he puts himself on an inquest. And the said John comes and says that he never impeded the said Robert in any frontage, and he craves that this be inquired. The inquest comes and says that the said Amice by John of Quay, her servant, did not arrest the goods of the said Robert in his frontage but at his adjacent backside near the said frontage, and this she did for the 16s. for which the said Robert was indebted to her for houses let to the said Robert. Therefore the said Robert is in mercy 6d.

. . . . .

John of Abingdon of London appears by William of Abingdon, his mandatory, against William Martin, and complains that the said William unjustly detains from him and does not pay him £11 sterling, for cloth which he bought from the said John in the town of London on Wednesday<sup>3</sup> after the feast of St. Catherine the Virgin in the twenty-first year of the reign of King Edward, and he was to pay the said money to the said John or to his mandatory at the next fair of Stamford, at which fair he paid him nothing, nor cared to pay, but has always hitherto detained it and still detains it to his great damage etc. And thereupon he makes profert of a certain writing, which testifies that the said William Martin is indebted to the said

<sup>1</sup> 14 May, 1293.

<sup>2</sup> 13 May, 1293.

<sup>3</sup> 26 Nov. 1292.



dicto Johanni in predictis xj. li. sibi vel suo nuncio solvendis dictum scriptum deferenti apud Staunf', ut predictum est. Predictus Willelmus Martin presens defendit vim etc. et dicit quod predictus Willelmus de Abyndon' nuncius Johannis de Abyndon' nichil in predicto debito exigere potest ratione dicti Johannis de Abyndon', quia idem<sup>1</sup> Johannes predictum d[ebitum]<sup>2</sup> ei remisit et quietum clamavit per quamdam acquietanciam quam profert, quod<sup>3</sup> hoc idem testatur. Et predictus Willelmus nuncius predicti Johannis dicit quod illa acquietancia quam dictus Willelmus Martin profert nunquam f[uit]<sup>2</sup> factum dicti Johannis de Abyndon', et inde ponit se in inquisicione et petit quod inquiretur. Et dictus Willelmus Martin petit iudicium si Willelmus de Abyndon' nuncius dicti Johannis possit dedicere factum ip[sius]<sup>2</sup> Johannis de Abyndon' domini sui, ex quo non liceat ei nec alicui alteri factum alienum dedicere vel anichillare. Et ideo consideratum est quod predictus Willelmus nuncius predicti Johannis nichil inde capiat set pro falso clamore suo sit in misericordia. Et dictus Willelmus Martin eat inde quietus etc.

4. . . . .

(m. 1.) <sup>5</sup> PLACITA NUNDINARUM S. IVONIS DIE LUNE IN VIGILIA IN-  
VENCIONIS SANCTE CRUCIS ANNO REGNI REGIS E. XXIIJ<sup>o</sup>.  
ET J. ABBATIS NONO CORAM W. DE WASSINGLE.

Collectores  
Hunt'.

Collectores Hunt' qui fecerunt sacramentum in aula domini abbatis Rammes' apud S. Ivonem ubi tempore nundinarum tenta sunt placita die Jovis prox' post Clausum Pasche anno supradicto coram domino R. de Hale, Simone Waleys, Thoma de Wystowe clerico, Thoma de Eling' clerico et aliis quampluribus tunc ibidem presentibus:—

Jurati  
Hunt'.

Laurencius Textor.	Ric' de Collene.	Simon de Wynborn.
Hugo de Matesale.	Ric' de Hamerton.	Will' de Matesale.
Elias Tannator.	Walt' Palfreyman.	Ranulph' le Somenour. <sup>6</sup>

Prec' est  
Wal'.<sup>7</sup>

Ad querelam cujusdam Stephani de Stanewygg' factam die Lune prox' ante festum S. Marci Ewangeliste anno regni regis E. xxiiij<sup>o</sup>.

<sup>1</sup> 'idem' is repeated.

<sup>2</sup> The MS. is torn.

<sup>3</sup> Sic.

<sup>4</sup> Several entries concerning persons who are to be distrained to appear before the court at the next fair etc.

<sup>5</sup> P.R.O., Court Roll 178/99, the proceedings of thirteen court days, 2-20 May. The cases omitted in the extracts printed below are chiefly actions of assault, debt, and detinue of chattels.

<sup>6</sup> After this entry there is a blank space for the names of the 'jurati de Vico Pontis' and the 'jurati de Grena.'

<sup>7</sup> Simon le Waleys.

John for the said £11, payable to him or to his mandatory bearing the said writing at Stamford, as aforesaid. The said William Martin is present and denies tort and force etc., and says that the said William of Abingdon, the mandatory of John of Abingdon, can demand nothing of the said debt on behalf of the said John of Abingdon, because the said John remised and quitclaimed the said debt to him by a certain acquittance, of which he makes profert and which testifies this. And the said William, the mandatory of the said John, says that the acquittance of which the said William Martin makes profert was never the deed of the said John of Abingdon; and as to this he puts himself on an inquest and craves that this be inquired. And the said William Martin craves judgment as to whether William of Abingdon, the mandatory of the said John, can deny the deed of the said John of Abingdon, his principal, since it is not lawful for him or for any other person to deny or abate the deed of another. Therefore it is awarded that the said William, the mandatory of the said John, receive nothing thereof, but that he be in mercy for his false claim. And let the said William Martin go quit thereof etc.

. . . . .

PLEAS OF THE FAIR OF ST. IVES ON MONDAY<sup>1</sup> THE EVE OF THE FEAST OF THE INVENTION OF THE HOLY CROSS IN THE TWENTY-THIRD YEAR OF THE REIGN OF KING EDWARD AND IN THE NINTH YEAR OF ABBOT JOHN IN THE PRESENCE OF WILLIAM OF WASHINGTON<sup>2</sup> [A.D. 1295].

The collectors of Huntingdon who made oath at St. Ives, in the hall of the abbot of Ramsey where pleas are held during the fair, on Thursday<sup>3</sup> after the Close of Easter in the year aforesaid in the presence of Sir Robert of Hale, Simon Wallis, Thomas of Wistow clerk, Thomas of Ellington clerk, and many others who were then and there present:—

Lawrence Weaver.	Richard of Colne.	Simon of Wimborne.
Hugh of Mattishall.	Richard of Hamerton.	William of Mattishall.
Ellis Tanner.	Walter Palfreyman.	Ralph Sumner.

On the plaint of a certain Stephen of Stanwick, made on Monday<sup>4</sup> before the feast of St. Mark the Evangelist in the twenty-third year

<sup>1</sup> 2 May, 1295.

<sup>2</sup> As the steward of the abbot of Ramsey he presided over the court of King's Ripton in 1288 (Pleas in Manorial Courts, ed. Maitland, 107). Cf. below, p. 73.

<sup>3</sup> 14 April, 1295.

<sup>4</sup> 18 April, 1295.

petentis per unam talliam quadraginta et duos solidos et octo denarios versus quemdam Hugonem de Wylie de quodam contractu inter ipsos facto in villa Staunford' duobus annis elapsis, attachiatus fuit prefatus Hugo per quemdam equum nigrum baustan<sup>1</sup> per quem idem Hugo noluit se justificare, et prefatus Stephanus optulit se. Et dictus Hugo noluit comparere, quare dictum fuit eidem Stephano conquerenti quod conservaret diem suum ad diem Lune prox' sequentem et quod prefatus Hugo interim melius distringeretur. Ad quem diem Lune supervenit quidam monachus de Lavenden' deferens litteras testimoniales abbatis de Lavenden', et optulit se ad probandum, quocumquemodo curia consideraverit, quod dictus Hugo artem nec partem non habuit in predicto equo quando attachiamentum factum fuit nec post. Et quia testabatur quod dictus Hugo recessit extra villam nec curavit amplius redire durantibus nundinis, petatum fuit a curia qualiter dictus monachus debuit recedere de demanda sua. Et consideratum fuit quod dictus monachus probaret dictum equum esse suum. Et pro majori securitate habenda senescallus ex officio suo cepit inquisitionem per subscriptos juratos videlicet per Galfridum Longum, Johannem Clericum, Thomam de Ba, Johannem Medicum, Nicholaum de Warwyk' et Adam Fabrum ad inquirendum rei veritatem utrum equus predictus fuerit equus prefati monachi vel equus predicti Hugonis, qui dicunt per sacramentum suum quod dictus Hugo non habuit jus in equo predicto. Quare consideratum est quod dictus monachus recuperet dictum equum, et prefatus Hugo attachietur ad respondendum si venerit dicto Stephano.

. . . . .

(m. 1 d.)

**Curia die Veneris prox' sequenti.**

. . . . .

Inquis'.  
Wystowe.<sup>2</sup>

Walterus Camb'<sup>3</sup> de London' queritur de Johanne priore de Swaveseye de hoc quod injuste ei detinet et non solvit quinque solidos argenti, et ideo injuste quod cum quidam Galfridus prior de Swaves' predecessor ipsius Johannis emerat de ipso Waltero duos frisiones in nundinis S. Ivonis die Mercurii prox' ante festum S. Georgii Martyris anno regni regis E. xix°. pro v. s. et iiij. d., super quos tradidit ei argentum dei et iiij. d. in arris et reliquos denarios debuit solvisse eidem Waltero ad festum Ascensionis Domini prox' sequens, de quibus

<sup>1</sup> See Murray's English Dict., 'bauson.'

<sup>2</sup> Thomas de Wystowe.

<sup>3</sup> On m. 1 he is called Walter le Chaumberleyn.

of the reign of King Edward, demanding 42s. 8d. by a tally from a certain Hugh of Wylve by reason of a certain contract made between them in the town of Stamford two years previously, the said Hugh was attached by a certain bausedon black horse, whereby the said Hugh refused to be justiced. And the said Stephen appeared, and the said Hugh refused to appear. Wherefore it was adjudged that the said Stephen, the plaintiff, should keep his day on the following Monday and that meanwhile the said Hugh should be better distrained. And on the said Monday a certain monk of Lavendon appeared, bearing letters testimonial of the abbot of Lavendon, and offered to prove, in whatsoever way the court should award, that the said Hugh had neither art nor part in the said horse at the time when the attachment was made or afterwards. And because it was testified that the said Hugh had withdrawn from the vill and did not care to return there again during the fair, the court was asked how the said monk should withdraw from his demand. And it was awarded that the said monk should prove that the horse was his. And for greater security the steward took an inquest 'ex officio' by the following jurors, to wit, Geoffrey Long, John Clerk, Thomas of Bath, John Leech, Nicholas of Warwick, and Adam Smith, to inquire the truth of the matter, as to whether the said horse belonged to the said monk or to the said Hugh; and they say on their oath that the said Hugh has no right in the said horse. Wherefore it is awarded that the said monk recover the said horse and that the said Hugh be attached to answer the said Stephen if he comes.

. . . . .

#### Court on the following Friday.<sup>1</sup>

. . . . .

Walter Chamberlain of London complains of John, prior of Swavesey, for that he unjustly detains from him and does not pay him 5s. of silver, and unjustly because whereas on Wednesday<sup>2</sup> before the feast of St. George the Martyr in the nineteenth year of the reign of King Edward a certain Geoffrey, prior of Swavesey, his, John's, predecessor, bought from him, Walter, in the fair of St. Ives two pieces of frieze-cloth for 5s. 4d., toward which he [Geoffrey] gave him a God's penny and 4d. as earnest money, and whereas he ought to have paid the remaining money to the said Walter on the following Ascension day, he paid him nothing, to his damage

<sup>1</sup> 6 May, 1295.

<sup>2</sup> 18 April, 1291.



nichil ei solvit ad dampnum suum viginti solidorum etc. Predictus Johannes prior presens defendit verba curie et omnia que sunt defendenda, et dicit quod ubi dictus Walterus narravit versus ipsum de quodam contractu facto inter Galfridum priorem de Swaves' et ipsum insupra<sup>1</sup> dictum est in incupamento suo quod idem G. prior eo tempore mortuus fuerat. Et quod ita sit petit quod inquiratur et pars adversa similiter. Plegii prioris veniendi ad inquisitionem ad diem Lune Walterus Prest et Johannes Unfrey. Et inquisicio venit et dicit quod dictus prior non fuit superstes eo tempore quo dictus Walterus dicit. Ideo dictus prior quietus et Walterus pro falso clamore in misericordia, condonatur, plegius.<sup>2</sup>

. . . . .

(m. 2.) Curia die Lune prox' ante Ascensionem Domini anno supradicto.

. . . . .

Thomas de Tye de Staunford qui peciit in ultimis nundinis quadraginta solidos versus Rogerum le Kellere de London', qui quidem Rogerus in eisdem nundinis fuit districtus per unum pannum de perso continentem xxvii. ulnas apreciatum ad xxxiiij. s. et per unam peciam de viridi apreciatam ad iiij. s., per quam districcione idem Rogerus nunquam hactenus voluit se justificare, venit iterum idem Thomas in instanti feria et optulit se versus ipsum Rogerum, et testatur quod idem Rogerus non est inventus. Quare dictum est prefato Thome quod expectet diem suum ad diem Jovis prox' post Ascensionem Domini quando vadia per taxatores erunt apreciata, ad quem diem idem Thomas recipiet versus debitum suum predictum xxxiiij. s. et domino abbati remanebunt pro injusta detencione et contemptu prefati Rogeri iiij. s. Et interim preceptum est Benedicto de Ther' quod dictus Rogerus melius distringatur.

B. Ther'  
iiij. s.

3 . . . . .

<sup>1</sup> Sic; 'insupra' is probably an error for 'ut supra,' and 'quod' in the same line seems to be superfluous.

<sup>2</sup> No sureties are named.

<sup>3</sup> On Tuesday, 10 May, Bernard Beraut, a merchant of Flanders or Florence, sues Martin, son of Roger de Amyas, for 242 skins of cordwain, 200 pounds of sugar, and £94 11s. 3d. They come to an agreement, by which Bernard is to recover the said goods and £42 6s. 4d.

20s. etc. The said John, the prior, is present and denies the words of court and all which should be denied, and says that whereas the said Walter counted against him touching a certain contract made between Geoffrey, prior of Swavesey, and himself, as is stated above in his charge, the said Geoffrey, the prior, was at that time<sup>1</sup> dead. And that this is so he craves may be inquired, and the adverse party does likewise; pledges of the prior to come to the inquest on [the following] Monday, Walter Prest and John Humfrey. The inquest comes and says that the said prior [Geoffrey] was not alive at the time when he, Walter, alleges that he was. Therefore the said prior [John] is quit, and Walter is in mercy for his false claim; he is pardoned; pledge —.

. . . . .

Court on Monday<sup>2</sup> before Ascension day in the aforesaid year.

. . . . .

Thomas Tye of Stamford demanded at the last fair 40s. from Roger Keller of London, and Roger was distrained at the said fair by a piece of cloth of perse containing twenty-eight ells appraised at 33s. and by a piece of green cloth appraised at 4s., by which distress the said Roger never hitherto would be justiced. The said Thomas comes again in the present fair and appears against him, Roger, and it is testified that the said Roger has not been found. Wherefore it is adjudged that the said Thomas shall await his day on Thursday<sup>3</sup> after Ascension day, when the gages<sup>4</sup> will be appraised by the taxers; and on that day the said Thomas shall receive 34s. towards his debt, and the lord abbot shall have 3s. for the unjust detention and contempt of the said Roger. Meanwhile order is given to Benedict of Therfield that the said Roger be better distrained.

. . . . .

<sup>1</sup> At the alleged time when the contract was made.

<sup>2</sup> 9 May, 1295.

<sup>3</sup> 19 May, 1295.

<sup>4</sup> The property attached.

Curia die Mercurii in vigilia Ascensionis Domini anno supradicto.

(m. 2 d.)  
Wal.

Johannes Vicarius de S. Ivone et socii sui scilicet Johannes Wygod et Emma de Houcton' executores testamenti Johannis de Houcton' queruntur de Ricardo Folyot priore de Byssemedede et ejusdem loci conventu, qui venerunt qui<sup>1</sup> Ricardum de Akre positum loco eorum, et dicunt quod iidem prior et conventus injuste eis detinent et non solvunt lxxij. s. sterlingorum de braseo quod idem Johannes de Houcton' cujus executores sunt dictis priori et conventui tradidit et liberavit die Mercurii prox' post Translacionem S. Benedicti anno regni regis<sup>2</sup> ad solvendum dictam pecuniam eidem Johanni in domo sua apud S. Ivonem ad festum S. Michaelis prox' sequens, ad quod festum nichil inde solverunt nec solvere curaverint<sup>3</sup> set semper hucusque retinuerunt et adhuc retinent ad grave dampnum xl. s. et contra formam scripti obligatorii dictorum prioris et conventus inde confecti.<sup>4</sup> Predicti prior et conventus per Ricardum de Acre attornatum suum veniunt et defendunt verba curie que sunt defendenda et bene cognoverunt dictum scriptum quondam esse factum eorum, set dicunt et allegant quod non tenentur ad hoc respondere ratione quod dicti executores narrant in copamento<sup>5</sup> suo de solucione dicte pecunie facienda in quodam certo loco quod quidem non specificatur in predicta littera obligatoria. Et inde petunt judicium et ponunt se in consideratione mercatorum si debeant etc.

Et predicti executores dicunt quod dicti prior et conventus per excepcionem illam adnichillare non possunt nec debent de jure accionem et demandam eorum ex quo prius cognoverunt in curia dictum scriptum obligatorium esse factum eorum, quare petunt super hoc judicium de ipsis priore et conventu per consideracionem mercatorum. Partes postea per licenciam curie concordate sunt, ita quod prefati prior et conventus per Ricardum de Acre attornatum suum concesserunt satisfacere predictis executoribus de xxiiij. s. et predicti executores ad instanciam amicorum communium relaxaverunt<sup>3</sup> dicto<sup>3</sup> priori et conventui in perpetuum totum residuum. Et super hoc in

<sup>1</sup> An error for 'per.'

<sup>4</sup> MS. 'confectū.'

<sup>2</sup> Blank in MS.

<sup>3</sup> Sic.

<sup>5</sup> An error for 'in incopamento.'

Court on Wednesday<sup>1</sup> the eve of Ascension day in the  
aforesaid year.

John Vicker of St. Ives and his fellow executors of the will of John of Houghton, to wit, John Wigod and Emma of Houghton, complain of Richard Foliot, prior of Bushmead, and of the convent of that place, who have come by Richard of Acre, their attorney. And they [the executors] say that the said prior and convent unjustly detain from them and do not pay them 72s. sterling for malt which the said John of Houghton, whose executors they are, rendered and delivered to the said prior and convent on Wednesday after the feast of the Translation of St. Benedict in the — year of the reign of King [Edward]; and they were to pay the said money to the said John in his house at St. Ives on the following feast of St. Michael, at which feast they paid nothing thereof, nor cared to pay, but have always hitherto detained and still detain it, to their [the executors'] great damage 40s. and contrary to the form of the writing obligatory made thereof by the said prior and convent. The said prior and convent come by Richard of Acre, their attorney, and deny the words of court which should be denied, and they fully acknowledge that the said writing was formerly their deed; but they say and allege that they are not bound to answer this [plaint], because the said executors count in their charge touching the payment of the said money at a certain definite place which is not specified in the said letter obligatory. And they crave judgment thereof and put themselves on the award of the merchants as to whether they ought [to pay] etc.

And the said executors say that the said prior and convent by that exception cannot and should not rightfully abate their [the executors'] action and demand, for that they [the prior and convent] have already acknowledged in court that the said writing obligatory is their deed; wherefore they crave judgment thereof against the said prior and convent by the award of the merchants. Afterwards the parties make concord by leave of the court, whereby the said prior and convent by Richard of Acre, their attorney, have conceded that they would make satisfaction to the said executors for 24s., and the said executors at the instance of their common friends have forever released all the residue [of the debt] to the said prior and convent. Thereupon in full court they

<sup>1</sup> 11 May, 1295.



plena curia scriptum suum obligatorium liberaverunt predictis priori et conventui. Et dictus prior pro injusta detencione ponit se in misericordia iiij. s. Plegii utriusque Bartholomeus de Acre, Johannes Medicus, Galfridus de Hylton' et executores Petri de Toting' scilicet Johannes Medicus et Radulfus de Houcton'.

. . . . .

Curia die Veneris in crastino Ascensionis Domini anno supradicto.

. . . . .

Pree' est  
Ther'.

Robertus Wodefoul queritur de Roberto Pors de hoc quod ubi fuit in villa S. Ivonis die Lune ultimo preterita ex opposito domus Johannis Poke, ibi venit dictus Robertus Pors et insultavit ipsum turpibus verbis vocando ipsum latronem et infidelem mercatorem, per quam defamacionem perdidit creanciam de iiij. quarteriis frumenti que quidam Simon Gynel debuit eidem Roberto Wodefoul tradidisse usque ad festum S. Michaelis prox' futurum ad grave dampnum suum dimidie marce etc. Predictus Robertus Pors presens defendit totum de verbo ad verbum et est ad legem, plegii legis Henricus Lewyne et Hugo Kyng. Et Robertus Wodefoul ponit loco suo Willelmum de Foletteby. Et postea venit dictus Robertus Pors et deficiebat de lege sua eo quod venit cum tertia manu cum debuit venisse cum sexta manu. Ideo in misericordia vj. d. Et taxata sunt dampna ad duodecim denarios de quibus medietas clerico. Plegii utriusque Henricus Lewyne et Hugo Kyng.

Lex.

vj. d.

. . . . .

(m. 3 d.)

Curia die Martis prox' sequenti anno predicto.

. . . . .

Alicia Fayrheved que peciit in ultimis nundinis x. s. versus Johannem Tankus optulit se, qui quidem Johannes in eisdem nundinis fuit districtus per unum equum cum sella et freno de precio xxx. d., et nunquam hactenus voluit se justificare. Et ideo consideratum est secundum legem mercatoriam quod eadem Alicia habeat et teneat versus debitum suum predictum totam distraccionem ratione quod annus est elapsus, et sequatur versus ipsum Johannem in proximis

deliver their writing obligatory to the said prior and convent, and the said prior puts himself in mercy 4s. for the unjust detention; pledges of both, Bartholomew of Acre, John Leech, Geoffrey of Hilton, and the executors of Peter of Tooting, to wit, John Leech and Ralph of Houghton.

. . . . .

**Court on Friday<sup>1</sup> the morrow of Ascension day in the  
aforesaid year.**

. . . . .

Robert Woodfool complains of Robert Pors, for that whereas on Monday last he [Woodfool] was in the vill of St. Ives in front of the house of John Poke, the said Robert Pors came there and assaulted him with vile words, calling him thief and faithless merchant, by which defamation he lost credit until the following Michaelmas, for three quarters of wheat, which a certain Simon Ginnel was to have delivered to the said Robert Woodfool, to his great damage a half-mark. The said Robert Pors is present and denies all word for word and is at his law; pledges of his law, Henry Lewine and Hugh King. And Robert Woodfool puts in his place William of Fulletby. Afterwards the said Robert Pors came and failed in his law, for that he came three-handed when he ought to have come six-handed;<sup>2</sup> therefore he is in mercy 6d., and the damages are taxed at 12d., of which half is given to the clerk [of the court]. Pledges of both, Henry Lewine and Hugh King.

. . . . .

**Court on the following Tuesday<sup>3</sup> in the aforesaid year.**

. . . . .

Alice Fairhead, who at the last fair demanded 10s. from John Tankus, appears, and John was distrained at the said fair by a horse with a saddle and bridle worth 30d., and never hitherto would be justiced. Therefore it is awarded according to the law merchant that the said Alice may have and hold towards her said debt the whole distress, because a year has elapsed,<sup>4</sup> and that she may sue against the said John at the next fair for the residue [of the debt], if

<sup>1</sup> 13 May, 1295.

<sup>3</sup> 17 May, 1295.

<sup>2</sup> With two compurgators instead of five.

<sup>4</sup> A year has elapsed since the goods were attached.

nundinis pro residuo si velit et si sibi viderit expedire. Postea venit et peciit licenciam recedendi de curia, quod quidem est ei concessum.

In nundinis S. Yvonis anno regni regis E. xxj<sup>o</sup>. districtus fuit quidam Alanus Lungmare per unum gladium ad respondendum Gilberto de Glemesford, qui quidem Gilbertus in eisdem nundinis et in nundinis sequentibus sepius fuit vocatus ad prosequendum querelam suam et non venit. Et prefatus Alanus optulit se et peciit iudicium qualiter a curia debuit recedere. Et consideratum fuit quod idem Alanus inde recederet sine die et quod B. de Ther' responderet eidem Alano de gladio suo vel Thome de Stowe atornato suo et quod dictus Gilbertus et plegii sui de prosequendo pro non secta sua fuissent in misericordia, et taxatur in rotulo ultime ferie.

. . . . .

**Curia die Jovis prox' sequenti anno supradicto.**

J. Hubert.

Emma Hauteyn queritur de Ricardo Burdun de hoc quod cum ipsa conduxerat unam domum de ipso pro xxj. d. durantibus instantibus nundinis tali condicione quod ipse Ricardus nullam meretricem receptaret in rengia sua, de quo quidem pacto ipse Ricardus ei deficiebat et meretrices receptabat, unde ipsa Emma ante terminum suum postquam solverat redditum domus sue illam domum reliquit.<sup>1</sup> Et postea idem Ricardus ipsam Emmam in domo Galfridi de Hylton' die Dominica prox' post Ascensionem Domini ultimo preterito pugnavit et pedibus verberavit et male tractavit, unde uthesium fuit levatum per ipsam Emmam, ad grave dampnum suum etc. Predictus Ricardus presens defendit verba curie, insultum, bateriam et omnia que sunt contra pacem, et dicit se prefatam Emmam nunquam insultasse, verberasse nec male tractasse nec ei convencionem de domo quam ab eodem conduxerat convencionem<sup>1</sup> fregisse, et quod ita sit petit etc. Et inquisicio venit et dicit quod nunquam fuit talis condicio inter prefatum Ricardum et dictam Emmam, quin ipse Ricardus licite possit quibuscunque voluerit domos suas locare, et quod ipsa Emma plenarie tenuit per quandam ancillam usque ad terminum inter ipsos statutum. Et ideo consideratum quod dictus Ricardus quietus et dicta Emma pro falso clamore in misericordia vj. d., plegius Hugo Bakun. Dicunt eciam quod dicta Emma juste levavit uthesium super

Inquis'.

<sup>1</sup> Sic.

she wishes and if it seems expedient to her. Afterwards she came and craved leave to withdraw from the court, and she was allowed to do this.

At the fair of St. Ives in the twenty-first year of the reign of King Edward a certain Alan Longmark was distrained by a sword to answer Gilbert of Glemsford, who at the said fair and at the following fair was often called to prosecute his plaint and did not come. And the said Alan [now] appeared and craved judgment as to how he should withdraw from the court. It was awarded that the said Alan withdraw thereof without a day, and that Benedict of Therfield answer the said Alan or his attorney, Thomas of Stow, for his sword, and that the said Gilbert and his pledges to prosecute be in mercy for his non-suit; [the fine] is taxed in the roll of the last fair.

. . . . .

Court on the following Thursday<sup>1</sup> in the aforesaid year.

Emma Hautaine complains of Richard Burdon, for that whereas she hired a house from him for 21d. during the present fair, on condition that the said Richard should receive no harlot in his row, he, Richard, failed to keep his pact with her and received harlots; wherefore she, Emma, before the end of her term, after she had paid the rent of her house, relinquished the said house. And afterwards the said Richard on Sunday<sup>2</sup> after Ascension day last past in the house of Geoffrey of Hilton assaulted, kicked, and maltreated the said Emma, wherefore she, Emma, raised the hue, to her great damage etc. The said Richard is present and denies the words of court, the assault, the battery, and all the things which are against the peace, and says that he never assaulted, beat or maltreated the said Emma, or broke a covenant with her touching the house which she hired from him; and that this is so he craves [may be inquired]. The inquest comes and says that there never was such a condition stipulated between the said Richard and the said Emma, but that he, Richard, may rightfully let his houses to whomsoever he wishes, and that she Emma fully held the house by a certain handmaid to the end of the term agreed between them. Therefore it is awarded that the said Richard be quit and that the said Emma be in mercy 6d. for the false claim; pledge, Hugh Bacon. They say also that the said Emma

<sup>1</sup> 19 May, 1295.

<sup>2</sup> 15 May, 1295.



xij. d. dictum R. quia ipsam percussit, ideo in misericordia vj. d., plegius corpus, dampna ij. d.

1. . . . .

(m. 1.) <sup>2</sup> PLACITA NUNDINARUM S. IVONIS DIE SABBATI PRON' POST  
FESTUM INVENCIONIS SANCTE CRUCIS ANNO REGNI REGIS  
EDWARDI XXVIII<sup>o</sup>. ET ANNO DOMINI JOHANNIS ABBATIS XIII<sup>o</sup>.  
CORAM W. DE WASSINGLE ET R. DE HALE.

Hunt'. Ballivi tolneti Hunt' facientes sacramentum in aula domini  
abbatis apud S. Ivonem ubi tenta sunt placita nundinarum coram  
fratre Johanne de Bergham, Roberto de Hale, Simone le Walleys,  
Matheo Clerico, Roberto de Merton, Ricardo de Eynesham, Johanne  
de Trapstone et aliis videlicet. . . .<sup>3</sup>

Villate summonite ad ostendendum arma sua pro vigiliis  
faciendis<sup>4</sup> tempore nundinarum die Lune in crastino Apostolorum  
Philippi et Jacobi.<sup>5</sup>

. . . . .

(m. 1d.) Placita nundinarum die Mercurii sequenti.

. . . . .

Eling' vj. d. De tota villa de Houcton' pro defectu unius vigilatoris die Martis  
post festum S. Johannis ante Portam Latinam vj. d.

Ulnatores canobi jurati videlicet Johannes de Schuldham,  
Robertus le Burgylun et Ricardus de Eylesdon'.

. . . . .

<sup>1</sup> In the next two entries Emma Hauteyn is amerced for unjustly raising the hue against Hugh Bacon, and for taking three halfpence from the purse of Catherine of Stanton. The last membrane gives the estreats of the pleas of the fair ('*extracte de placitis nundinarum*'), a list of the fines imposed during the fair, with the names of the bailiffs answerable for them. Such estreats are found on the last membrane of most of the extant fair rolls of St. Ives from this year onward.

<sup>2</sup> P.R.O., Court Roll 178/100, the proceedings of fourteen court days, 7-27 May. The names of the bailiffs mentioned in the margins of the cases printed below are Thomas de Ellington, William Unwine, Thomas de Wystowe, and Simon le Waleys.

<sup>3</sup> The names of nine bailiffs are here mentioned. After these follow the names of eight '*jurati de Vico*' and of five '*jurati de Grena.*'

<sup>4</sup> MS. '*vigil*' faciend'.

<sup>5</sup> Fourteen vills are here named, with one or two constables and from two to eight watchmen from each. On the following Monday three of the vills were fined for not sending anyone to watch on Sunday, and the vill of Graveley gives four shillings that it may not watch during the fair.

justly raised the hue against the said Richard, because he struck her. Therefore he is in mercy 6d.; pledge, his body; damages, 2d.

. . . . .

PLEAS OF THE FAIR OF ST. IVES ON SATURDAY<sup>1</sup> AFTER THE FEAST OF THE INVENTION OF THE HOLY CROSS IN THE TWENTY-EIGHTH YEAR OF THE REIGN OF KING EDWARD AND IN THE FOURTEENTH YEAR OF JOHN, LORD ABBOT, IN THE PRESENCE OF WILLIAM OF WASHINGLEY<sup>2</sup> AND ROBERT OF HALE [A.D. 1300].

Bailiffs of the toll of Huntingdon who make oath at St. Ives, in the hall of the lord abbot where the pleas of the fair are held, in the presence of Brother John of Burgham, Robert of Hale, Simon Wallis, Matthew Clerk, Robert of Merton, Richard of Ensham, John of Thrapston, and others, to wit . . . .

Townships summoned to show their arms for keeping watch during the fair on Monday<sup>3</sup> the morrow of the feast of the Apostles Philip and James.

. . . . .

Pleas of the fair on the following Wednesday.<sup>4</sup>

. . . . .

From the whole vill of Houghton, for the default of one watchman on Tuesday<sup>5</sup> after the feast of St. John before the Latin Gate, 6d.

Alnagers of canvas who are sworn, to wit, John of Shouldham, Robert Burgullian<sup>6</sup> and Richard of Elsdon.

. . . . .

<sup>1</sup> 7 May, 1300.

<sup>2</sup> Pleas of the fair of St. Ives were held before William of Washingley in 1303-1309 and 1314. See Cartul. Monast. de Rames. i. 71.

<sup>3</sup> 2 May, 1300.

<sup>4</sup> 11 May, 1300.

<sup>5</sup> 10 May, 1300.

<sup>6</sup> The Bully; see Murray's English Diet., 'burgullian.'

Prec' est  
Elyng'.

Johannes de Benygfeud queritur de Thoma de Fystelton' et Philippo de Hales de placito transgressionis pro qua levatum fuit uthesium ; plegius de proseguendo fides quia pauper, plegius defendencium corpora quia noluerunt se justificare paci ad standum recto. Et predicti Thomas et Philippus defendentes optulerunt se die Jovis sequenti. Et Johannes de Benygfeud querens sepius vocatus non venit ad proseguendum querelam suam, unde senescallus ex officio suo cepit inquisicionem<sup>1</sup> per juratos in principio rotuli contentos utrum dicti Philippus et Thomas fuerant inde culpabiles necne. Que venit et dicit quod dicta transgressio facta fuit predicto Johanni per alios et non per prefatos Thomam et Philippum. Quare dicunt dicti jurati quod ignoranter levatum fuit dictum uthesium super ipsos Thomam et Philippum. Et ideo consideratum est quod inde eant sine die.

Placita nundinarum die Jovis sequenti.

. . . . .

Ely.

Braciatrices vendentes cervisiam in navibus et mensuras deferentes in curiam tunc presente<sup>2</sup> Henrico de Holebrok et aliis quampluribus de familia episcopi :<sup>3</sup>

Agnes Hervy de Ely habens unam navem tulit galonem, potellum et quartam ; fuit signata et inventa fuit falsa ; fracta fuit per judicium in plena curia.

Robertus Kellok de Ely venit et tulit quartam sufficientem.

Elyng' ij. s.

Jurati de Vico Pontis presentant quod Johannes filius Willelmi de Broucton' contra statutum ferie per attornatum suum locavit iij. domos suas meretricibus. Ideo est in misericordia ij. s. Et preceptum est quod amoveantur.

Et dicunt quod dominus abbas per S. Waleys attornatum suum idem fecit in una domo juxta le Twertweye inter domum Johannis de Broucton' et placeam Roberti Pollard, et similiter in celerio quondam Willelmi de Houcton', et similiter in una domo quam dominus abbas emit de Alicia Saleman. Ideo predictus Simon in misericordia, condonatur. Et preceptum est ut supra.

Elyng'.

<sup>1</sup> When there is no accuser the steward 'ex officio' may order an inquest. See above, p. 38.

<sup>2</sup> Sic.

<sup>3</sup> The bishop of Ely. In another case, on m. 1d., the amercement of Henry Mille of Ely is 'in respectu eo quod tangit Ely.' See above, pp. 32, 46, and below, p. 82.

John of Benefield complains of Thomas of Fittleton and Philip of Hales in a plea of trespass, for which the hue was raised. Pledge to prosecute his [John's] faith because he is poor; pledge of the defendants, their bodies, because they refused to be justiced to keep the peace and to stand trial. The said Thomas and Philip, the defendants, appear on the following Thursday, and John of Benefield plaintiff, though often called, does not come to prosecute his plaint; wherefore the steward 'ex officio' held an inquest, by the jurors named at the beginning of this roll, as to whether the said Philip and Thomas were guilty thereof or not. They come and say that the said trespass was committed against the said John by others and not by the said Thomas and Philip; wherefore the said jurors say that the said hue was ignorantly raised against the said Thomas and Philip. Therefore it is awarded that they go thereof without a day.

Pleas of the fair on the following Thursday.<sup>1</sup>

Brewsters selling beer in boats and bringing their measures into court in the presence of Henry of Holbrook and others of the household of the bishop [of Ely]:—

Agnes Hervey of Ely, who has a boat, brought a gallon, a pottle, and a quart. [The quart] was sealed and was found to be false, and it was broken in full court, as was adjudged.

Robert Kellock of Ely came and brought a quart, which was satisfactory.

The jurors of Bridge Street present that John, son of William of Broughton, by his attorney has let three houses of his to harlots contrary to the ordinance of the fair. Therefore he is in mercy 2s., and it is ordered that they be removed.

And they [the jurors] say that the lord abbot by Simon Wallis, his attorney, has done the same in a house near Cross Lane between the house of John of Broughton and a plot of ground belonging to Robert Pollard, and likewise in a basement formerly belonging to William of Houghton, and likewise in a house which the lord abbot bought from Alice Salman. Therefore the said Simon is in mercy; he is pardoned; and it is ordered as above.

<sup>1</sup> 12 May, 1300.



Et dicunt quod Ricardus Burdun idem fecit in iij. domibus suis, et nichilominus deficit aqua in rengia sua. Ideo est in misericordia Eling' xij. d. xij. d. Et preceptum est ut supra. . . .<sup>1</sup>

Prec' est Eling'. Et dicunt quod quatuor coci sedentes in Vico Pontis habent pentitios suos factos de roscio nimis prope ignem ad magnum periculum ville. Ideo preceptum est quod emendetur<sup>2</sup> etc.

. . . . .

Ivo le Vycari de Woldhirst et Thomas filius Gilberti de eadem, Edwardus le Neweman de Wodehirst, Nicholaus Oseburn de eadem, Rogerus Edward de eadem et Johannes West de eadem assignati fuerunt ad vigilandum in le Twertweye juxta seldam canobi die Jovis ante festum S. Dunstani ad noctem et recesserunt de vigilia et male vigilaverunt, ita quod selda canobi fracta fuit per latrones et asportata fuit maxima pars canobi et alia bona. Ideo attachientur ad respondendum etc. et pro contemptu in misericordia iij. s. Prec' est Eling', iij. s.

. . . . .

(m. 2.) Placita nundinarum die Lune prox' ante festum S. Dunstani  
Episcopi anno supradicto.

. . . . .

Eling' vj. d. De Rogero de Multon' pistore pro v. s. deficientibus in uno obolato panis invento in manibus duarum regratissarum<sup>3</sup> vj. d., plegius Wilhelmus Baldewyne.<sup>4</sup>

Eling' xij. d. Lucas frater vicarii S. Ivonis queritur de Gilberto le Tarter de S. Botulpho de hoc quod injuste ei detinet et non solvit septem solidos argenti de quadam domo quam locaverat eidem Gilberto in villa S. Botulphi die Jovis prox' ante festum S. Botulphi anno regni regis E. xxiiij<sup>o</sup>., ad tenendum domum predictam eidem Gilberto durantibus nundinis S. Botulphi anno eodem et ad respondendum eidem Luce de predictis septem solidis ad festum S. Jacobi Apostoli prox' sequens, super quam convencionem dictus Gilbertus contulit ei unum quadrantem pro argento dei in afirmacione dicte convencionis. Ad quod quidem festum S. Jacobi dictus Gilbertus nichil ei solvit set semper hucusque retinuit ad dampnum suum dimidie marce. Predictus Gilbertus presens defendit vim et injuriam et injustam detencionem septem solidorum et dampnum ejusdem Luce dimidie marce et totum contractum per affirmacionem argenti dei et omnia que sunt defendenda Lex

<sup>1</sup> Five others are fined for harbouring harlots.

<sup>2</sup> MS. 'emend'.

<sup>3</sup> Sic. <sup>4</sup> This entry is preceded by nine others dealing with the same offence.

And they say that Richard Burdon has done the same in three houses of his, and moreover there is a deficiency of water in his row. Therefore he is in mercy 12d., and it is ordered as above. . . .

And they say that four cooks dwelling in Bridge Street have there penthouses made of holly much too near the fire to the great danger of the vill. Therefore it is ordered that this be emended etc.

. . . . .  
Ives Vickery of Woodhurst, Thomas Gilbert's son, Edward Newman, Nicholas Osburn, Roger Edward, and John West [all five] of the same place,<sup>1</sup> who were appointed to watch in Cross Lane near the canvas booth on the night of Thursday<sup>2</sup> before the feast of St. Dunstan, withdrew from their vigil and watched badly, so that the canvas booth was broken into by robbers, and the greater part of the canvas and other goods were carried away. Therefore let them be attached to answer etc., and they are in mercy 3s. for the contempt.

. . . . .  
**Pleas of the fair on Monday<sup>3</sup> before the feast of St. Dunstan the Bishop in the aforesaid year.**

. . . . .  
From Roger of Moulton baker, for a deficiency of 5s. in [the weight of] a half-penny loaf of bread, which was found in the hands of two regratresses, 6d.; pledge, William Baldwin.

Luke, brother of the vicar of St. Ives, complains of Gilbert Tarter of Boston, for that he unjustly detains from him and has not paid him 7s. of silver, for a certain house in the town of Boston which he let to the said Gilbert on Thursday<sup>4</sup> before the feast of St. Botolph in the twenty-fourth year of the reign of King Edward and which was to be held by the said Gilbert during the fair of Boston in that year. And he was to be answerable to the said Luke for the said 7s. on the following feast of St. James the Apostle;<sup>5</sup> and in confirmation of this covenant the said Gilbert gave him a farthing as a God's penny. On the said feast of St. James the said Gilbert paid him nothing but has always hitherto detained the money to his damage a half-mark. The said Gilbert is present and denies tort and force and the unjust detention of 7s. and the damage of the said Luke to the amount of a half-mark and the whole contract and its confirmation with a God's

<sup>1</sup> Woodhurst.

<sup>2</sup> 12 May, 1300.

<sup>3</sup> 16 May, 1300.

<sup>4</sup> 14 June, 1296.

<sup>5</sup> 25 July, 1296.

de verbo ad verbum, et inde promptus est facere quod curia considerat. Et postmodum concordati sunt per licenciam et Gilbertus ponit se in misericordia xij. d., plegius Lucas frater vicarii S. Ivonis.

1. . . . .

(m. 2 d.) Placita nundinarum die Veneris prox' post festum S. Dunstani  
Episeopi.

2. . . . .

Memoran-  
dum de  
pris domini  
regis factis  
in instan-  
tibus  
nundinis.

Dominus Radulfus de Stokes clericus domini regis ad capiendum prisas<sup>3</sup> ejusdem regis in nundinis S. Ivonis venit in curia dictarum nundinarum tenta die Mercurii in festo S. Dunstani Episcopi coram senescallo ferie predictae deferens secum litteram domini regis patentem magno sigillo domini regis signatam et similiter aliam litteram patentem secreto sigillo domini regis signatam et similiter terciam litteram patentem domini Johannis de Drokeneford' custodis gardrobe domini regis Anglie directam custodi vel capitalibus ballivis instancium nundinarum, quibus litteris in plena curia coram mercatoribus de diversis communitatibus lectis et intellectis dictus clericus liberavit senescallo prefatas litteras transcribendas in hec verba, . . .<sup>4</sup> Tandem liberatis litteris supradictis ballivis nundinarum et ad preceptum domini regis prout continetur in litteris supradictis et eciam ad instanciam supradicti clerici domini regis pro pris suis capiendis, assignatus fuit ei Simon le Waleys ballivus instancium nundinarum ad videndum et testificandum per dividendam inter eos confectam omnes prisas de omnibus rebus et singulis captis<sup>5</sup> pro domino rege in instantibus nundinis.

(m. 3.) . . . . .

<sup>1</sup> At this court, on Monday, the bailiffs present six persons for 'defectum aque in curia sua,' and they are amerced.

<sup>2</sup> Thomas Bayse charged with assault by Alexander Tailor did not appear, and his two sureties must pay Alexander damages taxed by the jurors at twenty shillings.

<sup>3</sup> As to prise (purveyance), see Hall, Hist. of Custom-Revenue, i. 60-66, ii. ch. 3; Statutes of the Realm (Rec. Com.), i. 426; Cal. of Patent Rolls, 1232-47, p. 239; Cal. of Charter Rolls, ii. 479; Rot. Parl. i. 444.

<sup>4</sup> The three letters are set forth in full. The first authorises Ralph of Stokes to purchase cloth and other wares for the Great Wardrobe. The second orders all persons to deliver to Ralph the wares which he may desire, for which they are to receive payment at the Great Wardrobe. In the third John de Drokenford orders the warden of the fair of St. Ives to aid Ralph in making the purveyances for the king; all things taken for the use of the king are to be put in an indenture ('mise en dividende'), one part to remain with Ralph and the other to be sent to the Great Wardrobe under the seal of the bailiffs of the fair; then follows an enumeration of the wares which Ralph may take at St. Ives—1000 yards of cloth of England, 8000 yards of canvas, ten dozen towels etc. <sup>5</sup> Sic.

penny and all which should be denied word for word, and [to prove this] he is ready to do what the court awards. Afterwards they make concord by leave, and Gilbert puts himself in mercy 12d.; pledge Luke, brother of the vicar of St. Ives.

. . . . .

**Pleas of the fair on Friday<sup>1</sup> after the feast of St. Dunstan  
the Bishop.**

. . . . .

Sir Ralph of Stokes, clerk of the lord king appointed to take the prises of the king in the fair of St. Ives, came into the court of the said fair held on Wednesday the feast of St. Dunstan the Bishop<sup>2</sup> in the presence of the steward of the said fair, bringing with him a letter patent of the lord king sealed with the great seal of the lord king, and likewise another letter patent sealed with the privy seal of the lord king, and likewise a third letter patent of Sir John of Droxford, keeper of the wardrobe of the lord king of England, addressed to the warden or chief bailiffs of the present fair. These letters, having been read and understood in full court in the presence of the merchants of the various communities, the said clerk delivered the said letters to the steward for transcription as follows. . . . Finally after the said letters had been delivered to the bailiffs of the fair, then both in accordance with the command of the lord king, as contained in the said letters, and also at the instance of the said clerk of the lord king appointed to take his [the king's] prises, Simon Wallis, a bailiff of the present fair, was assigned to him [Ralph] to view all prises [which are to be] taken from all and singular things for the lord king in the present fair, and to testify concerning the same by an indenture [which is to be] made between them.<sup>3</sup>

. . . . .

<sup>1</sup> 20 May, 1300.

<sup>2</sup> The feast of St. Dunstan in 1300 was Thursday, 19 May.

<sup>3</sup> Between Ralph and Simon.



Prec' est  
Eling'.

Johannes le Especer de Gomecestre optulit se versus Petrum Mercatorem S. Ivonis et queritur quod idem Petrus injuste fregit ei convencionem, et ideo injuste quod cum ipsi Johannes et Petrus fuerant adinvicem in villa Hunt' die Sabbati prox' ante festum Purificacionis Beate Marie anno regni regis E. xxiiij<sup>o</sup>., et ibi convenerat inter ipsos quod starent socii ad lucrandum et perdendum in mercandis faciendis in partibus Scocie, et quod idem Johannes iter arriperet ad partes illas cum equis oneratis seminis <sup>1</sup> porettorum ad vendendum et negociandum ibidem prout sibi viderit expedire pro commodo utriusque partis, et quod dictus Petrus staret ad tercium denarium tam in lucro quam in dampno, quam quidem convencionem dictus Petrus firmam habuit et stabilem. Et in affirmacione convencionis predictae quilibet eorum tulit alteri j. d. in argento dei. Et idem Petrus liberavit prefato Johanni versus mercandisam illam lx. s., quibus denariis receptis a Petro una cum aliis denariis de proprio emit semen porettorum et duxit illud in Scocia, et postquam fecerat ibidem mercandisam illam rediit apud Hunt' die Sabbati prox' post mediam xl.<sup>am</sup> <sup>2</sup> anno eodem, ad quam villam obviavit dicto Petro et liberavit ei unum equum de precio xxx. s. de puro lucro pro parte sua illa vice. Et postquam idem Petrus perceperat lucrum suum adtunc optulit se tradidisse dicto Johanni majorem numerum pecunie pro mercandis eorum continuandis, qui quidem Johannes respondit quod non curavit donec iterum de Scocia redierit. Redeunte vero eodem Johanne secunda vice de Scocia die Lune prox' post quindenam Pasche anno supradicto obviavit dicto Petro in villa Hunt', cui liberavit eo tempore unum equum cum una bona sella mercatoris de precio xxv. s. de puro lucro pro parte sua. Et in tercio itinere Johannis de Scocia concilio et assensu dicti Petri die Lune prox' post Carniprivium anno regni regis E. xv<sup>o</sup>.<sup>3</sup> cum tribus equis oneratis semine poretti, in quo quidem semine et eciam in aliis mercandis quas credidit ibi fecisse pro commodo suo et socii sui predicti perdidit ibi xxxiiij. m. De quibus denariis peciit in redditu suo in crastino Pasche anno eodem quod dictus Petrus de tercia parte dampni secundum convencionem inter eos confectam satisfaceret, quod quidem idem Petrus nullo modo facere curavit set statim peciit sibi solvi

<sup>1</sup> Sic.

<sup>2</sup> 'Quadragesimam.'

<sup>3</sup> An error for 'xxv<sup>o</sup>.'

John Spicer of Godmanchester appears against Peter Chapman of St. Ives and complains that the said Peter has unjustly broken a covenant with him, and unjustly because whereas they, John and Peter, were together in the town of Huntingdon on Saturday<sup>1</sup> before Candlemas in the twenty-fourth year of the reign of King Edward, it was covenanted there between them that they should be partners to win or to lose in doing business in various parts of Scotland, and that the said John should make a journey to that country with horses laden with porret seed, which he should sell and traffic there for the profit of both parties, as should seem to him expedient, and that a third of both gain and loss should be assigned to the said Peter. And the said Peter accepted this covenant as binding, and in confirmation thereof each gave the other a penny as a God's penny. And the said Peter gave to the said John 60s. for this business, and with the money thus received from Peter together with other money of his own he [John] bought porret seed and conveyed it to Scotland; and after he had transacted the said business there, he returned to Huntingdon on Saturday<sup>2</sup> after Mid-Lent in the same year, where he met the said Peter and delivered to him a horse worth 30s. as his share of the clear profit for the time being. And after the said Peter had received his share of the profit, he then offered to deliver to the said John a larger sum of money to continue their business, and the said John answered that he did not care [to receive it] until he should return from Scotland again. But, having returned from Scotland a second time on Monday<sup>3</sup> after the quindene of Easter in the said year, he met the said John in the town of Huntingdon and gave him at that time a horse with a good merchant's saddle worth 25s. as his share of the clear profit. And on the third journey of the said John to Scotland, which he undertook by the counsel and consent of the said Peter on Monday<sup>4</sup> after Septuagesima Sunday in the twenty-fifth year of the reign of King Edward, with three horses laden with porret seed, with which and also with other merchandise he thought that he would do business there for his own profit and that of his said partner, he lost thirty-three marks. And on his return on the morrow<sup>5</sup> of Easter day in the said year he demanded that the said Peter should make satisfaction to him for a third part of this loss, according to the covenant made between them; yet the said Peter in no way cared to do this, but forthwith demanded payment of the 60s.

<sup>1</sup> 28 Jan., 1296.<sup>2</sup> 10 March, 1296.<sup>3</sup> 9 April, 1296.<sup>4</sup> 12 Feb., 1297.<sup>5</sup> 15 April, 1297.

illos lx. s. quos in principio convencionis tradidit prefato Johanni. Unde idem Johannes pro nocumentis et gravaminibus sibi factis per eundem Petrum vendidit eidem Petro unum messuagium suum in Gomecestr' pro l. s. et in denariis solvit ei x. s. Et nichilominus tradidit eidem Petro de puro lucro duorum itinerum precedencium x. d. ob. que remanserunt erga dictum<sup>1</sup> Johannem ad grave dampnum e. s. etc.

Inquis'.

Predictus Petrus presens defendit vim et injuriam et omnia que sunt defendenda et dicit expresse se nunquam talem convencionem fecisse cum eodem Johanne, et quod hoc verum sit petit quod verificetur per bonam inquisicionem et pars adversa similiter. Ideo preceptum est etc. Et inquisicio venit et dicit quod predictus Petrus nunquam fuerat socius dicti Johannis quantum ad supradictas mercandisas faciendas nec aliquam pecuniam sibi tradidit nisi tantum ex inutuo lx. s., pro quibus dictus Johannes sibi tradidit inperpetuum quoddam messuagium apud Gomecestr' pro xl. s. et duos equos in precio xx. s. Et ideo consideratum<sup>2</sup> quod dictus Johannes nichil recuperet versus dictum Petrum set pro falsa querela sua sit in misericordia, que condonatur ad instanciam Johannis Pykard'.

Misericordia  
condon'.

. . . . .

**Placita nundinarum die Lune prox' sequenti.**

. . . . .

Unwyne.

Willelmus de Gilling' attachiatus per duos plegios ut supra ad respondendum domino de contemptu et transgressionem pro eo quod ipse contra statutum nundinarum locavit Alano Aurifabro et Willelmo de Derby mercatoribus<sup>3</sup> unam cameram ubi vendiderunt mercimonia sua que vendi non debuerant extra corpus ferie,<sup>4</sup> et ad hoc faciendum ipsos sustinuit in quantum potuit contra dominum et ballivos suos, venit modo in curiam ductus consilio amicorum suorum et de transgressionem illa ponit se in misericordia xl. d., plegii Wymondus de la Grave et Petrus Mercator S. Ivonis.

Misericordia  
xl. d.

(m. 3 d.)

Unwine.

Johannes le Haneckere de Creswell' queritur de Willelmo de Lyndes' de Jernem', et dicit quod idem Willelmus injuste ei detinet

<sup>1</sup> 'dictum' is repeated.

<sup>2</sup> MS. 'considerat' ; supply 'est.'

<sup>3</sup> MS. 'mercator'.

<sup>4</sup> On the preceding Friday Gilling had been accused of allowing them to sell their wares 'in arreragiis suis.'

which he had delivered to the said John at the beginning of their partnership. Wherefore the said John, by reason of the injuries and grievances inflicted upon him by the said Peter, sold to the said Peter a messuage of his in Godmanchester for 50s. and paid him 10s. in money; and moreover he delivered to the said Peter 10½d., which remained in the hands of the said John as clear profit from the two preceding journeys, to his great damage 100s. etc.

The said Peter is present and denies tort and force and all which should be denied, and he says expressly that he never made such a covenant with the said John; and that this is true he craves may be verified by a good inquest, and the adverse party does likewise. Therefore order is given [to summon an inquest] etc. The inquest comes and says that the said Peter was never a partner of the said John as regards the transaction of the said business, nor did he deliver to him any money save only 60s. by way of loan, in return for which the said John conveyed to him in perpetuity a certain messuage at Godmanchester for 40s. and two horses worth 20s. Therefore it is awarded that the said John recover nothing against the said Peter but be in mercy for his false plaint; [the fine] is remitted at the instance of John Pickard.

. . . . .

Pleas of the fair on the following Monday.<sup>1</sup>

. . . . .

William of Gidding<sup>2</sup> was attached by two pledges, as [appears] above, to answer the lord for his contempt and trespass, for that contrary to an ordinance of the fair he let to Alan Goldsmith and William of Derby chapmen a chamber where they sold their wares, which ought not to have been sold outside the body of the fair,<sup>3</sup> and he abetted them to do this as far as he could against the lord and his bailiffs. He now comes into court by the advice of his friends and puts himself in mercy 40d. for the trespass; pledges, Wyman Grove and Peter Chapman of St. Ives.

. . . . .

John Hanker of Cresswell complains of William Lindsey of Yarmouth, and says that the said William unjustly detains from him and

<sup>1</sup> 23 May, 1300.

<sup>2</sup> 'Gidding' is often written 'Gilling.' See Cartul. Monast. de Rames., iii. 425.

<sup>3</sup> They were selling their wares at the backs.



et non solvit unum saccum lane precii sex marcarum et similiter xv. petras lane secundum forum quod<sup>1</sup> quilibet petra venditur in eodem sacco, et ideo injuste quod cum convenerat inter ipsos die Veneris prox' post Ascensionem Domini hoc anno in villa S. Ivonis quod faceret<sup>2</sup> excambium adinvicem, ita scilicet quod lane supradicte ejusdem Johannis remanerent cum prefato Willelmo et quod idem Willelmus daret in excambium prefato Johanni cc. ulnas canobi et pro surplusagio satisfaceret eidem Johanni in denariis ad valorem dictarum lanarum, et in affirmacione istius convencionis uterque eorum dedit alteri argentum dei, unde dictus Willelmus seysitus fuit de lanis et predictus Johannes de canobo; postmodum vero displicuit partibus de supradicto excambio die Sabbati sequenti, ita quod ex assensu ipsorum amborum convenit quod dictus Johannes caperet proprias lanas suas de predicto Willelmo et quod retraderet eidem Willelmo canobum suum predictum. Ad quem diem Sabbati dictus Johannes venit et tulit canobum predictum ad seldam dicti Johannis<sup>3</sup> volens asportasse lanas suas, quod quidem dictus Willelmus facere non permisit set usque in hodiernum diem sibi retinuit et adhuc retinet ad grave dampnum ipsius Johannis xl. s. etc.

Predictus Willelmus presens defendit vim et injuriam et dampnum dicti Johannis xl. s. et cognovit quandam veritatem dicens se magnam decepcionem invenisse in lanis predictis, propter quam dictus Johannes sponte promisit solvere eidem Willelmo xl. s. Et quod ita sit petit quod inquiratur. Et prefatus Johannes dicit quod nunquam solum denarium eidem Willelmo promisit unum.<sup>1</sup> Tamen dicit quod eo die quando portavit canobum predictum ad seldam prefati Willelmi, idem Willelmus per se ipsum et per plures ignotos secum adtunc existentes clausit hostium suum super ipsum Johannem volens omni sensu quod idem Johannes finem fecit<sup>1</sup> cum eo per xl. s., quod quidem nullo modo voluit concedere. Et hoc petit etc. Et predictus Willelmus dicit quod dictam lanam juste retinuit et non injuste, pro eo quod dictus Johannes fecit finem cum ipso ut supra propter decepcionem in lanis suis inventam. Et hoc petit etc. Et postmodum concordate sunt partes per licenciam et Willelmus ponit se [in]<sup>4</sup> misericordia ij. s., solvit Willelmo Unwyne.

Inquis'.

Misericordia  
ij. s.

5 . . . . .

<sup>1</sup> Sic.

<sup>2</sup> Sic, for 'facerent.'

<sup>3</sup> An error for 'Willelmi.'

<sup>4</sup> 'in' is omitted.

<sup>5</sup> On Tuesday, 24 May, a man is fined 'quia accessit ad consilium juratorum cum non fuerat juratus'; and four persons are presented by the jurors for forestalling victuals.

does not pay back to him a sack of wool worth six marks and likewise fifteen stone of wool, at the market price for which each stone of the said sack is sold ; and unjustly because it was covenanted between them on Friday<sup>1</sup> after Ascension day in this year in the vill of St. Ives that they should make an exchange, to wit, that the said William should have the said wool of the said John and should give in exchange to the said John 200 ells of canvas and should make satisfaction to the said John in money for the balance of the value of the said wool ; and in confirmation of this covenant each of them gave the other a God's penny, whereby the said William was put in seisin of the wool and the said John of the canvas. But afterwards the parties were displeased with the said exchange, and therefore on the following Saturday with the assent of both of them it was covenanted that the said John should take back his wool from the said William and return to him the said canvas. And on the said Saturday the said John came and brought the said canvas to the booth of the said William, and he desired to take away his wool, yet the said William did not allow him to do this, but has detained it until the present day and still detains it to his, John's, great damage 40s. etc.

The said William is present and denies tort and force and the damage of the said John to the amount of 40s., and acknowledges that there is some truth in the charge, but says that he found much deception in connection with the said wool, wherefore the said John voluntarily promised to pay the said William 40s. ; and that this is so he craves may be inquired. And the said John says that he never promised a single penny to the said William. Nevertheless he says that on the day when he carried the said canvas to the booth of the said William, he, William, with the aid of various unknown persons who were then with him, shut his door on him, John,<sup>2</sup> wishing in every way that the said John should pay him a fine of 40s., which demand he would in no wise grant ; and he craves [that this be inquired by an inquest] etc. And the said William says that he has detained the said wool justly and not unjustly, for that the said John paid him a fine, as [stated] above, on account of the deception found in connection with his wool ; and he craves [that this be inquired] etc. And afterwards the parties make concord by leave [of the court], and William puts himself in mercy 2s., which he has paid to William Unwin.

<sup>1</sup> 20 May, 1300.

<sup>2</sup> Whether he was shut in or out is not obvious.

(m. 4.)

## Placita nundinarum die Mercurii sequenti.

. . . . .

Wal'.

Ricardus le May de Nydd' queritur de Johanne de Stangrund et dicit quod idem Johannes injuste fregit ei convencionem, et ideo injuste quod cum idem Ricardus vendiderat prefato Johanni unum bovem et unum porcum pro ix. s. et v. d. in vigilia Natalis Domini anno regni regis E. xxviii<sup>o</sup>. apud Nydd' in domo ejusdem Ricardi, super quam convencionem prefatus Johannes contulit eidem Ricardo unum quadrantem in argento dei et insuper solvit eidem Ricardo predictos ix. s. et v. d. de crokardis et pollardis,<sup>1</sup> tali condicione quod si idem Ricardus die Lune prox' sequenti commodum suum de eadem moneta facere non poterit quod predictus Johannes daret ei excambium scilicet pro quolibet crokardo unum sterlingum. Ad quem diem Lune idem Ricardus venit ad dictum Johannem ostendens eidem conquerendo quod nullum commodum ad opus suum facere potuit de moneta predicta, eo quod moneta illa adtunc per dominum regem per totam Angliam fuit prohibita: Unde idem Ricardus specialiter ei supplicavit quod de legali moneta secundum convencionem inter eos confectam ei satisfaceret, quod quidem dictus Johannes omnino negavit et dictam convencionem excambii contradicebat ad dampnum ipsius Ricardi xx. s. etc.

Inquis'.

Predictus Johannes presens defendit verba curie et dicit expresse quod nunquam convenerat inter ipsum et prefatum Ricardum de aliquo excambio faciendo nisi tantum de crokardis et pollardis quos ei solverat. Et quod ita sit petit quod inquiratur etc. et pars adversa similiter. Et jurati tam de Nydd' quam de S. Ivone veniunt et dicunt quod convencio talis erat quod predictus Johannes satisfaceret dicto Ricardo ad diem Lune prox' post Natale Domini de legali moneta, ad quem diem prohibita fuit moneta predicta de crokardis et pollardis per totam Angliam, ita quod nullus illam monetam reciperet nisi tantum duos crokardos et pollardos pro uno sterlingo. Unde dicunt pro judicio quod dictus Johannes debet ei satisfacere ad Nativitatem Beati Johannis Baptiste de tanto numero de crokardis

<sup>1</sup> For crockards and pollards, see the Glossary, 'cokedones.'



Pleas of the fair on the following Wednesday.<sup>1</sup>

. . . . .

Richard May of Needingworth complains of John Stanground and says that the said John has unjustly broken a covenant with him, and unjustly because on Christmas eve<sup>2</sup> in the twenty-eighth year of the reign of King Edward the said Richard sold to the said John, at Needingworth in the house of the said Richard, an ox and a pig for 9s. 5d., to bind which covenant the said John gave to the said Richard a farthing as a God's penny; and moreover he paid to the said Richard the said 9s. 5d. in crockards and pollards, on condition that if the said Richard could not make convenient use of the said money by the following Monday, the said John should exchange it for him, to wit, a penny sterling for each crockard. And on the said Monday the said Richard came to the said John, representing and complaining to him that he could make no convenient use of the said money, because this money was then prohibited by the lord king throughout all England. Wherefore the said Richard specially entreated him to make satisfaction to him with lawful money according to the covenant made between them, but the said John absolutely refused to do this and denied the said covenant of exchange to his, Richard's, damage 20s. etc.

The said John is present and denies the words of court, and says expressly that there was never any covenant between him and the said Richard touching any exchange save only for the crockards and pollards which he paid him. And that this is so he craves may be inquired etc., and the adverse party does likewise. The jurors both of Needingworth and of St. Ives come and say that the covenant was to this effect, that the said John should make satisfaction to the said Richard on Monday<sup>3</sup> after Christmas with lawful money; and on that day the crockards and pollards were prohibited throughout all England, so that no one should receive them save only at the rate of two crockards or pollards for one penny sterling.<sup>4</sup> Wherefore they adjudge that the said John should make satisfaction to him on Midsummer day<sup>5</sup> for as much in crockards as he [John] paid him before,

<sup>1</sup> 25 May, 1300.

<sup>2</sup> 24 Dec., 1299.

<sup>3</sup> 28 Dec.

<sup>4</sup> A proclamation to this effect was issued on Christmas day, 1299 (Cal. of Close Rolls, 1296-1302, p. 348); and another on Monday after the feast of St. Hilary, 1300 (P. R. O., Exchequer Plea Roll 24, m. 32).

<sup>5</sup> 24 June, 1300.



Misericordia  
xij. d.

sicut ei prius solverat, qui taxantur ad xxviij. d. sterlingorum, et eciam de xvij. d. pro dampnis suis, et pro injusta detencione sit in misericordia xij. d. Plegii utriusque Ricardus de Stabulo et Willelmus Baldewyne.

. . . . .

Placita nundinarum die Veneris prox' sequenti.

1. . . . .

Ad querelam Ade de Gernemuta petentis viginti solidos sterlingorum in ultimis nundinis S. Ivonis versus quendam Johannem Fyke de Hawele districtus fuit idem Johannes in eisdem nundinis per unum equum album tunc appreciatum ad vj. s. et per xvij. s. in denariis tunc currentibus, pro quibus districcionibus idem Johannes non justificavit se standi recto. Propter quod in fine nundinarum illarum liberatus fuit dictus equus una cum denariis supradictis Nicholao Legge de S. Ivone ad instanciam ejusdem Nicholai ut inde respondeat conquerenti vel de precio in crastino Apostolorum Philippi et Jacobi in instantibus nundinis. Ad quem diem prefatus Adam optulit se versus predictum Johannem cum littera ejusdem Johannis obligatoria et sic de die in diem usque ad finem instancium nundinarum, ad quem finem dictus Adam de Gernemuta optulit se cum littera sua<sup>2</sup> obligatoria, et predictus Johannes non venit nec venire curavit. Unde consideratum est quod dictus Johannes habeatur pro convicto secundum legem mercatoriam et quod predictus Adam recuperet debitum suum versus ipsum, versus quod debitum dictus Nicholaus liberavit eidem vj. s. sterlingorum ad quos dictus equus fuit appreciatus et xvij. s. de cokedones.<sup>3</sup> Et dictus Johannes pro injusta detencione ij. s., solvit Thome de Wystowe.

Wystowe  
ij. s. de  
quibus  
nundum  
carcatus.

Memorandum quod cum Alanus de Tychewell' de Len' fecerat atornatum suum Ricardum Tonsorem de S. Botulpho ad execucionem faciendam versus Ricardum Burdun de S. Ivone de lvj. s. et j. d. in quibus idem Ricardus Burdun ei tenetur de summa lx. s. pro vinis ab eodem Alano emptis, ut patet in rotulis ferie anno regni regis E. xxij<sup>o</sup>. per placitum inter eos motum, petitum fuit in curia de ballivis quid actum fuit de predicto debito. Qui quidem ballivi dixerunt quod dictus Ricardus non habuit unde potuit distringi nisi tantum per

<sup>1</sup> In an action of debt for cloth purchased at St. Ives the plaintiff asserts that the defendant agreed to pay for the same on the day of the sale, 'et in affirmacione istius convencionis prefatus Willelmus [the defendant] dedit ei argentum dei.'

<sup>2</sup> 'sua' is repeated.

<sup>3</sup> Or 'cakedones.' As to this word, see the Glossary.

which is taxed at 28d. sterling,<sup>1</sup> and also for 18d. as damages, and that he [John] be in mercy 12d. for the unjust detention; pledges of both, Richard Stable and William Baldwin.

. . . . .

Pleas of the fair on the following Friday.<sup>2</sup>

. . . . .

On the plaint of Adam of Yarmouth demanding 20s. sterling from a certain John Fick of Hawley at the last fair of St. Ives, the said John was distrained at that fair by a white horse, then appraised at 6s., and by 17s. in money then current, by which distresses the said John was not justiced to answer. Wherefore at the end of that fair the said horse together with the said money was delivered to Nicholas Legge of St. Ives, at the instance of the said Nicholas, who was to answer for the same or for the value thereof to the plaintiff on the morrow<sup>3</sup> of the feast of the Apostles Philip and James at the present fair. On that day the said Adam appeared against the said John with a letter obligatory of the said John, and so from day to day until the close of the present fair,<sup>4</sup> when the said Adam of Yarmouth appeared with his letter obligatory, and the said John did not come or care to come. Wherefore it is awarded that the said John be regarded as convicted according to the law merchant and that the said Adam recover his debt against him, toward which debt the said Nicholas delivered to him the 6s. sterling at which the said horse had been appraised and 17s. in cokedones. And the said John for the unjust detention [is in mercy] 2s., which he has paid Thomas of Wistow (but with which Thomas has not yet been charged).

Be it remembered that whereas Alan Titchwell of Lynn appointed Richard Shearman of Boston his attorney to make execution against Richard Burdon of St. Ives for 56s. 1d., for which the said Richard Burdon is indebted to him out of a sum of 60s. for wines bought from the said Alan, as appears in the rolls of the fair of the twenty-second year of the reign of King Edward in the plea then pending between them, the bailiffs were asked in court what had been done touching the said debt. And they said that he, Richard, had nothing whereby

<sup>1</sup> If John had kept his agreement he would have paid Richard 9s. 5d. in crockards on Monday after Christmas: namely, as much as he had paid him before, which is now equivalent to 28d. sterling. Since Easter, 1300, crockards and pollards had been entirely prohibited in England. See Cal. of Close Rolls, 1296-1302, pp. 385-6; Statutum de Falsa Moneta, 27 Edw. I.

<sup>2</sup> 27 May, 1300.    <sup>3</sup> 2 May, 1300.    <sup>4</sup> Friday, 27 May, is the last day of the fair.

Prec' est  
Wal'.

tenentes suos qui resident in domibus suis tempore ferie; quare preceptum fuit adtunc S. Waleys quod dictus Ricardus Burdun per omnes tenentes suos et eciam per omnia bona et catalla sua fuisset districtus, de quo quidem precepto nichil actum est adhuc. Ideo preceptum est etc. donec etc.

Compertum est in rotulis penultimarum nundinarum quod quidam Johannes de Lolleworthe querens optulit se versus Galfridum le Sopere de homagio Elyensis episcopi, et querebatur quod cum idem Johannes fuerat in servicio ejusdem Galfridi a die Mercurii in septimana Pasche anno regni regis E. xxvj°. usque ad diem Ascensionis Domini prox' sequentem ad navigandum secum in batello suo et ad alia negocia sua facienda pro xij. d. argenti per certam convencionem inter eos factam, idem Galfridus pecuniam predictam contra convencionem ei retinuit et adhuc retinet ad grave dampnum suum sex denariorum etc. Predictus Galfridus tunc presens non defendebat verba curie nec aliquod verbum de incopamento dicti Johannis set tanquam in contemptu recessit de curia. Propter quod consideratum est quod idem Galfridus habeatur pro convicto et quod predictus Johannes recuperet dictum debitum suum una cum dampnis suis versus ipsum Galfridum, et quod idem Galfridus pro injusta detencione et contemptu sit in misericordia, que nondum taxatur set respectuatur propter diem amoris concessam inter episcopum et abbatem, ad quem diem tractaturi sunt de singulis contencionibus inter ipsos motis. Et dictus Johannes de Lolleworthe ponit loco suo Ricardum Peche.

Misericordia  
in respectum  
usque diem  
amoris quia  
tangit Ely.

(m. 4 d.)

Memoran-  
dum.

—

1. . . . .  
Ad querelam Hugonis Gavelok' de Baudak' petentis quatuor libras sterlingorum per Willelmum de Foletteby positum loco suo versus Ricardum Trot de Baudak', prout continetur in rotulis nundinarum de anno regni regis E. xxvj°. per placitum inter eos motum, ubi compertum est quod dictus Ricardus recognovit se teneri prefato Hugoni in predictis quatuor libris per talliam inter eos confectam, de quibus denariis dictus Ricardus debuit ei satisfacisse in eisdem nundinis. Ad quas nundinas nichil ei solvit nisi tantum ij. s. j. d., propter quod idem Ricardus in proxima feria sequenti anno regni regis predicti xxvij°. districtus fuit per xxj. d. de cokedon' in manibus

<sup>1</sup> Three entries concerning persons distrained who are to answer at the next fair. In one case the chattels seized ('vadia') are delivered to the two sureties for safe-keeping, in the other cases to Simon le Waleys.



he could be distrained save only his tenants dwelling in houses of his at the time of the fair. Wherefore order was then given to Simon Wallis that the said Richard Burdon should be distrained by all his tenants and also by all his goods and chattels; but nothing has yet been done touching this order. Therefore it is ordered [that he be distrained] etc. until [he comes] etc.

It is found in the rolls of the fair next before the last that a certain John of Lolworth plaintiff appeared against Geoffrey Soaper, of the homage of the bishop of Ely, and complained that whereas the said John was in the service of the said Geoffrey, according to a certain covenant made between them, from Wednesday in Easter week in the twenty-sixth year of the reign of King Edward until the following Ascension day,<sup>1</sup> to sail with him in his boat and to attend to other business of his for 12d. of silver, the said Geoffrey detained from him the said money contrary to their covenant and still detains it to his great damage 6d. etc. The said Geoffrey was then present and did not deny the words of court or any word of the charge of the said John but withdrew from the court as if in contempt. Wherefore it is awarded that the said Geoffrey be regarded as convicted and that the said John recover his debt together with his damages against him, Geoffrey, and that the said Geoffrey be in mercy for the unjust detention and for the contempt. The fine is not yet taxed but is respited owing to a love-day between the bishop and the abbot, which has been granted and at which they are to treat concerning the various matters in dispute between them.<sup>2</sup> And the said John of Lolworth puts Richard Peche in his place.

On the plaint of Hugh Gavelock of Baldock demanding £4 sterling by William of Fulletby, his attorney, from Richard Trot of Baldock, as appears in the rolls of the fair of the twenty-sixth year of the reign of King Edward in the plea pending between them, it is there found that the said Richard acknowledged that he was indebted to the said Hugh for the said £4 by a tally made between them, for which money the said Richard was to make satisfaction to him at the said fair. But at that fair he paid him nothing save only 2s. 1d., wherefore the said Richard at the next fair in the twenty-seventh year of the reign of the said king was distrained by 21d. in cokedones in

<sup>1</sup> From 9 April to 15 May, 1298.

<sup>2</sup> For love-days of these prelates, see *Cartul. Monast. de Rames.*, i. 215, 217, iii. 57; *Chronicon Abbat. Rames.*, ed. Macray, 391.



Johannis Medici, qui quidem Johannes eandem pecuniam solvit prefato Willelmo de Foleteby atornato predicti H. Gavelok' in instantibus nundinis. Et quia testatur quod predictus Ricardus Trot non habet unde potest distringi ad satisfaciendum predicto Hugoni de arreragiis supradictarum quatuor librarum argenti, predictus Ricardus peccit sibi deliberari ad opus dicti Hugonis Gavelok' talliam prefati Ricardi per quam possit prosequi versus dictum Ricardum ad dictum debitum suum recuperandum ubicunque melius sibi viderit expedire, quod quidem concessum est eidem et habet.

. . . . .

(m. 1.) <sup>1</sup> FERIA S. IVONIS PROCLAMATA DIE MARTIS PROX' POST OCTABAS PASCHE ANNO REGNI REGIS E. XXX°. ET ANNO DOMINI J. ABBATIS SEXTO DECIMO.

<sup>2</sup> . . . . .

Placita nundinarum die Mercurii prox' ante festum S. Dunstani Episcopi anno supradicto.

. . . . .

(m. 1d.) De Margareta de Rydon' pistrice pro wastello Alicie de Norht' regraterisse deficiente quadraginta denarios et pro defalta triginta denariorum in wastello Alicie de Fenton' vj. d. . . .<sup>4</sup>

Elint' <sup>3</sup> vj. d. De Radulfo Clerico electo per juratos ut esset unus eorum et noluit facere sacramentum set recessit de curia in contemptu domini et ballivorum suorum. Et nichilominus locavit sex domos Johannis de Brocton' meretricibus cum potuerit aliis eas locasse xij. d.

Eling' xij. d. Wal' <sup>5</sup> vj. d. De Willelmo de Hamerton' ne sit unus de juratis vj. d. ex permissione.<sup>6</sup>

Eling' vj. d. De Roberto juxta Rypam de Grena quia non venit ad faciendum sacramentum, sicut fuit sommonitus, cum ceteris juratis vj. d.

<sup>1</sup> P.R.O., Court Roll 178/101, the proceedings of eight court days, 2 May–1 June. The first sitting of the court was on Wednesday, 2 May ('coram W. de Wessingle et domino R. de Hale'); the next two, on Wednesday, 16 May, and Saturday, 19 May.

<sup>2</sup> The bailiffs of Huntingdon (names not given) and six jurors 'de Vico' and six 'de Grena' are sworn on 1 May. The fourteen villas are summoned to furnish constables and watchmen, as above, p. 11.

<sup>3</sup> Thomas de Ellington.

<sup>4</sup> Four other persons are fined for selling sinnels deficient in weight, and one for selling five sinnels for a penny.

<sup>5</sup> Simon le Waleys.

<sup>6</sup> Probably for 'permissione.'

the hands of John Leech, who at the present fair has paid the said money to the said William of Fulletby, attorney of the said Hugh Gavelock. And because it is testified that the said Richard Trot has nothing whereby he may be distrained to make satisfaction to the said Hugh for the arrears of the said £4 of silver, the said Richard<sup>1</sup> craves that the tally be delivered to him [William] for the use of the said Hugh Gavelock, whereby he [Hugh] can prosecute against the said Richard for the recovery of his said debt, wherever it seems to him most expedient; and this is granted to him, and he has it.

. . . . .

FAIR OF ST. IVES PROCLAIMED ON TUESDAY<sup>2</sup> AFTER THE OCTAVE OF EASTER IN THE THIRTIETH YEAR OF THE REIGN OF KING EDWARD AND IN THE SIXTEENTH YEAR OF JOHN, LORD ABBOT [A.D. 1302].

. . . . .

Pleas of the fair on Wednesday<sup>3</sup> before the feast of St. Dunstan the Bishop in the aforesaid year.

. . . . .

From Margaret of Ridon baxter for a wastel [loaf of bread found in the hands] of Alice of Northampton regratress deficient in weight 40d. and for a deficiency of 30d. in a wastel of Alice of Fenton, 6d. . . .

From Ralph Clerk, who, having been elected by the jurors to be one of them, would not make oath but withdrew from the court in contempt of the lord and his bailiffs, and who moreover let six houses of John of Broughton to harlots, when he could have let them to others etc., 12d.

From William of Hamerton, that he may not be one of the jurors, 6d. (by permission).

From Robert Bank of the Green, for not coming to make oath with the other jurors, as he was summoned to do, 6d.

<sup>1</sup> 'Richard' may be an error for 'William,' who desires the return of the tally, which the court has held pending the suit; but the nature of the transaction is not entirely clear.

<sup>2</sup> 1 May, 1302.

<sup>3</sup> 16 May, 1302.

Prec' est  
Eling'. Jurati de Vico presentant quod Johannes de Broucton' receptavit meretrices in tribus domibus suis. Ideo etc.

Prec' est  
Eling'. Et dicunt quod Simon le Waleys idem fecit in quadam domo domini abbatis juxta Johannem de Brocton' et similiter in una domo abbatis quam Nicholaus garcio quondam ejusdem Simonis tenuit. Ideo etc.

Eling' xij. d. Et dicunt quod Ricardus Burdun idem fecit in sex domibus suis. Ideo etc., misericordia xij. d.

Elinton'  
xvii. d. Et dicunt quod Thomas de Ereth' idem fecit in duabus domibus suis, et in tercia domo unam balniatricem.

Distr'. Et dicunt quod in una domo Johannis Elyoth sunt receptate meretrices.

Elinton  
vj. d. Et dicunt quod Willelmus Wygar habet unum fimarium quod est nimis profundum ad nocumentum transeuncium ex opposito hostii sui sub magno muro. Ideo preceptum est etc., et pro transgressione in misericordia vj. d.

Elint' vj. d. Jurati de Grena presentant quod Robertus Baldewyne receptavit meretrices in una domo sua. Ideo etc. vj. d.

Elint' vj. d. Et dicunt quod Johannes Schayl idem fecit in una domo sua. Ideo etc. vj. d.

Elint' xij. d. Et dicunt quod Hugo Cuth idem fecit in una domo sua. Ideo est in misericordia, nichil quia jurati falso presentant,<sup>1</sup> et ideo ponunt se in misericordia xij. d.

. . . . .

(m. 2.) Placita nundinarum die Jovis prox' post festum S. Dunstani  
Episcopi anno supradicto.

. . . . .

(m. 2 d.)  
Eling' vj. d. <sup>2</sup> Johannes de Toting' optulit se versus Robertum Wodefoul, et queritur quod idem Robertus contra pacem domini abbatis insultavit ipsum turpibus verbis vocando ipsum latronem, seductorem et filium latronis et meretricis dicendo patrem ipsius Johannis fuisse utlagatum in partibus suis ad dampnum et vituperium ipsius Johannis viginti

<sup>1</sup> MS. 'pres'.

<sup>2</sup> On the same day Toting sued Wodefoul for defaming him at Huntingdon, 29 Edw. I., and on the preceding Monday he sued Wodefoul for assaulting and defaming him at Boston, 28 Edw. I.

The jurors of Bridge Street present that John of Broughton has received harlots in three houses of his. Therefore [he is in mercy] etc.

And they say that Simon Wallis has done the same in a certain house belonging to the lord abbot near that of John of Broughton, and likewise in a house of the said abbot which Nicholas, formerly page of the said Simon, held. Therefore etc.

And they say that Richard Burdon has done the same in six houses of his. Therefore [he is in mercy] 12d.

And they say that Thomas of Earith has done the same in two houses of his, and [has received] a woman bath-keeper in a third house.

And they say that harlots have been received in a house of John Eliot.

And they say that opposite his gate under the great wall William Wigger has a muck-heap which is too high, to the nuisance of those passing by. Therefore order is given that [this be abated], and he is in mercy 6d. for the trespass.

The jurors of the Green present that Robert Baldwin has received harlots in a house of his. Therefore [he is in mercy] 6d.

And they say that John Schail has done the same in a house of his. Therefore [he is in mercy] 6d.

And they say that Hugh Cut has done the same in a house of his. Therefore he is in mercy, [but pays] nothing because the jurors have made a false presentment. Therefore they put themselves in mercy 12d.

. . . . .

Pleas of the fair on Thursday<sup>1</sup> after the feast of St. Dunstan the Bishop in the aforesaid year.

. . . . .

John of Tooting appeared against Robert Woodfool and complained that on Thursday<sup>2</sup> after the feast of the Exaltation of the Holy Cross in the twenty-ninth year of the reign of King Edward in the vill of St. Ives the said Robert against the peace of the lord abbot insulted him with vile words, calling him thief, knave, and the son of a thief and of a harlot, and alleging that his, John's, father had been outlawed in

<sup>1</sup> 24 May, 1302.

<sup>2</sup> 21 Sept., 1301.



solidorum die Jovis post festum Exaltacionis Sancte Crucis in villa S. Ivonis anno regni regis E. xxix°. Predictus Robertus presens non defendens<sup>1</sup> sufficienter verba que fuerant defendenda, dicendo se insultasse prefatum Johannem die Lune prox' post Exaltacionem Sancte Crucis ubi debuit defendisse insultum factum ad diem Jovis prox' post Exaltacionem sicut incupatus fuit superius, per considerationem curie propter variacionem in defensione sua habeatur pro convicto et est in misericordia, plegius Willelmus de Hamerton'. Dampna taxantur ad vj. d. Et postmodum concordati sunt et Robertus ponit se vj. d., plegii Thomas de Hemygf' et Willelmus de Gylling'.

. . . . .

Placita nundinarum die Veneris prox' post festum S. Dunstani  
anno regni regis Edwardi xxx°.

2. . . . .

Eling' vj. d.

Cristina de Derlington' queritur de Ada le Burser de S. Edmundo, et dicit quod cum ipsa fuerat in taberna Hugonis de le Fert[re] de Ely in quadam navi ejusdem Hugonis in villa S. Ivonis die Mercurii ultimo preterita hoc anno, ibi venit dictus Adam et insultavit ipsam turpibus verbis vocando ipsam meretricem, seductricem et alia enormia dicendo ipsam fuisse consulentem et consencientem iniquitati Ricardi de Salop' eo tempore quo idem Ricardus elongavit et malo modo asportavit quemdam cyphum de mazer extra domum Petri le Parmenter de Staunf' die Mercurii prox' ante Dominicam Palmarum hoc anno.<sup>2</sup> Et postea inposuit eidem Cristine quod ipsa dictum cyphum vendidit ad turneamentum de Kyngeston'. Per quam defamacionem ipsa perdidit creanciam versus quemdam amicum suum de vj. quarteriis frumenti ad grave dampnum suum xl. li. etc.

Predictus Adam presens defendit etc. et peciit iudicium de ipsa Cristina et de narratione sua que est defectiva ut dicit, ad quam narrationem respondere non debet pro eo quod ipsa narravit de quodam die Mercurii ultimo preterito hoc anno ubi debuit specificasse anno regni regis E. xxix°. vel xxx°, sicut consuetudo est in qualibet curia, et inde ponit se in consideratione mercatorum. Et dicta Cristina dicit quod sufficienter narravit in incopamento suo et satis

<sup>1</sup> MS. 'defend'.

<sup>2</sup> In a suit brought by Peter Parmenter of Stamford against Richard of Shrewsbury for carrying away a drinking cup, Richard puts himself 'in bona inquisicione de noticia sua et de patria sua et Petrus similiter'; and with the consent of both parties the inquest was taken 'tam de patria dicti Ricardi quam de villa de Staunford.'

the parts [where he lived], to his, John's, damage and dishonour 20s. The said Robert was present and did not deny sufficiently the words which should have been denied, saying that he did [not] insult the said John on Monday after the Exaltation of the Holy Cross, when he ought to have denied having insulted him on Thursday after the Exaltation, as he is accused above. Therefore by award of the court he is regarded as convicted on account of the irregularity in his denial and is in mercy; pledge, William of Hamerton. The damages are taxed at 6d. Afterwards they make concord, and Robert puts himself [in mercy] 6d.; pledges, Thomas of Hemingford and William of Gidding.

. . . . .

Pleas of the fair on Friday<sup>1</sup> after the feast of St. Dunstan in  
the thirtieth year of the reign of King Edward.

. . . . .

Christine of Darlington complains of Adam Burser of Bury St. Edmunds and says that whereas on Wednesday last in this present year she was in the vill of St. Ives in the booth of Hugh Ferter of Ely on a certain boat belonging to the said Hugh, the said Adam came there and assaulted her with vile words, calling her harlot, knave, and other enormities, and saying that she counselled and abetted the wickedness of Richard of Shrewsbury, at the time when the said Richard eligned and in evil wise carried away a certain goblet of mazerwood from the house of Peter Parmenter of Stamford on Wednesday<sup>2</sup> before Palm Sunday in the present year; and afterwards he charged the said Christine with having sold the said goblet at the tournament of Kingston, through which defamation she lost credit with a certain friend of hers for six quarters of wheat to her great damage £40<sup>3</sup> etc.

The said Adam is present and denies [tort and force] etc., and craves judgment against the said Christine and against her count, for he says that it is defective and that he ought not to answer the said count, because she counted touching a certain Wednesday last in this present year, when she ought to have specified the twenty-ninth or thirtieth year of the reign of King Edward, as is the custom in every court; and as to this he puts himself on the award of the merchants. And the said Christine says that she counted sufficiently

<sup>1</sup> 25 May, 1302.

<sup>2</sup> 11 April, 1302.

<sup>3</sup> Probably an error for 40s.

specificavit diem et annum ; ex quo loquela sua querelata fuit in curia tenta die Veneris prox' ante festum S. Augustini anno regni regis E. xxx<sup>o</sup>., bene potuit secundum legem mercatoriam narrasse de transgressionem sibi facta die Mercurii prox' precedenti, quia satis notum est unicuique de die et anno quando titulus curie specificat annum regni regis E. tricesimum, ad quem diem ipsa Cristiana conquerendo narrabat de contemptu sibi facto prox' die Mercurii precedenti. Unde dicit quod incopamentum suum non est defectivum in hoc ex quo narravit de die Mercurii ultimo preterito hoc anno licet non specificaverit annum regni regis E. tricesimum secundum legem mercatoriam. Et quod ita sit ponit se in iudicium mercatorum et aliorum et dictus Adam similiter. Et postmodum concordati sunt per licenciam et Adam ponit se vj. d., solvit.

(m. 3.)

. . . . .

Placita nundinarum die Veneris prox' post festum S. Augustini  
Anglorum Apostoli anno supradicto.

Eling'.

Ricardus Hoppeman de Len optulit se versus Ricardum de Welburne civem et draparium de Norwyco qui venit per distraccionem xx. pannorum, et queritur de eodem Ricardo quod injuste ei detinet et non solvit xx. li. sterlingorum, et ideo injuste quod ubi idem Ricardus Hoppeman habuit pannos suos ad vendendum in nundinis Staunford' anno regni regis E. xxx<sup>o</sup>., ibi venit prefatus Ricardus de Welburne sexto decimo die Aprilis anno eodem et cepit de eo pannos de transmarinis partibus ad quantitatem xxxiiij. li., de quibus debuit ei solvisse vel suo certo attornato scriptum obligatorium inter eos confectum<sup>1</sup> xx. li. ad festum Ascensionis Domini anno supradicto in nundinis S. Ivonis et totum residuum in villa de Len ad festum S. Trinitatis proximo futurum. De quibus xx. li. nichil ei solvit necolvere curavit set semper hucusque detinuit ad grave dampnum suum x. li., et inde profert scriptum suum obligatorium etc.

<sup>1</sup> Supply 'deferenti.'

in her charge and sufficiently specified the day and year; for whereas her plaint was pleaded in the court held on Friday<sup>1</sup> before the feast of St. Augustine in the thirtieth year of the reign of King Edward, according to the law merchant she could properly count touching a trespass committed against her on the preceding Wednesday, because the day and year are sufficiently known to any one when the heading of the court [roll] specifies the thirtieth year of the reign of King Edward, on which day she, Christine, complained and counted touching the contempt committed against her on the preceding Wednesday. Wherefore she says that according to the law merchant her charge is not defective in that she counted touching Wednesday last in the present year, even though she did not specify the thirtieth year of the reign of King Edward. And [to prove] that this is so, she puts herself on the judgment of the merchants and others, and the said Adam does likewise. Afterwards they make concord by leave [of the court], and Adam puts himself [in mercy] 6d., which he has paid.

. . . . .

Pleas of the fair on Friday<sup>2</sup> after the feast of St. Augustine  
the Apostle of the English in the aforesaid year.

Richard Hoppman of Lynn appears against Richard of Welborne, citizen and draper of Norwich, who has been distrained by twenty pieces of cloth to come; and he complains of the said Richard [of Welborne], for that he unjustly detains from him and does not pay him £20 sterling, and unjustly because whereas in the thirtieth year of the reign of King Edward, the said Richard [Hoppman] had his cloth to sell in the fair of Stamford, the said Richard of Welborne came there on the sixteenth day of April in the said year and received from him cloth from parts beyond sea to the value of £33, whereof he was to have paid him, or his certain attorney [bearing] a writing obligatory made between them, £20 on Ascension day<sup>3</sup> in the said year at the fair of St. Ives, and all the residue on the following feast of Holy Trinity<sup>4</sup> in the town of Lynn. And of this £20 he has paid him nothing, nor cared to pay, but has always hitherto detained the money to his great damage £10; and [in proof] thereof he makes profert of his [Welborne's] writing obligatory etc.

<sup>1</sup> 25 May, 1302.

<sup>2</sup> 1 June, 1302.

<sup>3</sup> 31 May, 1302.

<sup>4</sup> 17 June, 1302.



Predictus Ricardus de Welburne presens defendit verba curie que fuerant defendenda tam in exitu suo quam in egressu,<sup>1</sup> et petit quod idem Ricardus Hoppeman ostendat in curia si aliquid habuerit pro eo per quod dictas xx. li. poterit exigere. Et prefatus Ricardus Hoppeman dicit quod satis habet pro eo scilicet scriptum obligatorium prefati Ricardi de Welburne [per quod]<sup>2</sup> debet debitum suum recuperare secundum legem mercatoriam.

Et predictus Ricardus de Welburne petiit visum dicti scripti obligatorii et optinuit, cujus tenor talis est:—Universis hoc presens s[criptum] visuris vel audituris Ricardus de Welburne civis et pannarius Norwyci salutem in domino. Noveritis me teneri Ricardo Hoppeman [mercatori] de Len in xxxij. li. sterlingorum pro pannis emptis et receptis tempore confectionis presencium, unde bene sum contentus<sup>3</sup> eidem Ricardo Hoppeman vel suo attornato presens scriptum deferenti terminis et locis subscriptis, videlicet in nundinis [S. Ivonis] ad festum Ascensionis Domini anno regni regis E. tricesimo xx. li. sterlingorum et in villa de Len ad festum S. Trinitatis tunc prox' sequens xij. li. sterlingorum bene et sine dilacione. Ad quam solucionem fideliter faciendam obligo me et heredes meos ac executores et omnia bona mea ubicunque fuerint inventa distringenda et detinenda, per quoscunque vicecomites seu ballivos in quorum potestate et districtu bona mea inveniantur, usque ad plenam solucionem dicte pecunie ac integram restitutionem omnium dampnorum et expensarum que et quas dictus Ricardus Hoppeman aut ejus attornatus fecerit aut incurrerit pro defectu solucionis dicte pecunie modo predicto non solute. In cujus rei testimonium presenti scripto sigillum meum apposui. Datum in nundinis Staunf' sexto decimo die Aprilis anno supradicto. Et optento visu scripti predicti cum deliberacione venit postmodum dictus R. de Welleburne et dedit omnino scriptum illud nunquam esse factum suum, et inde ponit se in inquisicione mercatorum et aliorum. Et prefatus Ricardus Hoppeman dicit quod dictus Ricardus de Welburne injuste dedit dictum scriptum obligatorium esse factum suum. Et hoc promptus est verificare per bonam inquisicionem mercatorum existencium in nundinis Staunf' et aliorum. Et quia mercatores per quos fieri deberet inquisicio recessi sunt de feria, ita quod dicta inquisicio fieri non potuit cum propter tenuitatem

Inquis'

<sup>1</sup> Probably an error for 'regressu.'

<sup>2</sup> The words in brackets in this case are supplied arbitrarily; a piece of the membrane is wanting.

<sup>3</sup> Supply 'solvere.'

The said Richard of Welborne is present and denies the words of court which should be denied both in his egress and regress,<sup>1</sup> and craves that the said Richard Hoppman show in court if he has anything on his behalf whereby he can exact the said £20. And the said Richard Hoppman says that he has enough on his behalf, to wit, the writing obligatory of the said Richard of Welborne, whereby he ought to recover his debt according to the law merchant.

And the said Richard of Welborne craves and obtains a view of the said writing obligatory, of which this is the tenor:—To all who shall see or hear this present writing Richard of Welborne, citizen and draper of Norwich, greeting in the Lord. Know that I am indebted to Richard Hoppman [chapman] of Lynn for £33 sterling for cloth bought and received at the time of the making of this present writing; wherefore I am well content [to pay] the said Richard Hoppman, or his attorney bearing the present writing, fully and promptly at the times and places named below, to wit, £20 sterling at the fair of St. Ives on Ascension day in the thirtieth year of the reign of King Edward, and £13 sterling in the town of Lynn on the following feast of Holy Trinity. And I bind myself and my heirs and executors to make faithful payment thereof; and all my goods, wherever they may be found, may be distrained and detained, by any sheriffs or bailiffs in whose jurisdiction and district my goods may be found, for full payment of the said money and for complete restitution of all damages and expenses which the said Richard Hoppman or his attorney shall have sustained or incurred for default in the payment of the said money in the said way. In witness whereof I have put my seal to the present writing. Given at the fair of Stamford on the sixteenth day of April in the aforesaid year. The said writing having been carefully examined, the said Richard of Welborne afterwards comes and denies absolutely that this writing was ever his deed, and as to this he puts himself on an inquest of the merchants and others. And the said Richard Hoppman says that the said Richard of Welborne unjustly denies that the said writing obligatory is his deed; and this he is ready to verify by a good inquest of the merchants who were at the fair of Stamford and others. And because the merchants by whom the inquest should be made have left the fair, so that the said inquest cannot be made owing both to the small attendance at the court and

<sup>1</sup> This formula, which is used when the parties imparl, refers to their egress from the court and their return thereto.

curie tum propter calumpniam utriusque partis, datus fuit dies partibus predictis usque in crastinum Apostolorum Philippi et Jacobi in proximis nundinis futuris. Et quod dicti xx. panni salvo custodiantur et honeste in custodia Simonis le Waleys.

(m. 4 d.)

Johannes Cause de Walkyngton' optulit se per Johannem filium Johannis Unfrey de Swaves' atornatum suum et peccit recordum rotulorum super loquela in ultimis nundinis querelata inter ipsum conquerentem et Thomam le Warde de Staunford' defendentem. Et compertum est in eisdem rotulis quod dictus Johannes Cause venit die Veneris prox' ante Pentecosten anno regni regis E. xxix<sup>o</sup>., et querebat se<sup>1</sup> quod cum idem Thomas emerat de ipso Johanne in villa S. Ivonis in quodam certo loco die Lune prox' post festum Apostolorum Philippi et Jacobi anno regni regis predicti xxix<sup>o</sup>. unum equum nigrum pro vj. marcis argenti vel pro vj. marcatis draperie, super quam empcionem dictus Thomas dedit eidem Johanni argentum dei, ita scilicet quod satisfaceret dicto Johanni quamecius Stephanus de Radenesse venerit in villa, et condicione tali dictus Johannes liberavit ei equum predictum, adveniente dicto Stephano prefatus Johannes credidit optinuisse predictas sex marcas argenti vel sex marcatis draperie; dictus Thomas nichil eidem solvere curavit set semper hucusque retinuit et adhuc detinet ad grave dampnum ipsius Johannis xl. s.

Predictus Thomas presens defendit verba curie et dampnum predicti Johannis quadraginta solidorum et bene cognovit em[pcionem]<sup>2</sup> equi predicti, set dicit expresse dictum equum plene fuisse emptum et venditum pro decem ulnis panni radiati quem libera[vit dicto]<sup>2</sup> Johanni, unde ipse Johannes fuit seysitus. Et quod ita sit petit quod inquiretur. Et predictus Johannes dicit se dictum equum in alia forma non vendidisse nisi pro sex marcis argenti vel pro sex marcatis draperie.<sup>1</sup> Et hoc petit quod inquiretur. Et quia inquisicio anno eodem fieri non potuit propter tenuitatem curie, capta est inquisicio in instanti feria consideracione mercatorum, licet dictus Thomas fuerit absens. Que venit et dicit quod idem Thomas emit dictum equum pro sex marcis argenti vel sex marcatis draperie et non pro decem ulnis panni radiati. Et ideo consideratum est quod dictus Johannes recuperet versus ipsum dictas sex marcas una cum

<sup>1</sup> Sic.

<sup>2</sup> The MS. is torn.



to the claim of each party, a day is given to the said parties on the morrow<sup>1</sup> of the coming feast of the Apostles Philip and James; and let the said twenty pieces of cloth be safely and honestly kept in the custody of Simon Wallis.

. . . . .

John Cause of Walkington appeared by John, son of John Humfrey of Swavesey, his attorney, and craved the record of the rolls touching the action pleaded in the last fair between him as plaintiff and Thomas Ward of Stamford as defendant. And it is found in the said rolls that on Friday<sup>2</sup> before Pentecost in the twenty-ninth year of the reign of King Edward the said John Cause came and complained that on Monday<sup>3</sup> after the feast of the Apostles Philip and James in the twenty-ninth year of the reign of that king the said Thomas bought from him, John, in a certain place in the vill of St. Ives, a black horse for six marks of silver or for six marks' worth of drapery, to bind which sale the said Thomas gave the said John a God's penny, with the understanding, to wit, that he should make satisfaction to the said John as soon as Stephen of Reedness should come to the vill; and on this condition the said John delivered to him the said horse. And when the said Stephen arrived, the said John believed that he would obtain the said six marks of silver or six marks' worth of drapery; yet the said Thomas did not care to pay him anything, but has always hitherto detained it and still detains it to his, John's, great damage 40s.

The said Thomas is present and denies the words of court and the damage of the said John to the amount of 40s., and fully acknowledges his purchase of the said horse, but says expressly that the said horse was fully bought and sold for ten ells of cloth of ray, which he delivered to the said John and whereof he, John, was put in seisin; and that this is so he craves may be inquired. And the said John says that he did not sell the said horse in any other manner save for six marks of silver or for six marks' worth of drapery; and he craves that this be inquired. And because the inquest could not be made that year owing to the small attendance at the court, the inquest is taken by the award of the merchants at the present fair, although the said Thomas is absent. The inquest comes and says that the said Thomas bought the said horse for six marks of silver or for six marks' worth of drapery and not for ten ells of cloth of ray. Therefore it is awarded that the said John recover against him the said six marks

<sup>1</sup> 2 May, 1303.<sup>2</sup> 19 May, 1301.<sup>3</sup> 8 May, 1301.



dampnis suis taxatis ad dimidiam marcam, super quam summam liberatus est dicto Johanni prefatus equus apreciatu per juratos ad duas marcas. Et predictus Thomas in misericordia.

. . . . .

(m. 1.) <sup>1</sup>FERIA S. IVONIS PROCLAMATA DIE MARTIS PROX' POST OCTABAS PASCHE ANNO REGNI REGIS EDWARDI FILII REGIS EDWARDI QUARTO ET ANNO DOMINI J. ABBATIS XXV".

. . . . .

<sup>2</sup>[Placita die Sabbati prox' sequenti<sup>3</sup> anno supradicto.]

. . . . .

(m. 3 d.) Johannes Fraunceys de Derby attachiatus fuit ad respondendum Ricardo de Fulham civi London' de placito quod reddat ei decem marcas quas ei debet et injuste detinet etc. Et ipse non venit, et preceptum fuit ballivis quod distringerent predictum Johannem ad respondendum predicto Ricardo de predicto debito etc. Et ballivi testantur quod dictus Johannes districtus est per unum equum precii duodecim marcarum etc. Et ipse non venit [et dictus R. pe]tit<sup>4</sup> judicium de defalta ipsius Johannis etc. Ideo preceptum est predictis ballivis predictum equum retinere. . . .<sup>4</sup> Et super hoc veniunt quidam Willelmus de Daventr' et Adam de Burton' homines ab[batis de Burtona]. super Trentam et dicunt quod processus placiti nec execucio judicii de predicto equo versus [predictum J. fieri non] debent in hac parte, quia dicunt quod die quo predictus Ricardus se attachiavit ad predictum [Johannem] Franceys ad sequendum in predicto debito nichil juris vel proprietatis, artem vel partem habuit in pre[dicto equo]. Quia dicunt quod die attachiamenti predicti predictus equus fuit predicti abbatis domini sui et eis liberatus tanquam [ser]vientibus suis in feria ista vendicioni exponendus, et hoc parati sunt probare omni modo quo curia consideraverit secundum legem mercatoriam etc. Et petunt ad hoc admitti etc.

<sup>1</sup> P.R.O., Court Roll 178/102, fragments of eight membranes, with portions of the proceedings of about nine court days, 20 April–28 May. In this and the other St. Ives fair rolls of Edward II.'s time four principal bailiffs of Huntingdon 'collecting toll on behalf of the king,' four or six sub-bailiffs of Huntingdon, six jurors 'de Vico' and six 'de Grena' are sworn; but the rolls no longer enumerate the vills 'summoned to arms.'

<sup>2</sup> The proper heading is doubtful.

<sup>3</sup> Probably next after the feast of St. John before the Latin Gate.

<sup>4</sup> The MS. is torn in the places where brackets or marks of omission are used in this case.

together with his damages, taxed at a half-mark, toward which sum the said horse, appraised by the jurors at two marks, is delivered to the said John. And the said Thomas is in mercy.

. . . . .

FAIR OF ST. IVES PROCLAIMED ON TUESDAY<sup>1</sup> AFTER THE OCTAVE OF EASTER IN THE FOURTH YEAR OF THE REIGN OF KING EDWARD, SON OF KING EDWARD, AND IN THE TWENTY-FIFTH YEAR OF JOHN, LORD ABBOT [A.D. 1311].

. . . . .

[Pleas on the following Saturday<sup>2</sup> in the aforesaid year.]

. . . . .

John Francis of Derby was attached to answer Richard of Fulham, citizen of London, in a plea that he [John] render to him ten marks which he owes him and unjustly detains etc. And he [John] did not come, and order was given to the bailiffs to distrain the said John to answer the said Richard for the said debt etc. And the bailiffs testify that the said John has been distrained by a horse worth twelve marks etc. And he does not come, [and the said Richard] craves judgment touching his, John's, default etc. Therefore order is given to the said bailiffs to detain the said horse. . . . And there-upon William of Daventry and Adam of Burton, servants of the abbot [of Burton]-on-Trent, come and say that the process of the plea and execution of judgment for the said horse ought not [to be made] against [the said John] in this matter; for they say that, on the day on which the said Richard was attached to sue the said John Francis<sup>3</sup> for the said debt, he [John] had no right or property, art or part in the [said horse]. For they say that on the day of the said attachment the said horse belonged to the said abbot, their lord, and was entrusted to them as his servants to be put on sale in this fair; and this they are ready to prove in any way that the court shall award according to the law merchant etc. And they crave to be admitted to this [proof] etc.

<sup>1</sup> 20 April, 1311.

<sup>2</sup> 8 May, 1311.

<sup>3</sup> Probably the scribe meant to say 'the day on which John was attached on the suit of Richard.'

Et predictus Ricardus dicit quod predicti Willelmus et Adam ad hujusmodi probacionem faciendam admitti non debent, quia dicit quod cum aliquis proprietatem alicujus mercandise vel alicujus alterius rei probare debeat, de necessario oportet quod ipse in cujus persona proprietas hujusmodi allegatur in persona sua propria<sup>1</sup> facere debeat, ac predicti Willelmus et Adam ad hujusmodi probacionem faciendam omnino sunt extranei. Petunt<sup>2</sup> judicium si ad hujusmodi probacionem admitti debeant faciendam etc.

Et Willelmus et Adam dicunt quod omni necessitate admitti debent etc., quia dicunt quod cum aliquis forsitan mercator qualiscunque fuerit in partibus existens remotis mercimoniam<sup>3</sup> et bona sua aliquo servienti suo tradiderit in aliqua feria vendicioni exponenda vel comes vel baro, episcopus vel abbas vel tales persone honoris existentes, si aliquis hujusmodi bona et mercimoniam ratione debiti alterius persone attachiare<sup>3</sup> fecisset etc., durum esset et juris inconsonum quod hujusmodi servientes in quorum possessione hujusmodi<sup>4</sup> bona et catalla attachiata fuerint ad hujusmodi probacionem nomine dominorum suorum faciendam admitti non deberentur.<sup>3</sup> Et adhuc petunt admitti etc.

Et super hoc omnibus mercatoribus predictae ferie tam extrincessis<sup>5</sup> quam forincessis quibus judicia secundum legem mercatoriam pertinent ad hoc vocatis et consultis dicunt quod in hoc casu et consimilibus secundum legem mercatoriam proprie admitti debent. Et predicti Willelmus et Adam ad hoc admissi etc. per sacramentum suum et duorum testium fidelium ad hoc inductorum nomine predicti abbatis domini sui legitime probaverunt etc. Et ideo consideratum est quod predictis Willelmo et Ade predictus equus tanquam proprietas dicti abbatis domini eorum secundum legem mercatoriam hactenus approbatam liberetur. Et predictus Ricardus sequatur versus predictum Johannem si sibi viderit expedire etc.

6 . . . . .

<sup>1</sup> Supply 'probacionem.'

<sup>2</sup> Sic, for 'petit.'

<sup>3</sup> Sic.

<sup>4</sup> MS. 'hujus.'

<sup>5</sup> Probably an error for 'intrincessis.'

<sup>6</sup> On Monday after Ascension day William de Giddyng, who sues Clement de Everingham, asserts 'quod habet tronum domini abbatis ad firmam per tempus ferie,' to weigh wool and other wares, and that Clement has brought his own trone to the fair, to the detriment of William (m. 5).

And the said Richard says that that the said William and Adam should not be admitted to make such proof, for he says that when anyone should make proof of the ownership of any merchandise or of any other thing, it is necessary that he whose ownership is alleged should appear in his own person to make [proof], and the said William and Adam are entirely extraneous for the making of such proof. He craves judgment whether they ought to be admitted to make such proof etc.

And William and Adam say that it is entirely necessary that they should be admitted [to make this proof], for they say that when perchance any merchant, dwelling in remote parts, whosoever he may be, whether earl or baron, bishop or abbot, or any such person of rank, should deliver his merchandise and goods to any servant of his to have them put on sale in any fair, if any one caused such goods and merchandise to be attached by reason of a debt owed by another person, it would be hard and inconsonant with right if such servants, in whose possession such goods and chattels were when they were attached, should not be admitted to make such proof in the name of their lord. And they still crave to be admitted etc.

And thereupon all the merchants of the said fair, both natives<sup>1</sup> and foreigners, to whom judgments belong according to the law merchant, having been called for this purpose and consulted, say that they [William and Adam] may properly be admitted in this and similar cases according to the law merchant. And the said William and Adam, being admitted to this proof etc., have made lawful proof etc. in the name of the abbot, their lord, by their oath and by the oaths of two credible witnesses brought into court for this purpose. Therefore it is awarded that the said horse be delivered to the said William and Adam as the property of the said abbot, their lord, according to the law merchant hitherto approved. And let the said Richard sue against the said John if it seems expedient to him etc.

. . . . .

<sup>1</sup> Men of St. Ives, as contrasted with 'foreigners,' i.e. outsiders, those not belonging to the vill.



(m. 1.) 'FERIA S. IVONIS PROCLAMATA DIE MARTIS PROX' POST OCTABAS  
PASCHE ANNO REGNI REGIS EDWARDI FILII REGIS EDWARDI  
QUINTO ET ANNO DOMINI JOHANNIS ABBATIS XXVJ°.

. . . . .

(m. 3.) Placita ibidem die Martis in crastino Apostolorum Philippi et  
Jacobi anno supradicto.

2. . . . .

(m. 3d.) Quia compertum est quod Johannes de Redyng' vendidit Roberto  
Cranf.<sup>5</sup> de Bedeford' duas balas de licoriz et illud lycoriz warrantizavit ei pro  
Prec' est. bono et puro, et postea prefatus Robertus invenit quod illud lycoriz  
non fuit adeo bonum et purum nec sequens prout prefatus Johannes  
per exemplum eidem Roberto primo in vendicione ostendit, et <sup>4</sup> ideo  
inquirendum est de mercatoribus utrum predictum lycoriz debet  
forisfieri ad opus domini regis necne secundum legem et consuetudinem  
mercatoriam etc.

Cranf'. Willelmus filius Ricardi summonitus in quadam <sup>5</sup> contradixit xj.  
Misericordia socios suos fraudulenter et maliciose nec cum illis voluit concordare.  
xx. d. Ideo pro contemptu xx. d., plegius Nicholaus Legge.

6. . . . .

(m. 4 d.) Placita ibidem die Sabbati in festo S. Johannis ante Portam  
Latinam anno supradicto.

Johannes de Molendino et Goldelf' Mōnard mercatores de Lovayne,  
Arnaldus de Gelreth et Henricus de Skelderbeck' mercatores de Deest,  
Johannes Alaman mercator de Seint Rude, Willelmus de Legh  
mercator de Bruges, Johannes Fot mercator de Ipre, Jacobus de  
Mesyns mercator de Gaunt, Laurencius Bleker et Johannes Sandre  
mercatores de S. Omero, Galfridus Beauburgeys et Willelmus Grypel  
mercatores de Came, Baldewynus Chapoun et Henricus le Sage  
mercatores de Dynaunt, societas de la Barde et societas de London' et

<sup>1</sup> P.R.O., Court Roll 178/103, the proceedings of thirteen court days, 4 April–13 May, mainly actions of debt and assault.

<sup>2</sup> Sixteen persons are presented for selling bread deficient in weight.

<sup>3</sup> Cranfield.

<sup>4</sup> 'et' is superfluous.

<sup>5</sup> Supply 'inquisicione.'

<sup>6</sup> Presentments for harbouring harlots, obstructing the highway with muck-heaps etc. On Wednesday, 3 May, Robert Baldwin is fined twelve pence for contempt, because he defamed ('maledixit') certain of the jurors who convicted him of bringing a false charge against Nicholas Wrench.

FAIR OF ST. IVES PROCLAIMED ON TUESDAY<sup>1</sup> AFTER THE OCTAVE OF EASTER IN THE FIFTH YEAR OF THE REIGN OF KING EDWARD, SON OF KING EDWARD, AND IN THE TWENTY-SIXTH YEAR OF JOHN, LORD ABBOT [A.D. 1312].

. . . . .

Pleas there on Tuesday<sup>2</sup> the morrow of the feast of the Apostles Philip and James in the aforesaid year.

. . . . .

Whereas it has been found that John of Reading sold to Robert of Bedford two bales of licorice and warranted it to him as good and pure, and afterwards the said Robert found that this licorice was not so good and pure as the sample which the said John first showed to the said Robert in making the sale, and not uniform therewith; therefore inquest is to be made by the merchants whether the said licorice ought to be forfeited to the use of the lord king or not according to merchant law and custom etc.

William, Richard's son, who had been summoned on a certain inquest, fraudulently and wickedly contradicted his eleven fellows, and would not agree with them. Therefore [he is in mercy] 20d. for contempt; <sup>3</sup> pledge, Nicholas Legge.

. . . . .

Pleas there on Saturday<sup>4</sup> the feast of St. John before the Latin Gate in the aforesaid year.

John Mill and Goldolf Monard merchants of Louvain, Arnold of Gelrode and Henry of Skelderbeck <sup>5</sup> merchants of Diest, John Almain merchant of St. Trond, William de Liège merchant of Bruges, John Foot merchant of Ypres, James de Messines merchant of Ghent, Lawrence Bleker and John Sander merchants of St. Omer, Geoffrey Beaubourgeois and William Gripel merchants of Caen, Baldwin Chapon and Henry Sage merchants of Dinant, the society of the Bardi, the society of London, and all the merchants of England

<sup>1</sup> 4 April, 1312.

<sup>2</sup> 2 May, 1312.

<sup>3</sup> 'If there is but one dissentient juror, his words can be disregarded and he can be fined' (Pollock and Maitland, *English Law*, 2nd ed., ii. 626).

<sup>4</sup> 6 May, 1312.

<sup>5</sup> Schaerbeck (?).

omnes mercatores de Anglia queruntur pro se et communitate omnium mercatorum de villis et locis predictis de Edmundo Pychard, Milone Pychard, Roberto Turtevyll', Waltero de Ingilby, Willelmo de Schorborough capellano, Willelmo de Bloxham, Roberto de Durham, Hugone de Wyteby et Willelmo de Dunham de placito transgressionis, de hoc quod die Sabbati prox' post festum Assensionis Domini anno regni regis E. quinto venerunt et carolaverunt ad terrorem ferie et ad grave dampnum mercatorum etc.

Et predicti Edmundus et alii defendentes veniunt et petunt licenciam concordandi cum predictis mercatoribus et concordati sunt. Et est concordia talis quod predicti Edmundus et alii defendentes recognoverunt<sup>1</sup> se teneri predictis mercatoribus in quinque doleis vini, que postea in curia dicti mercatores relaxaverunt<sup>2</sup> eis usque ad unam marcam. Et postea crastina die venerunt quidam mercatores de London' et pecierunt execucionem de predicta marca, et quia ceteri mercatores supradicti ad execucionem predictae marce petendam personaliter non venerunt, sicut et nominaliter superius prosecuti fuerunt in querela sua sicut patet per cedulam huic rotulo annexam,<sup>3</sup> videbatur curie quod execucio eis fieri non debeat nec concedi. Et ideo cesset predicta execucio quousque etc.

. . . . .

(m. 6.)

Placita ibidem die Martis sequenti.

. . . . .

Boys  
ix. s. iiij. d.

Testatur est per ballivos quod Hugo de Bracino non habuit unum vigilatorem in curia sua per unam noctem die Lune prox' post Assensionem Domini. Ideo est in misericordia vj. d. De Thoma Ledman pro eodem iiij. d.<sup>4</sup>

. . . . .

(m. 6 d.)

Placita die Mercurii sequenti.

. . . . .

Cranf'.  
Preo' est.

Jurati de Vico Pontis dicunt et presentant quod Willelmus Kempe de S. Edmundo est forstallator pellium lanutarum, eo quod insidiatur et obviat hujusmodi mercimonia et merchaundisam ad capud ville et

<sup>1</sup> MS. 'recogn'.

<sup>2</sup> MS. 'relax'.

A small piece of parchment, with the names of the plaintiffs, is attached to the roll.

<sup>4</sup> Thirty other persons are fined for the same offence.

complain for themselves and the community of all the merchants of the said towns and places against Edmund Pickard, Miles Pickard, Robert Turville, Walter of Ingleby, William of Scorbrough chaplain, William of Bloxham, Robert of Durham, Hugh of Whitby, and William of Dunham in a plea of trespass, for that on Saturday<sup>1</sup> after Ascension day in the fifth year of the reign of King Edward they came and carolled<sup>2</sup> to the terror of the fair and to the great damage of the merchants etc.

And the said Edmund and the other defendants came and craved leave to make concord with the said merchants, and they made concord. And the concord was to this effect, that the said Edmund and the other defendants acknowledged that they were beholden to the said merchants for five casks of wine, which the said merchants afterwards released to them in court for a mark. And on the morrow thereafter certain merchants of London came and craved execution touching the said mark; and whereas the other merchants aforesaid, named above as prosecutors in their plaint, as appears in the schedule attached to this roll, did not come personally to crave execution touching the said mark, it appeared to the court that execution should not be made or allowed to them. Therefore let the said execution cease until [they come] etc.

. . . . .

**Pleas there on the following Tuesday.<sup>3</sup>**

. . . . .

It is testified by the bailiffs that Hugh Brewhouse did not have a watchman in his courtyard during the night of Monday<sup>4</sup> after Ascension day; therefore he is in mercy 6d. From Thomas Ledman, for the same, 3d.

. . . . .

**Pleas on the following Wednesday.<sup>5</sup>**

. . . . .

The jurors of Bridge Street say and present that William Kemp of Bury St. Edmunds is a forestaller of woolfells, for that he lies in wait and intercepts such wares and merchandise at the end of the

<sup>1</sup> 6 May, 1312.

<sup>2</sup> For singing as a breach of the peace, see Pollock, *Law of Torts*, 7th ed., 213.

<sup>3</sup> 9 May, 1312.

<sup>4</sup> 8 May, 1312.

<sup>5</sup> 10 May, 1312.



alibi extra feriam contra consuetudinem ferie ad magnum dampnum et prejudicium domini regis. Ideo distringatur ad respondendum.

Boys.  
Misericordia  
ij. s.

Predicti jurati presentant quod Willelmus Wyth de Houghton' est forstallator parvarum baconum. Ideo est in misericordia ij. s.

. . . . .

(m. 1.) <sup>1</sup> FERIA S. IVONIS PROCLAMATA DIE MARTIS PROX' POST OCTABAS PASCE ANNO REGNI REGIS EDWARDI FILII REGIS EDWARDI OCTAVO ET ANNO DOMINI JOHANNIS ABBATIS VICESIMO NONO.

2 . . . . .

(m. 3.) **Placita ibidem die Veneris in crastino Apostolorum Philippi et Jacobi anno supradicto.**

Boys,<sup>3</sup>  
Prec' est.

Ostensum est ballivis domini ex relatu plurimorum quod mercatores de Loveyne et de Malyns demonstrant et vendunt magnam partem pannorum suorum in arreragiis et cameris suis sine demonstratione debito modo in corpore ferie facienda contra consuetudinem regni etc. Ideo ipsi distringantur quod sint ad proximam curiam etc. ostensuri etc. Postea venerunt predicti mercatores et sufficienter se acquietaverunt etc. Ideo ipsi quieti etc.

. . . . .

Boys

Stephanus de Redenesse attachiatus fuit ad respondendum domino regi et abbati de Rammes' de placito quare ipse simul cum aliis de partibus transmarinis pannos vendidit et emit sine demonstratione in forma debita in corpore ferie facienda in contemptum domini regis<sup>4</sup> et grave dampnum ipsius abbatis non modicum etc. Et dictus Stephanus venit et defendit etc. Et bene defendit quod ipse in dicta feria pannos non emit nec aliquos vendidit extra corpus ferie, et hoc petit quod inquiratur. Ideo capiatur inquisicio pro rege etc. Et

<sup>1</sup> P.R.O., Court Roll 178/104, the proceedings of ten court days, 24 April–10 May. There is a long interval between the proclamation of the fair and the first sitting of the court (24 April); the next sessions were on 28 April, 30 April, 2 May.

<sup>2</sup> On Wednesday, 30 April, John Swon sues John Ponder for not delivering grain purchased from him by Swon. The jury says that Swon is to recover the grain and sixpence damages (m. 1d.).

<sup>3</sup> Gilbert de Boys.

<sup>4</sup> The cloths had to be exposed to view so that they might be measured by the king's alnager. See Cal. of Patent Rolls, 1272–81, p. 333; Statute 25 Edw. III., st. iii., c. 1.

vill and elsewhere outside the fair, contrary to the custom of the fair, to the great damage and prejudice of the lord king. Therefore let him be distrained to answer.

The said jurors present that William Wythe of Houghton is a forestaller of small hams. Therefore he is in mercy 2s.

. . . . .

FAIR OF ST. IVES PROCLAIMED ON TUESDAY<sup>1</sup> AFTER THE OCTAVE OF EASTER IN THE EIGHTH YEAR OF THE REIGN OF KING EDWARD, SON OF KING EDWARD, AND IN THE TWENTY-NINTH YEAR OF JOHN, LORD ABBOT [A.D. 1315].

. . . . .

Pleas there on Friday<sup>2</sup> the morrow of the Apostles Philip and James in the aforesaid year.

It has been made known to the bailiffs of the lord by the report of many men that the merchants of Louvain and Malines display and sell a great part of their cloth at the backs and in their houses without making display thereof in due form in the body of the fair contrary to the custom of the realm etc. Therefore let them be distrained to appear at the next court etc. to show etc. Afterwards the said merchants came and sufficiently acquitted themselves etc. Therefore they are quit etc.

. . . . .

Stephen of Reedness was attached to answer the lord king and the abbot of Ramsey in a plea wherefore he [Stephen] together with others of foreign parts sold and bought cloth without making display thereof in due form in the body of the fair to the contempt of the lord king and to the great damage of the said abbot. And the said Stephen comes and denies etc. And he absolutely denies that he bought or sold any cloth in the said fair outside the body of the fair and craves that this be inquired. Therefore let an inquest be taken on behalf of the king etc. Afterwards he sufficiently acquitted

<sup>1</sup> 1 April, 1315.

<sup>2</sup> 2 May, 1315.

postea sufficientur acquietavit se quod non est culpabilis in aliquibus sibi inpositis. Ideo inde quietus.

(m. 3 d.)

1. . . . .

Breve  
domini regis.

Rex mandavit breve suum ballivis abbatis de Rammes' de nundinis S. Ivonis in hec verba:—Edwardus dei gracia rex Anglie, dominus Hibernie et dux Aquitanie ballivis abbatis de Rammes' de nundinis S. Ivonis salutem. Cum ad frequentem querimoniam dilecte consanguinee nostre Alicie comitisse marescalle<sup>2</sup> nobis suggerentis ipsam de licencia nostra nuper ad partes transmarinas profecturam quamdam navem in portu nostro Lond' pannis, jocalibus aureis et argenteis et aliis bonis et catallis suis ad valenciam duorum milium librarum onerari fecisse exinde ad dictas partas contra adventum suum ibidem ducendam, et Johannem Crabbe magistrum cujusdam navis de la Mue, Milonem de Utenham, Cristianum Trilling', Crabekyn nepotem Johannis Crabbe, Johannem Labay et Johannem Wynter una cum quibusdam aliis malefactoribus de partibus Flandrie navi predictae sic carcate in eundo versus dictas partes super mare inter Bononiam et Whitsond obviantes eandem navem cum pannis, jocalibus et aliis bonis predictis sic carcatam hostiliter cepisse et abduxisse; eadem jocalia et bona prefate comitisse hactenus detinendo in ipsius comitisse dampnum non modicum et jacturam,—rogaverimus pluries per nostras litteras speciales Robertum comitem Flandrie quod audita querela prefate comitisse super premissis per ipsam seu ejus procuratorem vel attornatum in hac parte eidem comiti exponenda sibi de dictis pannis, jocalibus et aliis bonis sic ablatis fieri faceret justicie complementum; super quo idem comes nobis postmodum rescripsit quod quosdam de predictis malefactoribus puniri fecit, et paratus erat alios quos habere posset suppliciis tradere debitis prout ratio suaderet. Verum quia prefatus comes dicte comitisse super restitutione pannorum, jocalium et bonorum predictorum juxta formam nostrorum rogatum predictorum distulit justiciam exhibere, ipsum postmodum diversis vicibus per litteras nostras speciales duximus requirendum ut eidem comitisse de pannis, jocalibus, bonis et catallis predictis debitam restitutionem seu satisfaccionem competentem fieri faceret ut jus esset. Qui quidem comes licet litteras nostras predictas recepisset ac ex parte ejusdem comitisse per ejus attornatos seu procuratores

<sup>1</sup> Walter of Leicester, who was sued for twenty pence, the rent of a house from 1 May to Whitsuntide, 7 Edw. II., waged his law, and at the next court he made his law 'sua sexta manu.'

<sup>2</sup> She was the widow of Roger Bigod, earl of Norfolk and marshal of England, who died in 1306. See Cal. of Patent Rolls, 1313-17, pp. 279, 356, 753.

himself of being guilty of any of the charges brought against him. Therefore he is quit thereof.

The king sent his writ to the bailiffs of the abbot of Ramsey of the fair of St. Ives in these words:—Edward, by the grace of God king of England, lord of Ireland, and duke of Aquitaine, to the bailiffs of the abbot of Ramsey of the fair of St. Ives greeting. Whereas our dear cousin Alice, countess marshal, has represented and frequently complained to us that she by our leave recently caused a certain ship in our port of London, destined for foreign parts, to be loaded with cloth, gold and silver jewels, and other of her goods and chattels, to the value of £2000, which were to be taken thence to the said parts to await her arrival; and that John Crabbe, master of a certain ship called *The Mew*, Miles of Utenham,<sup>1</sup> Christian Trilling, Crabkin, nephew of John Crabbe, John Labay, and John Winter together with certain other evil-doers of Flanders met the said ship thus laden, on her voyage to the said foreign parts on the sea between Boulogne and Whitesand, and with hostile intent took and carried away the said ship thus laden with the said cloth, jewels, and other goods, and still detain the said jewels and goods belonging to the said countess to her no little damage and loss: therefore we have many times demanded from Robert, count of Flanders, by our special letters that, the plaint of the said countess having been heard and an exposition of the premises in this matter<sup>2</sup> having been made to the said count by her or by her proctor or attorney, he should cause full justice to be done to her concerning the said cloth, jewels, and other goods thus carried off. Whereupon the said count afterwards responded to us that he had caused certain of the said evil-doers to be punished and that he was ready to subject the others whom he could arrest to due and reasonable penalties. But because the said count delayed to do justice to the said countess, according to the form of our said requests, touching the restitution of the said cloth, jewels, and goods, we afterwards urged and requested him at divers times by our special letters to cause due restitution or suitable satisfaction, conformable to what is right, to be made to the said countess for the said cloth, jewels, goods, and chattels. And although the said count received our said letters and was often requested with great diligence on behalf of the said countess by her attorneys or proctors to do full

<sup>1</sup> Uitdam or Wittem (?).

<sup>2</sup> The phrase 'in this behalf' was formerly used in the courts and by lawyers to translate 'in hac parte.'



fuisset cum magna diligencia pluries requisitus ut sibi super premissis fieri faceret justicie complementum, nichil tamen inde ad hujusmodi rogatus nostros quamvis magna pars eorundem bonorum devenisset ad manus ejus facere curavit, set ei omnino defuit in justicia exhibenda, sicut major et aldermanni civitatis nostre Lond' per litteras suas patentes sigillo suo communi signatas nobis significarunt.

Nos ulterius dissimulare nolentes quin prefate comitisse faciamus super recuperacione bonorum suorum predictorum congruo juri remedio provideri, vobis precipimus quod omnia bona et mercimonia hominum et mercatorum de potestate et dominio dicti comitis Flandrie exceptis bonis et mercimoniis burgensium et mercatorum Iprie<sup>1</sup> que infra ballivam vestram contigerint inveniri usque ad valorem ducentarum librarum in partem satisfaccionis dictorum duorum milium librarum sine dilacione arestari, et sub aresto hujusmodi salvo et absque distraccione seu diminucione custodiri faciatis quousque aliud inde a nobis habueritis in mandatis. Et que in cujusmodi bona ea occasione arestari feceritis et quorum fuerint necnon et de precio eorundem bonorum nobis sub sigillis vestris distincte et aperte constare faciatis remittentes nobis hoc breve. Mandavimus enim majori et vicecomitibus Lond' quod ipsi de bonis et mercimoniis hominum et mercatorum de potestate dicti comitis infra ballivam suam ad valenciam mille librarum, et ballivis ville de Magna Gernemuta quod ipsi ad valenciam trescentarum librarum, et ballivis ville Gippewici quod ipsi ad valenciam trescentarum librarum, et ballivis ville de Lenne quod ipsi ad valenciam ducentarum librarum residuarum sine dilacione arestari et sub aresto hujusmodi custodiri faciant, quousque prefate comitisse de dictis bonis suis sic ablati plene fuerit satisfactum. Teste me ipso apud Westm' xxiiij°. die Aprilis anno regni nostri octavo.

Responsum  
brevis.

Ad quod breve responsum fuit quod nulla bona seu catalla de potestate et dominio Roberti comitis Flandrie in nundinis S. Ivonis inventa fuerunt postquam hoc breve nobis liberatum fuit. Ideo ad presens nichil inde actum est etc.

. . . . .

<sup>1</sup> A charter of Henry III. exempted the men of Ypres from reprisals. See above, p. 10.

justice to her in the premises and although a great part of the said goods had fallen into his hands, yet he has cared to do nothing thereof in response to these our requests, and he has entirely failed to do justice to her, as the mayor and aldermen of our city of London have informed us by their letters patent sealed with their common seal.

Being unwilling longer to neglect to cause a remedy, conformable to what is right, to be provided for the said countess touching the recovery of her goods, we command you to cause to be arrested without delay all the goods and wares of the men and merchants of the jurisdiction and dominion of the said count of Flanders, excepting the goods and wares of the burghers and merchants of Ypres, which shall chance to be found within your bailiwick, to the value of £200 in part satisfaction of the said £2000, and to cause them to be kept under such arrest safely and without detraction or diminution, until you receive other orders thereon from us. And make known to us distinctly and openly under your seals what goods you have caused to be arrested for this reason and to whom they belong and the value thereof, and return this writ to us. <sup>1</sup> For we have commanded the mayor and sheriffs of London to cause to be arrested without delay and to be kept under such arrest, until full satisfaction is made to the said countess for her said goods thus carried away, the goods and wares of the men and merchants of the jurisdiction of the said count within their bailiwick to the value of £1000; and the bailiffs of the town of Great Yarmouth [to arrest goods] to the value of £300; and the bailiffs of the town of Ipswich to the value of £300, and the bailiffs of the town of Lynn to the value of the remaining £200. Witness myself at Westminster on the twenty-fourth day of April in the eighth year of our reign.

To this writ answer has been made that no goods or chattels of the jurisdiction and dominion of Robert, count of Flanders, have been found in the fair of St. Ives since this writ was delivered to us. Therefore up to the present time nothing has been done therein etc.

. . . . .

<sup>1</sup> This sentence gives the reason why goods to the value of only £200 were to be seized at St. Ives.

(m. 4.) **Placita nundinarum ibidem die Lune prox' post festum Invencionis Sancte Crucis anno supradicto.**

. . . . .

Boys.

Alexander de Naylesworth' attachiatus fuit ad respondendum Edmundo de Wyncestr' de placito transgressionis. Unde queritur quod predictus Alexander venit die Lune prox' post festum S. Trinitatis anno regni regis nunc vij<sup>o</sup>. in villa de Northampton' et in clausum suum intravit et ibi insultum fecit Willelmo de Nassington' et Willelmo Martyn servantibus dicti Edmundi et ipsos verberavit, vulneravit et male tractavit et alia enormia eidem intulit contra pacem, per quod predictus Edmundus ab eisdem Willelmo et Willelmo servitium suum perdidit a predicto die Lune usque ad festum S. Michaelis prox' sequens ad dampnum ipsius Edmundi centum solidorum, et inde producit sectam etc. Et predictus Alexander presens defendit verba curie etc. et dicit quod in nullo est culpabilis. Et hoc petit quod inquiratur et alius similiter. Ideo preceptum est venire<sup>1</sup> bonam inquisitionem etc. Et postea<sup>2</sup> partes<sup>3</sup> venerunt in curiam et per licenciam ejusdem curie concordate sunt. Et predictus Alexander ponit<sup>4</sup> se etc. xl. d., plegii Henricus le Garlekmonger et Johannes de Noveynes.<sup>5</sup>

Misericordia  
xl. d.

Boys xl. d.

Idem Alexander attachiatus fuit ad respondendum eidem Edmundo de placito convencionis. Et unde queritur quod cum convenerat inter ipsum Edmundum et dictum Alexandrum die Lune prox' post festum S. Bartholomei Apostoli anno regni regis nunc sexto in villa S. Botulphi quod idem Edmundus sequeretur et defenderet ipsum Alexandrum et alios conburgenses de communitate Norhampton' in curia comitis de Richemund et domini Willelmi de Roos, ita quod ipsos indempnes et quietos servaret de pavagio et pontagio, sub hac forma quod predictus Alexander ei solveret omnes sumptus et expensas quas ibidem faceret circa sectam predictam. Qui quidem Edmundus commorabat ibidem a dicto die Lune usque ad diem Jovis prox' post festum S. Michaelis prox' sequens et ibi expendebat tresdecim libras argenti, quos dictus Alexander adhuc ei solvere non curavit set eas detinuit et adhuc detinet ad dampnum suum centum solidorum. Et inde producit sectam. Et predictus Alexander presens defendit etc. et

<sup>1</sup> Supply 'facere.'

<sup>2</sup> MS. 'poste.'

<sup>3</sup> MS. 'parte.'

<sup>4</sup> MS. 'ponis.'

<sup>5</sup> Probably an error for 'Loveynes.'

**Pleas of the fair there on Monday<sup>1</sup> after the Feast of the  
Invention of the Holy Cross in the aforesaid year.**

. . . . .

Alexander of Nailsworth was attached to answer Edmund of Winchester in a plea of trespass. Whereof he complains that on Monday<sup>2</sup> after the feast of Holy Trinity in the seventh year of the reign of the present king the said Alexander came into the town of Northampton and entered his [Edmund's] close, and assaulted William of Nassington and William Martin, servants of the said Edmund, and beat, wounded, and maltreated them, and did other enormities to them against the peace; whereby the said Edmund lost the services of the said William and William from the said Monday until the following Michaelmas to the damage of the said Edmund 100s.; and thereof he produces suit. And the said Alexander is present and denies the words of court etc., and says that he is in no wise guilty. And he craves that this be inquired, and the other party does likewise. Therefore order is given [to cause] a good inquest to come etc. Afterwards the parties come into court, and by leave of the said court they make concord. And the said Alexander puts himself [in mercy] 40d.; pledges, Henry Garlickmonger and John of Louvain.

The said Alexander was attached to answer the said Edmund in a plea of covenant. And whereof he complains that whereas it was covenanted between him, Edmund, and the said Alexander in the town of Boston on Monday<sup>3</sup> after the feast of St. Bartholomew the Apostle in the sixth year of the reign of the present king that the said Edmund should do suit for and defend him, Alexander, and others, his fellow burgesses of the community of Northampton, in the court of the earl of Richmond and of Sir William of Roos,<sup>4</sup> and so keep them exempt and quit of pavage and pontage, with the understanding that the said Alexander should pay him all the charges and expenses which he should incur there for the said suit; the said Edmund remained there from the said Monday until Thursday<sup>5</sup> after the following Michaelmas and there spent £13 of silver, which the said Alexander has not yet cared to pay him, but which he has detained and still detains to his damage 100s. And thereof he produces suit. The said Alexander is present and denies etc., and says that he never

<sup>1</sup> 5 May, 1315.

<sup>2</sup> 3 June, 1314.

<sup>3</sup> 27 Aug., 1313.

<sup>4</sup> The Roos family had a manor in Boston through intermarriage with the daughter of John de Vaux. See Thompson, *Hist. of Boston*, 47, 506; *Cal. of Inquests post Mortem* (Rolls Series), ii. 211.

<sup>5</sup> 4 Oct., 1313.



**Lex.** dicit quod nunquam cum eo talem fecit convencionem nec in aliquo denario ei teneretur sicut dicit. Et inde vadiat legem et incontinenti sufficienter fecit legem. Ideo consideratum est quod dictus Edmundus nichil capiat per querelam suam set pro falso clamore sit in misericordia xl. d. Et alius sine die.

1. . . . .

**(m. 4 d.)**      **Placita nundinarum ibidem die Mercurii prox' post festum  
S. Johannis ante Portam Latinam anno supradicto.**

**(m. 5.)**      . . . . .  
**Boys ij. s.**      Henricus Godesbirth' attachiatus fuit ad respondendum Rogero Byssop de Hunt' de placito transgressionis. Et unde queritur quod die Lune prox' ante festum Ascensionis Domini anno regni regis nunc viij<sup>o</sup>. in villa S. Ivonis barganavit de quodam mercatore viij. salmones pro viginti et quatuor solidis. Et super hoc venit dictus Henricus et dictum Rogerum de dicto barganio ejecit et dictos salmones pro viginti et octo solidis emit. Et dictus Rogerus partem de predictis salmonibus peciit secundum legem mercatoriam, quam quidem partem dictus Henricus concedere recusavit ad dampnum ipsius Rogeri dimidie marce. Et inde producit sectam. Et Henricus venit et defendit vim et injuriam quando etc. Et dicit' quod ipse predictos octo salmones emit pro sustentacione sua propria et aliorum dominorum suorum sine aliqua mercandisa inde facienda, propter quod ipse partem inde habere non debuit, et quod ipsum Rogerum de barganio suo non ejecit sicut queritur. Et petit quod inquiratur et Rogerus similiter etc.

**Inquis'.** Ideo preceptum est summonere inquisicionem. Et predictus Henricus ponit loco suo Radulfum de S. Ivone. Et convictum est per inquisicionem quod predictus Henricus in omnibus est culpabilis. Ideo consideratum est quod predictus Henricus sit in misericordia et quod Rogerus Byssop recuperet versus eum dampna sua, que taxantur ad duodecim denarios.

2. . . . .

**(m. 5 d.)**      **Placita ibidem die Sabbati in vigilia Pentecostes anno regni regis  
Edwardi supradicto.**

**(m. 6.)**      . . . . .  
**Boys. Prec' est.**      Simon de Uttyng' de Coventr' querens optulit se versus Willelmum de Hirdwyk' de placito debiti super demanda sexaginta solidorum, et

<sup>1</sup> On Tuesday, 6 May, the jurors of Bridge Street present, among other offences, that certain persons have not sufficient water 'in curia sua' or 'in rengia sua' (m. 4d.).

<sup>2</sup> On Friday, 9 May, a person is attached for selling wares 'in arreragiis contra statum [= statutum] et proclamacionem ferie.'

made such a covenant with him, as he alleges, nor is indebted to him for a single penny. And as to this he wages his law and forthwith makes his law sufficiently. Therefore it is awarded that the said Edmund take nothing by his plaint but be in mercy 40d. for his false claim; and let the other party go without a day.

. . . . .

Pleas of the fair there on Wednesday<sup>1</sup> after the feast of St. John before the Latin Gate in the aforesaid year.

. . . . .

Henry Godsbirth was attached to answer Roger Bishop of Huntingdon in a plea of trespass. And whereof he complains that on Monday<sup>2</sup> before Ascension day in the eighth year of the reign of the present king he bargained with a certain merchant in the town of St. Ives for eight salmon for 24s. And thereupon the said Henry came and ejected the said Roger from the said bargain and bought the said salmon for 28s. And the said Roger demanded part of the said salmon according to the law merchant, but the said Henry refused to grant him the said part to his, Roger's, damage a half-mark. And thereof he produces suit. And Henry comes and denies tort and force when [and where it shall behove him]. And he says that he bought the said eight salmon for the sustenance of himself and others, his lords, without intending to carry on any traffic therewith, wherefore he [Roger] ought not to have had a part thereof; and that he did not eject him, Roger, from his bargain, as he complains. And he craves that this be inquired, and Roger does likewise etc. Therefore order is given to summon an inquest; and the said Henry puts in his place Ralph of St. Ives. And it is found by the inquest that the said Henry is guilty in every way. Therefore it is awarded that the said Henry be in mercy (2s.) and that Roger Bishop recover against him his damages, which are taxed at 12d.

. . . . .

Pleas there on Saturday<sup>3</sup> the eve of Pentecost in the aforesaid year of the reign of King Edward.

. . . . .

Simon Ulting of Coventry plaintiff appeared against William of Hardwick in a plea of debt touching a demand for 60s., and the said

<sup>1</sup> 7 May, 1315.

<sup>2</sup> 28 April, 1315.

<sup>3</sup> 10 May, 1315.

predictus Willelmus non venit. Et districtus fuit per duodecim petras lane que appreciantur per Edmundum de Wyncestr', Ricardum de Houby de eadem, Robertum le Hose de eadem, Hugonem le Mercer de eadem, Johannem filium Emme de S. Ivone et Johannem Jammot de eadem ad hoc specialiter juratos, qui dicunt quod predicta lana valet lij. s. Et predictus Simon petit quod ei liberetur in allocacione lij. s. de predicta demanda, et concessum est ei per manucapcionem Willelmi de Gilling de S. Ivone, Johannis Salthel de eadem, Ricardi de Houby et Johannis le Leche de Norwyco, ita quod respondebunt de predicta lana vel precio cum inde requisiti fuerint. Et datus est eis dies hic in crastino Ascensionis in proximis nundinis futuris.<sup>1</sup> Et dat domino pro gracia sua habenda ij. s.<sup>2</sup>

Misericordia  
ij. s.

. . . . .

(m. l.) <sup>3</sup> FERIA S. IVONIS PROCLAMATA DIE MARTIS PROX' POST OCTABAS PASCE ANNO REGNI REGIS EDWARDI FILII REGIS EDWARDI NONO ET DOMINI J. ABBATIS TRICESIMO.

. . . . .

Spald' \*  
xviij. d.

Radulfus Clericus summonitus fuit veniendi<sup>5</sup> die Veneris prox' ante festum Ascensionis prestanti<sup>6</sup> sacramentum ad presentandum articulos ferie, prout moris est, et non venit, ideo etc. iij. d. . . .<sup>7</sup>

. . . . .

(m. l d.) Placita nundinarum S. Ivonis die Martis prox' ante festum Ascensionis Domini anno regni regis Edwardi filii regis Edwardi nono et anno domini Johannis abbatis tricesimo coram Thoma de Holm.

. . . . .

Boys xl. s.

Johannes Wilnoth attachiatus fuit ad respondendum Waltero Prest de Melton' Moubray de placito quod reddat ei ducentas xx. et septem libras quas ei debet, sicut patet per quoddam scriptum obligatorium

<sup>1</sup> On that day Simon did not appear, and the court ordered that the wool or the price thereof should be restored to William (Court Roll 178/105, m. 2 d.).

<sup>2</sup> This is paid to the abbot of Ramsey by Simon because he is allowed to have the wool. There is another case similar to this one, on m. 6, in which the same jurors appraise the value of a horse.

<sup>3</sup> P.R.O., 178/105, the proceedings of ten court days, 20 April–29 May. The record of the session on 18 May immediately follows that of 20 April.

<sup>4</sup> William of Spaldwick.

<sup>5</sup> MS. 'veniend'.

<sup>6</sup> For 'prestandi.'

<sup>7</sup> Five more fines of three pence for the same offence.

William did not come. And he [William] has been distrained by twelve stone of wool, which are appraised by Edmund of Winchester, Richard of Huby, Robert Hose, Hugh Mercer [all three] of the same place [Winchester], John, Emma's son, of St. Ives, and John Jamot of the same place, who were specially sworn for the purpose and who say that the said wool is worth 52s. And the said Simon craves that it be delivered to him in allowance of 52s. of the said demand; and it is granted to him on the suretyship of William Gidding of St. Ives, John Sawtel of the same place, Richard of Huby, and John Leech of Norwich, with the understanding that they shall answer for the said wool or for its price when they are requested. And a day is given to them here in court on the morrow<sup>1</sup> of Ascension day at the next fair. And he [Simon] gives 2s. to the lord for having his favour.

. . . . .

FAIR OF ST. IVES PROCLAIMED ON TUESDAY<sup>2</sup> AFTER THE  
OCTAVE OF EASTER IN THE NINTH YEAR OF THE REIGN  
OF KING EDWARD, SON OF KING EDWARD, AND IN THE  
THIRTIETH YEAR OF JOHN, LORD ABBOT [A.D. 1316].

. . . . .

Ralph Clerk was summoned to come on Friday<sup>3</sup> before Ascension day to take an oath to present the articles of the fair, as is the custom, and he did not come; therefore [he is in mercy] 3d. . . .

. . . . .

Pleas of the fair of St. Ives on Tuesday<sup>4</sup> before Ascension day in  
the ninth year of the reign of King Edward, son of King  
Edward, and in the thirtieth year of John, lord abbot, in the  
presence of Thomas of Holme.

. . . . .

John Wilmot was attached to answer Walter Prest of Melton Mowbray in a plea that he [John] render to him £227, which he owes him, as appears by a certain writing obligatory given to the said

<sup>1</sup> 21 May, 1316.<sup>2</sup> 20 April, 1316.<sup>3</sup> 14 May, 1316.<sup>4</sup> 18 May, 1316.



eidem Waltero factum quod hoc idem testatur, ad dampnum ipsius Walteri decem librarum, et inde producit sectam etc. Et predictus Johannes presens et bene cognoscit quod predictum scriptum est factum suum et quod ei tenetur in predictis ducentis viginti et septem libris, sicut queritur, una cum dampnis predictis etc. Ideo consideratum <sup>1</sup> quod predictus Walterus recuperet versus predictum Johannem predictas ducentas xx. et septem libras una cum dampnis predictis et quod dictus Johannes pro injusta detencione in misericordia xl. s., plegii Henricus Dutryght et Johannes <sup>2</sup> de Ingelmust.

. . . . .

(m. 2.)

Placita ibidem die Mercurii prox' sequenti.

. . . . .

Spald' vj. d.

<sup>3</sup> Agnes Litelfayr attachiata fuit ad respondendum Isolde Clerevaus de placito debiti. Et unde queritur quod eadem Agnes injuste ei detinet et non solvit decem solidos argenti quos ei debet, et ideo injuste quod cum predicta Isolda et Agnes fuerant in villa de Len die Carniprivii anno regni regis Edwardi octavo, convenit inter eas quod predicta Isolda staret in obsequio predictae Agnetis de predicto die usque ad eundem diem anno revoluto scilicet per annum integrum capiendo ab eadem Agnete pro servicio suo decem solidis argenti, infra quem terminum nichil ei solvit de dictis decem solidis set eos ei detinuit et adhuc injuste detinet ad dampnum suum duorum solidorum, et inde producit sectam. Predicta vero Agnes presens etc. et dicit se non teneri dicte Isolde in dictis decem solidis nec aliquo denario sicut [ei impos]uit.<sup>4</sup> Et petit quod inquiratur et pars adversa similiter. Ideo preceptum est etc. Et inquisicio venit et dicit quod predicta Agnes tenetur eidem Isolde in dictis decem solidis. Quare consideratum est etc. quod predicta Isolda recuperet versus eam dictos decem solidos simul cum dampnis taxatis ad sex denarios, quos dedit clerico. Et predicta Agnes pro injusta detencione sit in misericordia vj. d., plegius Nicholaus Lambert.

. . . . .

<sup>1</sup> MS. 'cons'.<sup>2</sup> MS. 'Johannem.'<sup>3</sup> Maitland was unable to give an instance of an action brought by a servant to recover wages (Pollock and Maitland, English Law, 2nd ed., ii. 211).<sup>4</sup> Illegible.

Walter, which testifies this, [and the said John detains the said money] to his, Walter's, damage £10; and thereof he produces suit [and good proof]. And the said John is present and fully acknowledges that the said writing is his deed and that he is indebted to him [Walter] for the said £227, as he complains, together with the said damages etc. Therefore it is awarded that the said Walter recover the said £227 against the said John together with the said damages and that the said John be in mercy 40s. for the unjust detention; pledges, Henry Dutright and John of Ingoldmells.

. . . . .

Pleas there on the following Wednesday.<sup>1</sup>

. . . . .

Agnes Littlefair was attached to answer Isolde Clairvaux in a plea of debt. And whereof she complains that the said Agnes unjustly detains from her and does not pay her 10s. of silver which she owes her, and unjustly because whereas the said Isolde and Agnes were in the town of Lynn on Septuagesima Sunday<sup>2</sup> in the eighth year of the reign of King Edward, it was covenanted between them that the said Isolde should remain in the service of the said Agnes from the said day until the same day in the following year, to wit, for a full year, receiving from the said Agnes for her service 10s. of silver; and within this period she paid her nothing of the said 10s., but detained it from her and still unjustly detains it to her damage 2s.; and thereof she produces suit. The said Agnes is present etc. and says that she is not indebted to the said Isolde for the said 10s., as she alleges against her, or for a single penny. And she craves that this be inquired, and the adverse party does likewise. Therefore order is given [to summon an inquest] etc. The inquest comes and says that the said Agnes is indebted to the said Isolde for the said 10s. Wherefore it is awarded etc. that the said Isolde recover against her the said 10s., together with damages taxed at 6d. which she [Isolde] has given to the clerk [of the court]. And the said Agnes is in mercy 6d. for the unjust detention; pledge, Nicholas Lambert.

. . . . .

<sup>1</sup> 19 May, 1316.

<sup>2</sup> 20 Jan., 1315.

(m. 3 d.) **Placita nundinarum die Martis prox' post festum Ascencionis Domini anno supradicto.**

. . . . .

Boys vj. d.

Ricardus le Chaundeler attachiatus fuit ad respondendum Ricardo Swyft de Overe de placito debiti. Et unde queritur quod predictus Ricardus le Chaundeler injuste ei detinet et non solvit decem solidos argenti, et ideo injuste quod cum fuerant adinvicem in villa de Swavesh' die Martis prox' post festum Apostolorum Philippi et Jacobi ultimum preteritum, convenit inter eos quod predictus Ricardus le Chaundeler haberet totum argentum quod dictus Ricardus Swyft habuit eodem die pro decem solidis argenti quos solvisse debuit ei incontinenti, et super hoc dictus Ricardus Swyft optulit ei totum argentum suum scilicet septem solidos septem denarios et quadrantem petendo ab eodem Ricardo le Chaundeler dictos decem solidos secundum eorum convencionem, quosolvere non curavit set eos injuste detinuit et adhuc detinet ad dampnum suum etc., et inde producit sectam etc. Predictus vero Ricardus le Chaundeler presens defendit verba curie etc. et bene cognovit dictam convencionem, set dicit quod dictus Ricardus Swyft non optulit ei totum argentum suum secundum convencionem inter eos factam, quod si fecisset paratus fuisset ad solvendum ei dictos decem solidos. Et hoc vult verificare per bonam inquisicionem. Et predictus Ricardus Swyft dicit quod non habuit plus argentum eo tempore et petit quod inquiratur. Et

Inquis'.

inquisicio venit et dicit quod predictus Ricardus le Chaundeler tenetur ei in predictis decem solidis sicut idem Ricardus queritur, eo quod totum argentum quod tunc temporis habuit ei in presencia legalium hominum optulit paratus ad convencionem inter eos factam in omnibus tenendam. Ideo consideratum est etc. et quod predictus Ricardus le Chaundeler pro injusta detencione sit in misericordia vj. d., plegius Willelmus de Swavesh'. Dampna taxantur ad sex denarios et data clerico. Postea satisfactum est predicto Ricardo Swyft de demanda predicta scilicet in denariis penes se residentibus scilicet vij. solidis septem denariis et quadrante et una patella et una petra cepi<sup>1</sup> appreciatis ad tres solidos etc., et de quibus traditum fuit Willelmo de Elles' j. d. et quadrans ad opus dicti Ricardi le Chaundeler.

Boys vj. d.

Convictum est per juratos de Grena quod Willelmus Herrof injuste detinet Petro Herrof' unam ringam<sup>2</sup> frumenti et unam

<sup>1</sup> For 'cebi' or 'sebi.'

<sup>2</sup> Rogers (Agric. and Prices, i. 168) says that the ring of Huntingdonshire was half a quarter or four bushels. See below, p. 138.

Pleas of the fair on Tuesday<sup>1</sup> after Ascension day in the  
aforesaid year.

Richard Chandler was attached to answer Richard Swift of Over in a plea of debt. And whereof he complains that the said Richard Chandler unjustly detains from him and does not pay him 10s. of silver, and unjustly because whereas they were together in the vill of Swavesey on Tuesday<sup>2</sup> after the feast of the Apostles Philip and James last past, it was covenanted between them that the said Richard Chandler should have all the money which the said Richard Swift had on the said day for 10s. of silver, which he [Chandler] was to pay him forthwith; and thereupon the said Richard Swift offered him all his money, to wit, 7s. 7½d., and according to their covenant demanded from the said Richard Chandler the said 10s., which he did not care to pay, but has unjustly detained and still detains to his damage etc.; and thereof he produces suit etc. The said Richard Chandler is present and denies the words of court etc., and fully acknowledges the said covenant; but he says that the said Richard Swift did not offer him all his money, according to the covenant made between them, and that if he had done this, he would have been ready to pay him the said 10s. And this he is willing to verify by a good inquest. And the said Richard Swift says that he had no more money at that time, and he craves that this be inquired. The inquest comes and says that the said Richard Chandler is indebted to him for the said 10s., as the said Richard [Swift] complains, for that he [Swift] offered him all the money which he had at that time in the presence of lawful men and was ready to keep the covenant made between them in all things. Therefore it is awarded [that the said Richard Swift recover] etc. and that the said Richard Chandler be in mercy 6d. for the unjust detention; pledge, William of Swavesey. The damages are taxed at 6d. and are given to the clerk. Afterwards satisfaction is made to the said Richard Swift for the said demand, to wit, with the money in his possession, namely 7s. 7½d., and with a pan and a stone of tallow appraised at 3s. etc., whereof a penny is delivered to William of Elsworth and a farthing to the use of the said Richard Chandler.

It is found by the jurors of the Green that William Herrof unjustly detains from Peter Herrof a ring of wheat and a ring of

<sup>1</sup> 25 May, 1316.

<sup>2</sup> 4 May, 1316.



ringam dragii quas ab eo emit et quos<sup>1</sup> ei solvet. Et pro injusta detencione est in misericordia vj. d., plegius utriusque Petrus de Brunne.

Boys.  
Prec' est.  
iiij. d.

Sarra Poke et Alicia ancilla et manupasta sua attachiate fuerunt ad respondendum Johanni le Redeknave de placito trangressionis. Et unde queritur quod cum idem Johannes<sup>2</sup> in villam<sup>1</sup> S. Ivonis juxta pontem, ibi venit dicta Alicia et inposuit ei quod furatus fuit caseum dicte Sarre quem dicta Alicia habuit ad vendendum ad dampnum et vituperium ipsius Johannis etc. Et predictus Sarra presens defendit etc. et dicit quod non tenetur respondere pro manupasta sua, et inde ponit se in consideracione curie. Pro seipsa dicit quod in nullo est culpabilis et petit quod inquiratur etc. Et datus est dies partibus usque diem Mercurii prox' futurum etc. Et jurati dicunt quod predictae Sarra et Alicia fecerunt predicto Johanni dictam transgressionem sicut queritur ad dampnum suum duodecim denariorum, quos solvent. Et pro transgressionem etc. iiij. d., plegius Robertus Wlne.

3. . . . .

(m. 5.)

Placita die Sabbati in vigilia Pentecostes anno supradicto.

. . . . .

Prec' est  
Boys.

<sup>4</sup> Testatur per Gilbertum de Boys et Willelmum de Moles' ballivos quod Radulfus de Houghton' districtus est per unum tapetum, j. barellum, ij. tynes et unum taunkard ad respondendum Johanni Cristyn in placito debiti per quam districcionem.<sup>5</sup> Ideo teneatur dicta districcio et plus capiatur donec etc. Et postea querela committitur curie fori simul cum predictis districcionibus ad rogatum querentis.

. . . . .

Prec' est  
Boys.

Willelmus de Gillyng' districtus fuit per ij. tapeta, j. curtepy de bludeo et unam patellam eneam et j. ollam eream et per unam pelvem ad solvendum Willelmo de Herdwyk' xij. s. pro plegio Simonis Uttyng', ut patet in fine precedentis ferie,<sup>6</sup> qui quidem Willelmus

<sup>1</sup> Sic.

<sup>2</sup> Supply 'fuerat.'

<sup>3</sup> The goods of Thomas le Pestur which have been attached 'appreciata fuerunt per juratos de Vico et Willelmum de Sneynton ad hoc specialiter juratos' (m. 3 d.).

<sup>4</sup> At the last sitting of the court there are usually various entries concerning the disposition of distrained chattels which are held over from the last fair or which are to be produced at the next fair.

<sup>5</sup> Supply 'non justificat se.'

<sup>6</sup> See above, p. 98. Gilling had been ordered to restore to Herdwick some of the latter's chattels which had been distrained and entrusted to Gilling.

dredge, which he [Peter] bought from him and which he [William] shall deliver to him. And he [William] is in mercy 6d. for the unjust detention; pledge of both, Peter of Bourne.

Sarah Poke and Alice, her handmaid and mainpast,<sup>1</sup> were attached to answer John Redknavé in a plea of trespass. And whereof he complains that whereas he, John, was in the vill of St. Ives near the bridge, the said Alice came there and charged him with stealing a cheese belonging to the said Sarah, which the said Alice had for sale, to the damage and dishonour of the said John etc. The said Sarah is present and denies etc., and says that she is not bound to answer for her mainpast, and as to this she puts herself on the award of the court. For herself she says that she is in no wise guilty, and she craves that this be inquired etc.; and a day is given to the parties on the following Wednesday etc. And the jurors say that the said Sarah and Alice committed the said trespass against the said John, as he complains, to his damage 12d., which they shall pay; and [they are in mercy] 3d. for the trespass; pledge, Robert Olney.

. . . . .

Pleas on Saturday<sup>2</sup> the eve of Pentecost in the aforesaid year.

. . . . .

It is testified by Gilbert Boys and William of Molesworth bailiffs that Ralph of Houghton has been distrained by a tapet, a barrel, two hogsheads, and a tankard to answer John Christian in a plea of debt, by which distress [he is not justiced]. Therefore let the said distress be detained and let more be taken until [he answers] etc. And afterwards at the plaintiff's request the plaint is committed to the court of the market<sup>3</sup> together with the said distresses.

. . . . .

William of Gidding was distrained by two tapets, a courtepy of bluet, a brass pan, a brass pot, and a basin to pay William of Hardwick 13s. for his suretyship of Simon Ulting,<sup>4</sup> as appears at the end [of the roll] of the preceding fair; and he [Gidding] did not

<sup>1</sup> For this word, see above, p. 35.

<sup>2</sup> 29 May, 1316.

<sup>3</sup> The market-court of St. Ives. See below, p. 121.

<sup>4</sup> Gidding is responsible for a quarter of 52s., for the payment of which there were four sureties (above, p. 98). For his name (Gidding = Gilling), see above, p. 78.

dictos denarios solvere non curavit nec amerciammentum suum affuratum per juratos ad xx. d. Ideo dicte districciones appreciate fuerunt per juratos de Vico ad duodecim solidos et venduntur per idem precium. Et preceptum est adhuc distringere predictum Willelmum pro residuo scilicet pro duobus solidis et viij. d.

. . . . .

(m. 1.) 'FERIA S. IVONIS PROCLAMATA DIE MARTIS PROX' POST OCTABAS  
PASCHE ANNO REGNI REGIS EDWARDI FILII REGIS EDWARDI  
DECIMO ET DOMINI S.<sup>2</sup> ABBATIS PRIMO.

3. . . . .

(m. 2.) Placita ibidem die Mercurii prox' sequenti anno supradicto.

. . . . .

Prec' est  
Spald' 4vj. d.

Johannes de Honyng' attachiatus fuit ad respondendum Rogero de Stanton' de placito convencionis. Et unde queritur quod cum idem Johannes vendidisset prefato Rogero unum lastum<sup>5</sup> allecis rubei pro novem marcis argenti videlicet die Lune prox' post festum S. Gregorii Pape ultimo preteritum in villa S. Ivonis, et inde ostendit ei tres kempes boni allecis, et promisit ei quod totum residuum dicti allecis fuit consimile illis tribus kempes, et in affirmacione dicte mercandise dictus Rogerus dedit ei argentum dei; et post recepcionem dicti allecis dictus Rogerus invenit totum residuum illius allecis dissimile primis tribus kempes et permixtum cum scorpichonibus<sup>6</sup> et allece corrupto, unde dicit quod deterioratur et dampnum habet ad valenciam sexaginta solidorum. Et inde producit sectam. Et predictus Johannes venit et defendit vim et injuriam etc., et dicit quod nullam convencionem ei fregit, sicut idem Rogerus ei imposuit. Et hoc petit quod inquiratur et predictus Rogerus similiter. Ideo preceptum est ballivo quod venire faciat bonam inquisicionem etc. Et inquisicio venit et dicit quod predictus Johannes fregit ei convencionem ad dampnum suum quadraginta denariorum. Ideo

Inquis'.

<sup>1</sup> British Museum, Addit. Roll 34785, the proceedings of thirteen court days, 12 April–21 May. The first three sessions were on 12 April, 2 May, and 7 May. Most of the cases omitted below are actions of debt.

<sup>2</sup> Simon of Eye, abbot of Ramsey, 1316–42.

<sup>3</sup> On Tuesday, 10 May, Joan Paris is fined twelve pence for selling beer 'contra assisam proclamatam.'

<sup>4</sup> William of Spaldwick.

<sup>5</sup> The last contained 10,000 herring. See Statutes of the Realm (Rec. Com.), i. 205, 354.

<sup>6</sup> Probably for 'scorpionibus,' sticklebacks.

care to pay the said money or his amercement, taxed by the jurors at 20d. Therefore the said distresses were appraised by the jurors of Bridge Street at 12s. and have been sold at the said price. And order is given to distrain the said William again for the residue, to wit, for 2s. 8d.

. . . . .

FAIR OF ST. IVES PROCLAIMED ON TUESDAY<sup>1</sup> AFTER THE OCTAVE OF EASTER IN THE TENTH YEAR OF THE REIGN OF KING EDWARD, SON OF KING EDWARD, AND IN THE FIRST YEAR OF SIMON, LORD ABBOT [A.D. 1317].

. . . . .

Pleas there on the following Wednesday<sup>2</sup> in the aforesaid year.

. . . . .

John of Honing was attached to answer Roger of Stanton in a plea of covenant. And whereof he complains that whereas the said John sold to the said Roger a last of red herring for nine marks of silver, to wit, on Monday<sup>3</sup> after the feast of St. Gregory the Pope last past in the vill of St. Ives, and thereof showed him three kemps<sup>4</sup> of good herring and assured him that all the residue of the said herring was similar to the said three kemps, and the said Roger gave him a God's penny in confirmation of the said bargain; nevertheless, after receiving the said herring, the said Roger found that the whole residue of the said herring was unlike the first three kemps, and was mixed with sticklebacks and with putrid herring. Wherefore he says that he is injured and has damage to the value of 60s., and thereof he produces suit. And the said John comes and denies tort and force etc., and says that he broke no covenant with him, as the said Roger has alleged against him. And he craves that this be inquired, and the said Roger does likewise. Therefore it is ordered that the bailiff cause a good inquest to come etc. And the inquest comes and says that the said John broke the covenant

<sup>1</sup> 12 April, 1317.

<sup>2</sup> 11 May, 1317.

<sup>3</sup> 14 March, 1317.

<sup>4</sup> Barrels.



consideratum est quod predictus Rogerus recuperet versus eum dictos xl. d., et predictus Johannes sit in misericordia vj. d., plegius Thomas de Elyngton.

i . . . . .

(m. 3.)

**Placita die Martis prox' post Ascensionem domini anno supradicto.**

. . . . .

Boys.  
Prec' est.  
xij. d.

Johannes de Hadenham attachiatus fuit ad respondendum Johanni le Tresorer in placito debiti. Et unde queritur quod cum idem Johannes emisset de predicto Johanne de Hadenham sexdecim petras lane pro sexaginta et septemdecim solidis iiij. d. in feria de Steresbrigge die Martis prox' post festum Beate Margarete Virginis anno regni regis nunc viij<sup>o</sup>., et in affirmatione dicti contractus dedit ei unum denarium in argentum dei et quinque solidos in arram, quam quidem lanam debuit ei solvisse et deliberasse die Dominica prox' sequenti in villa de Hadenham ad domum predicti Johannis, ad quem diem nullam lanam ei liberare curavit set illam detinuit et adhuc detinet, unde dicit quod deterioratus est et dampnum habet ad valenciam quadraginta solidorum, et inde producit sectam etc. Et predictus Johannes de Hadenham presens defendit vim et injuriam ubi et quando etc., et dicit quod nullam lanam ei detinet sicut ei imponit. Et petit quod inquiretur et alius similiter. Ideo preceptum est Boys quod venire faciat bonam inquisitionem etc. Et inquisicio dicit quod nullam lanam ei detinet sicut ei imponit. Ideo consideratum est quod dictus Johannes le Tresorer nichil capiat per querelam suam set pro falso clamore sit in misericordia xij. d., plegius unus tabardus.

Inquis'.

. . . . .

(m. 3d.)

**Placita nundinarum S. Ivonis die Mercurii prox' post Ascensionem Domini anno supradicto.**

. . . . .

Boys vj. d.

Johannes de Borham<sup>2</sup> et Simon Bateman attachiati fuerunt ad respondendum Rogero de Multon' de placito convencionis. Et unde

<sup>1</sup> On Friday, 13 May, Reginald le Warrenger is fined 40d., because he placed his wares on the ground before he rented a house from a bailiff of the lord. In an action of debt, on Saturday, 14 May, the defendants 'fecerunt legem sua sexta manu.'

<sup>2</sup> An error for 'Byham.'

with him [Roger] to his damage 40d. Therefore it is awarded that the said Roger recover against him the said 40d. and that the said John be in mercy 6d.; pledge [for the fine], Thomas of Ellington.

. . . . .

**Pleas on Tuesday<sup>1</sup> after Ascension day in the aforesaid year.**

. . . . .

John of Haddenham was attached to answer John Treasurer in a plea of debt. And whereof he complains that whereas on Tuesday<sup>2</sup> after the feast of St. Margaret the Virgin in the eighth year of the reign of the present king the said John bought from the said John of Haddenham sixteen stone of wool for 77s. 4d. at the fair of Stourbridge, and to confirm the said contract gave him a penny as a God's penny and 5s. as earnest money, and he [John of Haddenham] was to render and deliver this wool to him at the house of the said John [of Haddenham] in the vill of Haddenham on the following Sunday; yet on that day he did not care to deliver any wool to him, but has detained it and still detains it, wherefore he says that he is injured and has damage to the value of 40s.; and thereof he produces suit. The said John of Haddenham is present and denies tort and force where and when [it shall behove him], and says that he detains no wool from him, as he [Treasurer] alleges against him. And he craves that this be inquired, and the other party does likewise. Therefore order is given to Boys to cause a good inquest to come etc. The inquest comes and says that he [John of Haddenham] detains no wool from him, as he [Treasurer] alleges against him. Therefore it is awarded that the said John Treasurer take nothing by his plaint but be in mercy 12d. for his false claim; pledge, a tabard.

. . . . .

**Pleas of the fair of St. Ives on Wednesday<sup>3</sup> after Ascension day in the aforesaid year.**

. . . . .

John of Bytham and Simon Bateman were attached to answer Roger of Moulton in a plea of covenant. And whereof he complains

<sup>1</sup> 17 May, 1317.

<sup>2</sup> 22 July, 1314.

<sup>3</sup> 18 May, 1317.

queritur quod cum convenerat inter eos die Dominica prox' post festum S. Trinitatis anno regni regis nunc nono quod iidem Johannes et Simon facerent sibi unam domum in villa de S. Ivone, ita quod nichil apponeretur dicto<sup>1</sup> domo de veteri meremio dicti Rogeri et invenirent totum residuum de meremio eorum proprio et hoc de keyne,<sup>2</sup> et idem Rogerus dedit eis pro dicta domo sic facienda quandam summam pecunie ex convencionem; postea iidem Johannes et Simon apposuerunt dicto<sup>1</sup> domo<sup>3</sup> meremium de alneto et salice contra convencionem predictam ad dampnum dicti Rogeri etc. Et inde producit sectam. Et predicti Johannes et Simon dicunt quod nullum meremium dicto domo apposuerunt de meremio eorum proprio nisi de keyne, nec aliquam convencionem fregerunt sicut eis imponit. Et petunt quod inquiratur et dictus Rogerus similiter. Ideo preceptum est Boys quod venire faciat etc. Et inquisicio venit et dicit quod predicti Johannes et Simon fregerunt ei convencionem ad dampnum duorum solidorum. Ideo consideratum est quod predictus Rogerus recuperet etc., et predicti J. et S. sint in misericordia vj. d. Plegius dicti Johannis Nicholaus Legge, plegius dicti Simonis Willelmus Gerold.

Boys xl. d.

Johannes le Engleys attachiatus fuit ad respondendum Johanni le Longe de placito convencionis. Et unde queritur quod cum idem Johannes le Longe tanquam broccarius Ricardi de Wenlok' et Roberti de Falde emisset de ipso Johanne le Engleys cccc. ulnas canevacii, videlicet quamlibet centenam pro xxj. s. vj. d. die Mercurii prox' post festum Ascensionis Domini anno regni regis nunc decimo in villa de S. Ivone in selda ubi idem Johannes le Engleys vendit merces suas, ita quod eodem die predictis Ricardo et Roberto canevacium predictum redderet cum ex parte ipsorum Ricardi et Roberti fuisset requisitus, et super hoc dedit ei argentum dei; et predicti Ricardus et Robertus una cum predicto Johanne le Longe incontinenti eodem die petissent dictum canevacium et precium ejusdem sicut conventum fuit eidem optulissent: dictus Johannes le Engleys illud idem canevacium aliis mercatoribus vendidit et ulnavit, et eisdem Ricardo et Roberto liberare contradixit juxta convencionem inter eos factam ad dampnum etc. quadraginta solidorum etc. Et predictus Johannes le Engleys venit et defendit vim etc. quando etc., et dicit quod nullam convencionem fregit predicto Johanni le Longe, sicut predictus Johannes ei

<sup>1</sup> Sic.

<sup>2</sup> Fr. 'chène.'

<sup>3</sup> MS. 'domi.'

that whereas it was covenanted between them on Sunday<sup>1</sup> after the feast of Holy Trinity in the ninth year of the reign of the present king that the said John and Simon should build him [Roger] a house in the vill of St. Ives, with the understanding that nothing of the old timber belonging to the said Roger should be put in the said house and that they should supply all that was needed from their own timber and that this should be of oak, and whereas the said Roger by agreement gave them for so building the said house a certain sum of money; the said John and Simon afterwards put alderwood and willow in the said house contrary to the said covenant to the damage of the said Roger etc. And thereof he produces suit. And the said John and Simon say that they put no timber of their own except oak in the said house, nor did they break any covenant, as he alleges against them. And they crave that this be inquired, and the said Roger does likewise. Therefore order is given to Boys to cause [a good inquest] to come etc. The inquest comes and says that the said John and Simon broke their covenant with him to his damage 2s. Therefore it is awarded that the said Roger recover etc., and that the said John and Simon be in mercy 6d. Pledge of the said John, Nicholas Legge; pledge of the said Simon, William Gerold.

John English was attached to answer John Long in a plea of covenant. And whereof he complains that he, John Long, as broker of Richard of Wenlock and of Robert Fold, bought from him, John English, 400 ells of canvas, to wit, every hundred at 21s. 6d., on Wednesday<sup>2</sup> after Ascension day in the tenth year of the reign of the present king, in the vill of St. Ives in the booth where the said John English sells his wares, with the understanding that he should deliver the said canvas to the said Richard and Robert on the said day, if he [English] should be requested to do so on their behalf; and thereupon he [Long] gave him [English] a God's penny. And the said Richard and Robert together with the said John Long forthwith on the said day demanded the said canvas and offered him [English] the price thereof, as it had been covenanted with him. Yet the said John English measured out and sold the said canvas to other merchants, and refused to deliver it to the said Richard and Robert according to the covenant made between them to his [Long's] damage etc. 40s. etc. And the said John English comes and defends tort etc., when etc., and he says that he broke no covenant with the said John

<sup>1</sup> 13 June, 1316.

<sup>2</sup> 18 May, 1317.



Inquis'. imponit. Et petit quod inquiratur et predictus Johannes le Longe similiter. Ideo preceptum est quod venire faciat bonam inquisicionem etc. Et inquisicio venit et dicit quod dictus Johannes le Engleys fregit ei convencionem ad dampnum suum dimidie marce. Ideo consideratum est etc. et dictus Johannes sit in misericordia xl. d., plegius Ricardus de Bray.

. . . . .

Totum  
clerico et  
ballivis.<sup>1</sup>

Placita ibidem die Jovis prox' sequenti anno supradicto.

Boys xij. d.

Johannes Martyn attachiatus fuit ad respondendum Johanni le Cartere de placito debiti. Et unde queritur quod injuste ei detinet et non solvit sex solidos argenti quos ei debet, et ideo injuste quod cum simul emissent xx. treys carbonis maris precii cujuslibet trium solidorum et sex denariorum videlicet die Lune prox' ante festum S. Petri ad Vincula ultimo preteritum in villa de S. Ivone, ita quod essent socii in predicta empcione ad lucrandum et perdendum, et predictus Johannes pacavit pro toto dicto carbone de argento suo proprio, propter quod dictus Johannes Martyn inveniret domum ad inponendum dictum carbonem, et postea perdiderunt in vendicione ejusdem carbonis duodecim solidos; quare predictus Johannes le Cartere peciit de eo sex solidos de pro parte sua, quosolvere non curavit set dictos denarios ei detinuit et adhuc detinet ad dampnum etc. Et predictus Johannes venit et defendit etc., et dicit quod non tenetur ei in dictis sex solidis nec aliquo denario pretextu dicti contractus, et inde paratus est facere quod curia consideret. Et est ad legem sua sexta manu, plegii legis Johannes filius Emme et Willelmus de Chykesond. Et postea concordati sunt per licenciam et predictus Johannes Martyn ponit se xij. d. per plegium Johannis de Byham.

. . . . .

(m. 4.)

Placita nundinarum die Veneris sequenti anno supradicto.

. . . . .

Spald' xij. d.

Johannes de Grantham ipotecarius et Bartholomeus serviens ejus attachiati fuerunt ad respondendum Laurencio le Teynturer de placito convencionis. Et unde queritur quod cum idem Laurencius die

<sup>1</sup> Long gives the half-mark to the clerk of the court and to the bailiffs.

Long, as the said John alleges against him. And he craves that this be inquired, and the said John does likewise. Therefore order is given to cause a good inquest to come etc. The inquest comes and says that the said John English broke the covenant with him [Long] to his damage a half-mark. Therefore it is awarded [that the said John Long recover] etc. and that the said John [English] be in mercy 40d.; pledge, Richard of Bray.

. . . . .

Pleas there on the following Thursday<sup>1</sup> in the aforesaid year.

John Martin was attached to answer John Carter in a plea of debt. And whereof he complains that he [Martin] unjustly detains from him and has not paid him 6s. of silver, which he owes him; and unjustly because whereas they bought together twenty treys of sea-coal, each worth 3s. 6d., to wit, on Monday<sup>2</sup> before the feast of St. Peter at Chains last past in the vill of St. Ives, with the understanding that they should be partners in the said purchase to gain or to lose, and the said John [Carter] paid for all the said coal with his own money, while the said John Martin found a house for the storage of the said coal, and they afterwards lost 12s. by the sale of the said coal; wherefore the said John Carter demanded from him 6s. as his [Martin's] share [of the loss], which he did not care to pay, but has detained and still detains from him to his damage etc. And the said John comes and denies [tort and force] etc., and says that he is not indebted to him for the said 6s. or for a single penny by reason of the said contract, and [to prove] this he is ready to do what the court may award. And he is at his law six-handed;<sup>3</sup> pledges of his law, John, Emma's son, and William of Chicksands. And afterwards by leave [of the court] they make concord, and the said John Martin puts himself [in mercy] 12d.; pledge, John of Bytham.

. . . . .

Pleas of the fair on the following Friday<sup>1</sup> in the aforesaid year.

. . . . .

John of Grantham apothecary and Bartholomew, his servant, were attached to answer Lawrence Dyer in a plea of covenant. And whereof he complains that whereas on Friday<sup>5</sup> the morrow of

<sup>1</sup> 19 May, 1317.

<sup>2</sup> 26 July, 1316.

<sup>3</sup> He must produce five compurgators.

<sup>4</sup> 20 May, 1317.

<sup>5</sup> 13 May, 1317.

Veneris in crastino Ascensionis Domini ultimo preterito in villa S. Ivonis in selda predicti Johannis emisset de predictis Johanne et Bartholomeo unam balam aluminis de plume<sup>1</sup> continentem ccxvj. li. pro viginti sex solidis ix. d. et argento dei, quos ei solvit sub tali plevina quod bala per totum esset prosequens secundum monstrum de eadem bala sibi factum; et vacuata dicta bala apud Hunt[ingdon] die Martis prox' sequenti compertum fuit in eadem bala argillum et terra mixta cum allumine contra formam convencionis predictae et ita non prosequens ad dampnum ipsius Laurencii etc. Et inde produxit etc. Et prefati Johannes et Bartholomeus veniunt et defendunt etc., et bene cognoscunt vendicionem et plevinam predictas, prout idem Laurencius asserit in narrando, set dicunt quod tempore dicte bale prefato Laurencio liberate allumen predictum fuit prosequens secundum monstrum quatenus mina hujusmodi alluminis prosequi potuit vel debet. Et hoc petunt quod inquiratur et dictus Laurencius similiter. Ideo preceptum est Willelmo de Spaldewyk' quod venire faciat bonam inquisicionem etc. Et inquisicio venit et dicit quod dictum allumen satis est prosequens<sup>2</sup> monstrum predictum. Ideo consideratum est quod dictus Laurencius nichil capiat per querelam suam set pro falso clamore sit in misericordia xij. d., plegius una bala alluminis.

. . . . .

(m. 1.)      <sup>3</sup> FERIA S. IVONIS PROCLAMATA DIE MARTIS PROX' POST OCTABAS  
PASCHE ANNO REGNI REGIS EDWARDI FILII REGIS EDWARDI  
XVIJ°. ET ANNO DOMINI SIMONIS ABBATIS VIIJ°.

. . . . .

(m. 2.)      **Placita nundinarum die Veneris in crastino Ascensionis Domini  
anno supradicto.**

Hough',<sup>4</sup>      De Nicholao le White pro contemptu versus juratos de Grena vj. d.,  
plegius Johannes Proudhele. De Ricardo le Baa pro eodem vj. d.,  
plegius Johannes Proudhele.

Eling',<sup>5</sup>      Jurati de Vico presentant quod in rengia Willelmi de Hirst deficit  
aqua. Ideo ipse etc. iij. d. Et dicunt quod Johannes Hering senior

<sup>1</sup> Sic.

<sup>2</sup> 'Secundum' is omitted.

<sup>3</sup> P.R.O., Court Roll 178/106, the proceedings of twelve court days, 14 May-2 June, mainly actions of debt and assault. On 24 April the bailiffs and sub-bailiffs of Huntingdon and the jurors 'de Vico' and 'de Grena' were sworn. The first session of the court for the trial of cases was on 14 May.

<sup>4</sup> Houghton.

<sup>5</sup> Ellington.

Ascension day last past he, Lawrence, bought from the said John and Bartholomew, in the vill of St. Ives in the booth of the said John, a bale of plume alum containing 216 pounds for 26s. 9d. and a God's penny, which he paid on the pledge that the bale throughout was uniform with the sample thereof which had been shown to him ; yet when the said bale was emptied at Huntingdon on the following Tuesday, clay and earth mixed with the alum were found in the said bale contrary to the form of the said covenant, and thus [the alum was] not uniform, to the damage of the said Lawrence etc. And thereof he produces [suit]. And the said John and Bartholomew come and deny [tort and force] etc., and they fully acknowledge the said sale and pledge, as the said Lawrence alleges in his count ; but they say that at the time when the said bale was delivered to the said Lawrence, the said alum was uniform with the said sample, in so far as such mineral alum could be or ought to be uniform. And they crave that this be inquired, and the said Lawrence does likewise. Therefore order is given to William of Spaldwick to cause a good inquest to come etc. The inquest comes and says that the said alum is sufficiently uniform with the said sample. Therefore it is awarded that the said Lawrence take nothing by his plaint but be in mercy 12d. for his false claim ; pledge, a bale of alum.

. . . . .

FAIR OF ST. IVES PROCLAIMED ON TUESDAY<sup>1</sup> AFTER THE OCTAVE OF EASTER IN THE SEVENTEENTH YEAR OF THE REIGN OF KING EDWARD, SON OF KING EDWARD, AND THE EIGHTH YEAR OF SIMON, LORD ABBOT [A.D. 1324].

. . . . .

**Pleas of the fair on Friday<sup>2</sup> the morrow of Ascension day  
in the aforesaid year.**

From Nicholas White, for contempt against the jurors of the Green, 6d. ; pledge, John Proudheel. From Richard of Bath, for the same, 6d. ; pledge, John Proudheel.

The jurors of Bridge Street present that there is a deficiency of water in the row of William of Hurst ; therefore he [is in mercy] 3d. And they say that John Hering senior receives harlots in a house [of

<sup>1</sup> 24 April, 1324.

<sup>2</sup> 25 May, 1324.



receptat meretrices in una domo. Ideo ipse etc. vj. d. Et quod Robertus le Wodeward estupat quandam semitam juxta ripam. Ideo ipse etc. vj. d. Et quod in curia dicti Roberti deficit aqua. Ideo ipse etc. vj. d. Et quod Laurencius Pegge non mundat semitam suam apud Twyrtpath ad nocumentum. Ideo ipse etc. vj. d. Et quod Ricardus de Bracino receptat les skirmesours<sup>1</sup> in medio ferie ad perturbacionem et periculum mercatorum. Ideo etc. vj. d.

. . . . .

(m. 3 d.)      Placita die Sabbati in vigilia Pentecostes anno supradicto.

. . . . .

Houg' ij. s.      Willelmus Carbonel venit in curiam et recognovit se teneri Henrico de Toft de Cant' in sexdecim libris argenti quas ab eodem mutuicapit<sup>2</sup> apud Cant' anno regni regis nunc xiiij<sup>o</sup>., quos<sup>3</sup> ei solvet simul cum dampnis taxatis per juratos ad viginti solidos. Et pro injusta detencione est in misericordia ij. s., plegius utriusque unum paccum pannorum.

<sup>4</sup> [PLACITA NUNDINARUM DE CAERNARVON.]

(m. 2.)      Placita nundinarum tenta apud Caern' in crastino S. Michaelis anno regni regis E. xix<sup>o</sup>.

Misericordia  
vj. d.      Jevanus Loy de Glouch' querens optulit se versus Madocum Weron in placito transgressionis. Et predictus Madocus venit et cognovit, ideo in misericordia.

Misericordia  
iiij. d.      Radulfus de Neuport querens optulit se versus David ap Mereduz in placito debiti. Et predictus David venit et cognovit, ideo in misericordia.

Misericordia  
vj. d.      Jacobus de Cestr' querens optulit se versus Ricardum<sup>5</sup> de Purthell' in placito convencionis. Et predictus Ricardus venit et cognovit, ideo in misericordia.

<sup>1</sup> Scaramouches, merry-andrews.

<sup>2</sup> Sic, for 'mutuavit' or 'mutuocepit.'

<sup>3</sup> Sic.

<sup>4</sup> P.R.O., Court Roll 215/47, three membranes. The first membrane contains the proceedings of the view of frankpledge and of the court of Carnarvon held on Thursday every three weeks, 19-20 Edw. II. (one of the sessions is called 'curia pepoudr'). In Ministers' Accounts 1170/16, m. 11, we find pleas of the fair, 2 Oct., 1324, and 26 July, 1325, and in m. 13 six sessions of the piepowder court, 25 Oct., 1324, to 1 July, 1325.

<sup>5</sup> MS. 'Ricardus.'

his]; therefore he [is in mercy] 6d. And that Robert Woodward obstructs a certain road near the quay; therefore he [is in mercy] 6d. And that there is a deficiency of water in the courtyard of the said Robert; therefore he [is in mercy] 6d. And that Lawrence Pegg does not clean his road in Cross Lane to the nuisance [of those passing by]; therefore he [is in mercy] 6d. And that Richard Brewhouse receives the merry-andrews in the midst of the fair to the disturbance and peril of the merchants; therefore he [is in mercy] 6d.

Pleas on Saturday<sup>1</sup> the eve of Pentecost in the aforesaid year.

William Carbonel comes into court and acknowledges that he is indebted to Henry Toft of Cambridge for £16 of silver, which he [William] borrowed from him at Cambridge in the fourteenth year of the reign of the present king and which he will pay him, together with damages taxed by the jurors at 20s. And he is in mercy 2s. for the unjust detention; pledge, a pack of cloth.

[PLEAS OF THE FAIR OF CARNARVON, A.D. 1325-6.]

Pleas of the fair held at Carnarvon on the morrow<sup>2</sup> of Michaelmas in the nineteenth year of the reign of King Edward.

Jevan Loy of Gloucester plaintiff appeared against Madoc Weron in a plea of trespass. And the said Madoc came and acknowledged [the charge]; therefore he is in mercy (6d.).

Ralph of Newport plaintiff appeared against David, Meredith's son, in a plea of debt. And the said David came and acknowledged; therefore he is in mercy (3d.).

James of Chester plaintiff appeared against Richard of Pwllheli in a plea of covenant. And the said Richard came and acknowledged; therefore he is in mercy (6d.).

<sup>1</sup> 2 June, 1324.

<sup>2</sup> 30 Sept., 1325.

Misericordia  
vj. d.

Leget Mabelyn querens optulit se versus Jevan ap David in placito transgressionis. Et predictus Jevanus venit et cognovit dictam transgressionem, in <sup>1</sup> misericordia.

Misericordia  
iiij. d.

Johannes Da querens optulit se versus Henricum de Dynbegh' in placito transgressionis. Et predictus Henricus venit et cognovit, ideo in misericordia.

Summa ij. s. j. d.

**Placita nundinarum tenta apud Caern' die Sabbati in crastino  
S. Michaelis anno xix<sup>o</sup>.**

Misericordia  
xij. d.

Cadogan ap Ade querens optulit se versus Mereduz ap Lewarch' in placito transgressionis. Et predictus Mereduz venit et cognovit, ideo in misericordia.

Misericordia  
dim' marca.

Mereduz ap Lewarch' arrenatus de eo quod portavit arma in nundinis domini regis apud Caern' in festo S. Jacobi anno supradicto contra defensionem justiciariorum.<sup>2</sup> Et predictus Mereduz venit et cognovit, ideo ipse et plegii sui in misericordia.

Misericordia  
xl. d.

Jevanus ap Trahaeran arrenatus de eodem. Qui venit et cognovit, ideo in misericordia.

Summa xj. s.

(m. 3.)

**Curia pepoudr' tenta apud Caern' die Mercurii prox' post festum  
S. Luce Ewangeliste anno xix<sup>o</sup>.**

Misericordia  
vj. d.

Willelmus Adynet querens optulit se versus Adam de Lynne in placito transgressionis. Et predictus Adam vocatus non venit, ideo in misericordia. Et preceptum est ballivis quod distringant predictum Adam per meliorem districcionem etc.

Misericordia  
xl. d.

Petrus de Haunton' querens optulit se versus Willelmum Walk' in placito transgressionis. Et predictus Willelmus venit et cognovit, ideo in misericordia.

Misericordia  
vj. d.

Madocus Knyvour querens optulit se versus David Pynnok' in placito transgressionis. Et predictus David venit et cognovit, ideo in misericordia.

Summa iiij. s. iiij. d.

<sup>1</sup> 'ideo' is omitted before 'in.'

<sup>2</sup> Cf. Statute of Northampton, 2 Edw. III., c. 3.

Leget Mabelyn plaintiff appeared against Jevan, David's son, in a plea of trespass. And the said Jevan came and acknowledged; therefore he is in mercy (6d.).

John Da plaintiff appeared against Henry of Denbigh in a plea of trespass. And the said Henry came and acknowledged; therefore he is in mercy (4d.).

Sum total, 2s. 1d.

**Pleas of the fair held at Carnarvon on Saturday<sup>1</sup> the morrow of Michaelmas in the nineteenth year.**

Cadogan, Adam's son, plaintiff appeared against Meredith, Llowarch's son, in a plea of trespass. And the said Meredith came and acknowledged; therefore he is in mercy (12d.).

Meredith, Llowarch's son, was arraigned for that he carried arms at the fair of the lord king at Carnarvon on the feast of St. James<sup>2</sup> in the aforesaid year contrary to the prohibition of the justices. And the said Meredith came and acknowledged; therefore he and his pledges are in mercy (a half-mark).

Jevan, Traherne's son, was arraigned for the same. And he came and acknowledged; therefore he is in mercy (40d.).

Sum total, 11s.

**Court of piepowder held at Carnarvon on Wednesday<sup>3</sup> after the feast of St. Luke the Evangelist in the nineteenth year.**

William Adynet plaintiff appeared against Adam of Lynn in a plea of trespass. And the said Adam when called did not come; therefore he is in mercy (6d.). And order is given to the bailiffs to distrain the said Adam by a better distress etc.

Peter of Haunton plaintiff appeared against William Walk[er] in a plea of trespass. And the said William came and acknowledged; therefore he is in mercy (40d.).

Madoc Knyvour<sup>4</sup> plaintiff appeared against David Pinnock in a plea of trespass. And the said David came and acknowledged; therefore he is in mercy (6d.).

Sum total, 4s. 4d.

<sup>1</sup> In 19 Edw. II. the morrow of Michaelmas was Monday.

<sup>2</sup> 25 July, 1325.

<sup>3</sup> 23 Oct., 1325.

<sup>4</sup> Welsh 'cneifiwr,' shearer.



Curia pepoudr' tenta apud Caern' die Mercurii prox' post festum  
Clausi Pasche anno supradicto.

Misericordia  
iiij. d. Johannes de Haunton' querens optulit se versus Wyon Bagelan in  
placito transgressionis. Et predictus Wyon venit et cognovit, ideo  
in misericordia.

Misericordia  
vj. d. Henricus le Taillour querens optulit se versus Johannem Daa in  
placito debiti. Et predictus Johannes venit et cognovit, ideo in  
misericordia.

Misericordia  
iiij. d. Ricardus de Wynnesbur' querens optulit se versus David ap Ith'  
in placito transgressionis. Et predictus David venit et cognovit, ideo  
in misericordia.

Summa xiiij. d.

Curia pepoudr' tenta apud Caern' die Jovis in septimana  
Pentecostes anno supradicto.

Misericordia  
vj. d. Jevnus <sup>1</sup> ap Gurg' querens optulit se versus Henricum de Dynbegh'  
in placito transgressionis. Et predictus Henricus venit et cognovit,  
ideo in misericordia.

Misericordia  
iiij. d. Welym le Soutere querens optulit se versus Agnetem le Ropere in  
placito transgressionis. Et predicta Agnes <sup>2</sup> venit et cognovit, ideo  
in misericordia.

Misericordia  
xij. d. Hugo de Hibernia querens optulit se versus Eigno le Corkere in  
placito convencionis. Et predictus Eigno venit et cognovit, ideo in  
misericordia.

Misericordia  
iiij. d. Johannes Daa querens optulit se versus Reginaldum le Slatiere  
in placito transgressionis. Et predictus Reginaldus venit et cognovit,  
ideo in misericordia.

Summa ij. s. ij. d.

Curia pepoudr' tenta ibidem die Mercurii prox' ante festum  
Nativitatis Beate Marie anno supradicto.

Misericordia  
xij. d. Hugo de Hibernia querens optulit se versus Jevan ap Eigno in  
placito debiti. Et predictus Jevanus venit et cognovit, ideo in  
misericordia.

Misericordia  
xij. d. Ricardus de Wynnesbur' querens optulit se versus Ricardum de  
Porthell' in placito transgressionis. Et predictus Ricardus de Porthell'  
venit et cognovit, ideo in misericordia.

Summa ij. s.

<sup>1</sup> Sic.

<sup>2</sup> MS. 'Agnet'.

Court of piepowder held at Carnarvon on Wednesday<sup>1</sup> after the  
Close of Easter in the aforesaid year.

John of Haunton plaintiff appeared against Wyon Baglan in a plea of trespass. And the said Wyon came and acknowledged; therefore he is in mercy (4d.).

Henry Tailor plaintiff appeared against John Da in a plea of debt. And the said John came and acknowledged; therefore he is in mercy (6d.).

Richard of Winsbury plaintiff appeared against David, Ithel's son, in a plea of trespass. And the said David came and acknowledged; therefore he is in mercy (4d.).

Sum total, 14d.

Court of piepowder held at Carnarvon on Thursday<sup>2</sup> of Whitsun  
week in the aforesaid year.

Jevan, Gurgan's son, plaintiff appeared against Henry of Denbigh in a plea of trespass. And the said Henry came and acknowledged; therefore he is in mercy (6d.).

William Souter plaintiff appeared against Agnes Roper in a plea of trespass. And the said Agnes came and acknowledged; therefore she is in mercy (4d.).

Hugh of Ireland plaintiff appeared against Eionon Corker in a plea of covenant. And the said Eionon came and acknowledged; therefore he is in mercy (12d.).

John Da plaintiff appeared against Reginald Slater in a plea of trespass. And the said Reginald came and acknowledged; therefore he is in mercy (4d.).

Sum total, 2s. 2d.

Court of piepowder held there on Wednesday<sup>3</sup> before the feast  
of the Nativity of St. Mary in the aforesaid year.

Hugh of Ireland plaintiff appeared against Jevan, Eionon's son, in a plea of debt. And the said Jevan came and acknowledged; therefore he is in mercy (12d.).

Richard of Winsbury plaintiff appeared against Richard of Pwllheli in a plea of trespass. And the said Richard of Pwllheli came and acknowledged; therefore he is in mercy (12d.).

Sum total, 2s.

<sup>1</sup> 2 April, 1326.

<sup>2</sup> 15 May, 1326.

<sup>3</sup> 3 Sept., 1326.

- (m. 4.) <sup>1</sup> PLACITA FERIE DE WY TENTA IBIDEM DIE VENERIS IN CRASTINO S. GREGORII ANNO REGNI REGIS EDWARDI TERCII POST CONQUESTUM SEXTO.

Robertus Abraham et Johannes Wilcher cincturarii de civitate London' tulerunt statutum domini regis in hec verba: Edward par la grace de dieu roy dengleterre, seigneur dirlaunde e ducs <sup>2</sup> daquitaigne a touz ceus as queux cestes presentes lettres vendront salut. . . .<sup>3</sup>

Super quo statuto hic ostenso et proclamato electi fuerunt Johannes de Eldyng et Thomas Godefray et jurati ad [facie]ndum dictum officium secundum formam statuti supradicti. Qui quidem Johannes et Thomas una cum Johanne de Ogle [senes]callo ballive libertatis predictae scrutatores officii predicti protulerunt coram senescallo libertatis predictae duas zonas [he]rnesiatas cum plumbo captas super Simonem de Bourne, et iij. zonas de eodem hernesio et captas de Thoma C.,<sup>4</sup> et xij. zonas captas super W.<sup>4</sup> de eodem hernesio, et ij. zonas et ij. paria de garetiers de eodem hernesio capta super Johannem Jakun, et iij. zonas et j. par de gartiers de eodem hernesio capta . . .<sup>5</sup> in libertate predicta. Qui quidem zone et garetiers predictae ibidem combuste fuerunt secundum formam statuti [predicti]. Et quia testatum est ibidem quod predicti Simon et alii non fuerunt operadores predicti operis, ideo de punicione predicta in statuto predicto contenta erga eos nichil actum est.

6 . . . . .

- (m. 4d.) <sup>7</sup> Johannes le Webbe de Kenyngtone venit die Mercurii prox' preterito ad domum Johannis de Staple et ibidem invenit quoddam jumentum infra clausum ipsius Johannis, quod quidem jumentum

<sup>1</sup> P.R.O., Court Roll 182/11, six membranes. The pleas of the fair are on m. 4; the other membranes contain the proceedings of the lawday and hundred court of Wye (Kent), 5-6 Edw. III. There are also some meagre entries of fair pleas of Wye, 22, 32 Edw. I., 11-36 Edw. III., in Court Rolls 182/4, 7, 12-19.

<sup>2</sup> Sic. The writing in this entry is faint and difficult to decipher. The reading of various words is doubtful.

<sup>3</sup> Contains a grant to the girdlers of London, 10 March, 1327, enjoining the observance of their ordinance that no man of the mistery shall garnish girdles of silk, wool, leather or linen with base metal, and that all work of base metal shall be burned; in London and in all other towns the men of the mistery dwelling there shall elect one or two of their number to see that the ordinance is observed. See Riley, Memorials of London, 154; Cal. of Patent Rolls, 1327-30, p. 40; P.R.O., Coram Rege Roll 287, m. 94.

<sup>4</sup> The name is illegible.

<sup>5</sup> Several words are illegible.

<sup>6</sup> The next three cases are difficult to read; then follows an action for detention of chattels, also an action of debt brought by Arnold, a German merchant.

<sup>7</sup> The words in brackets throughout this case are supplied where the MS. is torn or illegible.

PLEAS OF THE FAIR OF WYE<sup>1</sup> HELD THERE ON FRIDAY<sup>2</sup> THE MORROW OF ST. GREGORY IN THE SIXTH YEAR OF THE REIGN OF KING EDWARD THE THIRD [A.D. 1332].

Robert Abraham and John Wilcher, girdlers of the city of London, brought an ordinance of the lord king in these words:—Edward, by the grace of God king of England, lord of Ireland, and duke of Aquitaine, to all those to whom these present letters shall come greeting . . . .

Whereupon, the ordinance having been here exhibited and proclaimed, John of Yalding and Thomas Godfrey were elected and sworn to execute the said office according to the form of the said ordinance. And the said John and Thomas together with John of Ogle, steward of the bailiwick of the said liberty, searchers of the said office, produced before the steward of the said liberty two girdles garnished with lead taken from Simon of Bourne, three girdles of the same garnish taken from Thomas —, thirteen girdles of the same garnish taken from —, two girdles and two pair of garters of the same garnish taken from John Jakun, and three girdles and one pair of garters of the same garnish taken . . . in the said liberty. And these girdles and garters were there burnt according to the form of the said ordinance. And whereas it was there testified that the said Simon and the others were not workmen of the said trade, therefore nothing is done to them touching the [infliction of] the said punishment mentioned in the said ordinance.

. . . . .

John Webbe of Kennington came on Wednesday last to the house of John Staple and there within the close of the said John found a certain horse which he claimed to be his . . . and he caused the said

<sup>1</sup> In Kent.

<sup>2</sup> 13 March, 1332.



clamavit esse suum. .<sup>1</sup> et idem jumentum ibidem arestare<sup>2</sup> fecit per [min]istros domini, et data fuit eidem dies essendi coram senescallo libertatis predicte hac instanti die Veneris, [ad] quem diem venit. Et similiter predictus Johannes de Staple venit et secum duxit predictum jumentum in curiam hic, et dicit quod quidem Gilbertus Aleyn de Monyngham ad domum suam duxit dictum jumentum. Qui quidem Gilbertus presens venit et clamat prop[ri]etatem in predicto jumento et dicit quod illud emit in pleno mercato de Monyngham die Lune in Carn[ipr]ivio pro iij. s. Et dicit quod predictus Johannes le Webbe ad probacionem predicti jumenti admitti non deb[et in] forma predicta. Et quia videtur curie quod predictus Johannes contra predictum Gilbertum qui proprietatem in predicto jumento clamat ad probacionem in forma predicta faciendam admitti non debet, ideo dictum est ei quod sequa ur in alia forma si sibi vid[er]it expedire etc.

Willelmus le Turneur de Wenchepe petit execucionem sibi fieri debiti xx. s. quos recuperavit versus Johannem Disschere de Cant' de dampnis sibi adjudicatis in curia hic tenta die Jovis in crastino S. Gregorii anno regis nunc primo, propter quod preceptum est bedello quod scire faceret eidem Johanni quod esset hic hac instanti die Veneris coram senescallo libertatis predicte ad ostendendum si quid pro se haberet vel dicere sciret quare predicti xx. s. de bonis et catallis suis levare non debeant. Ad quem diem predictus Johannes venit et dicit se habere sufficientem acquietanciam de predictis xx. s. de predicto Willelmo. Et super hoc habet diem usque in crastinum ad ostendendum eandem acquietanciam. Ad quem diem venit et nichil pro se profert quin debitum predictum de bonis et catallis fieri debeat, per quod preceptum est bedello quod fieri faciat predictos denarios de bonis et catallis ipsius Johannis ad opus predicti Willelmi, et nichilominus pro injusta detencione sit in misericordia.

Misericordia  
nichil.

Robertus le Bat et Mabilia uxor ejus querentes in placito conventionis et Eustachius Edmond et Alicia uxor ejus defendentes preceparcium concordati sunt, ita quod dicti Eustachius et Alicia ponunt se in gratiam domini.

Misericordia  
iiij. d.

<sup>1</sup> Several words written between the lines are difficult to read.

<sup>2</sup> Sic.

horse to be seized there by the officers of the lord; and a day was given to him to appear before the steward of the said liberty on the present Friday, on which day he comes. And the said John Staple comes likewise and brings the said horse with him here to the court and he says that a certain Gilbert Aleyn of Mongeham brought the said horse to his house. And Gilbert, who is present, comes and claims ownership of the said horse, and says that he bought it in full market at Mongeham on the [first] Monday<sup>1</sup> in Lent for 3s. And he says that the said John Webbe ought not to be admitted to make proof of the said horse in the said manner. And because it seems to the court that the said John ought not to be admitted to make proof in the said manner against the said Gilbert who claims ownership of the said horse, therefore it is adjudged that he may sue in another way if it seems expedient to him etc.

William Turner of Wincheap<sup>2</sup> craves execution of a debt of 20s., which he recovered against John Disher of Canterbury as damages awarded him in the court held here on Thursday the morrow<sup>3</sup> of St. Gregory in the first year of the present king. Wherefore order was given to the beadle to notify the said John to appear here before the steward of the said liberty on the present Friday, to show if he had or could give any reason why the said 20s. should not be levied on his goods and chattels. And on this day the said John comes and says that he has a sufficient acquittance for the said 20s. from the said William. And thereupon he has a day given him on the morrow to exhibit the said acquittance. And on this day he comes and brings forward no reason why the said debt should not be levied on his goods and chattels. Wherefore order is given to the beadle to levy the said money on the goods and chattels of the said John to the use of the said William, and withal let him be in mercy for his unjust detention.

Robert Bat and Mabel, his wife, plaintiffs in a plea of covenant, and Eustace Edmond and Alice, his wife, defendants on the request of both parties make concord, whereby the said Eustace and Alice put themselves on the favour of the lord (fine, 4d.).

<sup>1</sup> 9 March, 1332.

<sup>2</sup> In Canterbury.

<sup>3</sup> 13 March, 1327, which however was Friday.

<sup>1</sup> CURIA FERIE ABBATISSE DE MALLYNG' TENTA APUD WEST-MALLYNG DIE MERCURII IN FESTO S. LEONARDI ANNO REGNI REGIS [EDWARDI] NUNC XXXVII<sup>o</sup>. IN COMITATU KANC'.

Alanus Dyere de Maydenstan mercator queritur de Johanne de Stonhill' mercatore de placito debiti videlicet de xxv. li. et x. s., plegii de proseguendo Thomas Kyng, Johannes Skynner. Virtute cujus querele dictus Johannes fuit per ballivum attachiatus per xxix. pecias panni lanuti secundum legem ferie, et hora tam predicto Alano data ad proseguendum versus predictum Johannem quam predicto Johanni personaliter invento ad respondendum predicto Alano in placito predicto essendi coram senescallo illius curie ad horam nonam illius diei.

**Curia tenta ibidem hora nona.**

Alanus Dyere de Maydenstan mercator optulit se versus dictum Johannem de Stonhill' mercatorem de placito predicto, et predictus Johannes solempniter exactus non venit. Ideo consideratum est per curiam quod predictus Johannes melius attachietur, si alia bona et catalla ipsius Johannis in dicta feria poterunt inveniri, essendi coram senescallo predicto ibidem ad horam meridianam.

**Curia tenta ibidem hora meridiana.**

Alanus Dyere de Mayd[enstan] mercator optulit se versus predictum Johannem de Stonhill' mercatorem de placito predicto ut prius. Et dictus ballivus respondit ut prius, et dictus Johannes solempniter exactus tunc non venit. Ideo consideratum est ut prius etc. essendi coram dicto senescallo ad horam vespertinam etc.

**Curia tenta ibidem hora vespertina.**

Alanus Dyere de Maydenstan mercator optulit se versus predictum Johannem de Stonhill' mercatorem de placito predicto ut prius. Et dictus ballivus respondit ut prius, et dictus Johannes solempniter exactus tunc non venit. Ideo consideratum est quod predicta districcio per xxix. pecias panni per fidedignos appreciata ad xxvij. li. iiij. s. iij. d. remaneat <sup>2</sup> in custodia Johannis Page ballivi ferie predicte usque ad proximam feriam ibidem, videlicet quod erit

<sup>1</sup> P.R.O., Court Roll 181/68, a single small membrane.

<sup>2</sup> MS. 'remaneñ.'

COURT OF THE FAIR OF THE ABBESS OF MALLING HELD AT WEST MALLING IN THE COUNTY OF KENT ON WEDNESDAY<sup>1</sup> THE FEAST OF ST. LEONARD IN THE THIRTY-EIGHTH YEAR OF THE REIGN OF THE PRESENT KING [A.D. 1364].

Alan Dyer of Maidstone merchant complains of John Stonehill merchant in a plea of debt, to wit, for £25 10s.; pledges to prosecute, Thomas King and John Skinner. And by reason of this plaint the said John has been attached by the bailiff by twenty-nine pieces of woollen cloth according to the law of the fair; and an hour is given both to the said Alan to prosecute against the said John and to the said John to appear personally to answer the said Alan in the said plea before the steward of the said court at the ninth hour on this [present] day.

**Court held there at the ninth hour.**

Alan Dyer of Maidstone merchant appeared against the said John Stonehill merchant in the said plea, and the said John, though solemnly called, did not come. Therefore it is awarded by the court that the said John be better attached, if other goods and chattels of the said John can be found in the said fair, to come before the said steward here at the hour of noon.

**Court held there at the hour of noon.**

Alan Dyer of Maidstone merchant appeared against the said John Stonehill merchant in the said plea as before. And the said bailiff answered as before, and the said John, though then solemnly called, did not come. Therefore it is awarded as before [that the said John be attached] etc. to come before the said steward at the hour of vespers etc.

**Court held there at the hour of vespers.**

Alan Dyer of Maidstone merchant appeared against the said John Stonehill merchant in the said plea as before. And the said bailiff answered as before, and the said John, though then solemnly called, did not come. Therefore it is awarded that the said distress of twenty-nine pieces of cloth, appraised by credible men at £27 4s. 3d., remain in the custody of John Page, bailiff of the said fair, until the

<sup>1</sup> 6 Nov., 1364.



in festo S. Petri ad Vincula prox' sequenti. Item<sup>1</sup> dies datus est predicto Alano mercatori ad debitum suum proseguendum simul cum dampnis etc. Et similiter solempniter super hoc proclamatum est quod predictus Johannes Stonhill' mercator sit ad diem predictum ad respondendum dicto Alano in placito predicto et audiendum quod curia in hac parte consideraverit etc.

LES PLEES TENUZ A WESTM' LE XXIJ.<sup>DE</sup> JOUR DE JUYN LAN  
LE ROY HENRI QUART APRES LE CONQUEST SECOUND DE-  
VANT WILLIAM BRAMPTON' MAIR DE LESTAPLE A WESTM',  
NICHOLAS WOTTON' ET JOHAN GLAUNVYLLE CONESTABLES  
DE LA DICTE ESTAPLE.

Le xxij.<sup>de</sup> jour de Juyn lan susdicte vient en court de lestaple Hamond Elyot grocer de Loundres un des conjurez de dicte estaple et se pleint sur Martyn Dyne de Heydon' chapman en plee de debte de xxviij. li. sterling' sur bon accompt, sur qoy le dicte Martyn feust arrestuz par soun corps et apres par maynpris de William Ven' lesse aler a large tanqal proschein court tenu le vij.<sup>e</sup> jour de Juyillet proschein ensuant. A quel jour les dictez Hamond et Martyn corporelement compareront . . . <sup>3</sup> et le dicte Hamond monstra une rolle de certeinz parcelles de spicerye quele le dicte Martyn avoit receu de luy en Loundres amontant al somme de iiij.<sup>xx</sup> vij. li. v. s. v. d. ob., dount le dicte Hamond reconust en court qil avoit receu de mesme la somme de le dicte Martyn lxj. li. ij. s. viij. d. sterling' et le remenant le dicte Martyn luy devoit, de [que]l pria remedie. A qoy respoundist le dicte Martyn endyant qe de les parcelles susdictez avoit il bone cognisance et del recette, mes qe depuis le dicte recette il avoit acompte avec le dicte Hamond, et qil avoit bien et loyalment paie qanqe luy devoit, et qil de riens estoit aderere envers le dicte Hamond; et ce vorroit il prove sicome le court luy vorroit awarder. A qoy le dicte Hamond replia et dist qe par tiele respounce il ne devoit pas estre forsbarre de soun clier debte a luy par le dicte Martyn ensi

<sup>1</sup> Sic, for 'idem.'

<sup>2</sup> P.R.O., County Placita, Chancery, Middlesex, 59, m. 6. M. 5 is a writ, dated 1 July, 3 Henry IV., ordering the mayor of the staple of Westminster to send to the chancery the record of the action of Elyot v. Dyne. Elyot complained that Dyne had been released from prison. The appeal to the king is based on the Statute 27 Edw. III. (st. ii. c. 21), to which the writ refers. M. 1 is a writ (30 Edw. III.) demanding the record of another plea of debt tried in the staple court of Westminster. For an action of detinue of chattels tried in the staple court of Bristol, 20 Rich. II., see County Placita, Chancery, Gloucester, 18.

<sup>3</sup> A word is missing; the MS. is damaged.

next fair there, to wit, the coming feast of St. Peter at Chains.<sup>1</sup> The same day is given to the said Alan merchant to prosecute for his debt together with his damages etc. And thereupon it is likewise solemnly proclaimed that the said John Stonehill merchant be present on the said day, to answer the said Alan in the said plea and to hear what the court shall award in this matter etc.

PLEAS HELD AT WESTMINSTER ON THE TWENTY-SECOND OF JUNE IN THE SECOND YEAR OF KING HENRY THE FOURTH IN THE PRESENCE OF WILLIAM BRAMPTON, MAYOR OF THE STAPLE OF WESTMINSTER,<sup>2</sup> NICHOLAS WOTTON AND JOHN GLANVILLE, CONSTABLES OF THE SAID STAPLE [A.D. 1401].

On the twenty-second day of June in the said year Hamond Eliot of London grocer, one of the sworn men<sup>3</sup> of the said staple, came to the court of the staple and complained of Martin Dyne of Heydon chapman in a plea of debt for £28 sterling on a good account. Whereupon the body of the said Martin was arrested and afterwards on the mainprise of William Venn was allowed to go at large until the next court on the seventh day of the following July. On that day the said Hamond and Martin appeared in person . . . and the said Hamond showed an [account] roll of certain parcels of spices which the said Martin had received from him in London, amounting to the sum of £87 5s. 5½d., of which the said Hamond acknowledged in court that he had received from the said Martin £61 2s. 8d. sterling;<sup>4</sup> and [he alleged that] the said Martin still owed him the balance, for which he prayed a remedy. In response to this the said Martin said that he makes full acknowledgment of the receipt of the said parcels, but that since the said receipt he had accounted with the said Hamond and had fully and faithfully paid what he owed him, and that he was not in arrears to the said Hamond; and he is willing to prove this as the court shall award to him. To this the said Hamond replied and said that this answer should not debar him from the clear debt which is thus due to him from the said Martin, for he says that the said

<sup>1</sup> 1 Aug., 1365.

<sup>2</sup> The bounds of this staple are set forth in Statute 28 Edw. III., c. 15.

<sup>3</sup> The merchants of the staple were sworn to maintain its laws. See Statutes of the Realm (Rec. Com.), i. 341.

<sup>4</sup> This would leave a balance of £26, not £28.

due endyant toudys<sup>1</sup> qe le dicte Martyn luy devoit de clier debte xxvj. li. ij. s. viij. d., et ce offra de prover solom lawarde du court, et prya debte et damage.

Sur qoy le court oyant le demande et le respounce ove la circumstance dambes parties, considerant qe le dicte Martyn reconust en ple[in] court de recorde la recette des parcelles suscriptz et il ne savoit crediblement luy dicelle descharge, si pur default de due descharge et responce du dicte Martyn le court awarda solom leur usages et custumes par leye marchant qe le dicte Hamond avoit sa leye par sa symple mayn de prover qaunt somme dargent le dicte Martyn luy devoit alors de clier debte de la somme susdicte. Et sur ce le dicte Hamond mesme le jour en plein court solom lawarde en court fist corporelle serement sur les seinz Evangelies touchiez qe de la graunde somme susnome le dicte Martyn luy devoit clier xxvj. li. ij. s. viij. d., dount unques il navoit denier ne maylle en argent nen value en soun noun ne pur luy. Sur quele serement en plein court feust le dicte Martyn condempne envers le dicte Hamond en xxvj. li. ij. s. viij. d. et commys a prisone en la garde de William Straweston' sergeant du dicte estaple a perile et aventure du dicte Hamond solom lusage du dicte estaple et par lassent du dicte Hamond tanqe gree luy soit fait. Et le dicte Hamond illoeques en court en propre persone esteant mayntenant sur le dicte condempnacion et agarde par son assent et agreement deschargea les dictes mair, conestables et la compagnie des marchantz de la dicte estaple de la garde du dicte Martyn.

(m. 4 d.) <sup>2</sup> CURIA NUNDINARUM VILLE [NORTHWICI] PREDICTE TENTA  
IBIDEM CORAM PREFATO SENESCALLO<sup>3</sup> DIE MARTIS PROX'  
ANTE FESTUM S. JACOBI APOSTOLI ANNO REGNI REGIS  
HENRICI QUINTI POST CONQUESTUM SECUNDO.

Willelmus de Dufforde queritur de Thoma Janny (attachiatus<sup>4</sup> per vj. d.) de placito debiti, plegius de prosequendo Thomas le Paver et de respondendo Ricardus Janny. Et unde queritur quod debet ei iiij. s. iiij. d. pro sale ab eo empto apud Northwicum die Sabbati prox' post festum S. Hillarii prox' preteritum et detinet ad dampnum vj. d. Et

<sup>1</sup> For 'toutdis.'

<sup>2</sup> P.R.O., Court Roll 156/11, the record of one session of the fair court (m. 4 d.), preceded and followed by the proceedings of the borough court of Northwich, held every two weeks. Court Roll 156/10, mm. 10d., 11, has the record of a fair court of Northwich, 27 July, 30 Edw. III.

<sup>3</sup> Henry de Ravenscroft.

<sup>4</sup> MS. 'att'.' The words in parenthesis are written above the name of the defendant.



Martin owes him a debt of £26 2s. 8d. clear; and he offers to prove this according to the award of the court, and he prays the debt and damages.

Thereupon having heard the demand and the answer, setting forth the position of both parties, and having considered that the said Martin in full court of record had acknowledged the receipt of the above-named parcels and could not credibly discharge himself thereof, therefore, owing to the failure of the said Martin to make due discharge and answer, the court awarded, according to their usages and customs and according to the law merchant, that the said Hamond should have his law single-handed<sup>1</sup> to prove how much of the said sum of money the said Martin then owed him clear. Thereupon in full court on the same day the said Hamond according to the award of the court made corporal oath on the Holy Gospels that of the total sum above-named the said Martin owed him clear £26 2s. 8d., of which he never had a penny or a half-penny in money or value for himself or on his behalf. After the taking of this oath in full court, the said Martin was condemned to pay the said Hamond £26 2s. 8d. and was committed to prison in the custody of William Straweston, serjeant of the said staple, at the peril and risk of the said Hamond according to the usage of the said staple, and with the assent of the said Hamond, as long as might be pleasing to him. And after the said condemnation and award the said Hamond, being there and then in court in his own person, with his assent and approval discharged the said mayor, constables, and company of the merchants of the said staple of the custody of the said Martin.

COURT OF THE FAIR OF THE SAID TOWN [NORTHWICH]  
HELD THERE IN THE PRESENCE OF THE SAID STEWARD<sup>2</sup>  
ON TUESDAY<sup>3</sup> BEFORE THE FEAST OF ST. JAMES THE  
APOSTLE IN THE SECOND YEAR OF THE REIGN OF KING  
HENRY THE FIFTH [A.D. 1414].

William of Ufford complains of Thomas Janny (attached by 6d.) in a plea of debt. Pledge to prosecute, Thomas Paver; pledge to answer, Richard Janny. And whereof he complains that he [Thomas] owes him 4s. 4d. for salt bought from him at Northwich on Saturday<sup>4</sup> after the feast of St. Hilary last past, and he detains

<sup>1</sup> His own oath without compurgators will suffice.

<sup>3</sup> 24 July, 1414.

<sup>2</sup> Henry de Ravenscroft.

<sup>4</sup> 20 Jan., 1414.



Misericordia  
vj. d.

predictus Thomas in propria persona sua venit et dicit quod ipse non debet ei predictos iiij. s. iiij. d., et de hoc vadiat ei inde legem, plegius de lege Ricardus Janny. Et predictus Willelmus non est prosecutus etc. Ideo ipse et plegius suus de proseguendo in misericordia etc.

1 . . . . .

Misericordia  
vj. d.

Alicia que fuit uxor Hugonis le Bulkylegh' queritur de Rogero de Wolvey (attachiatus<sup>2</sup> per vj. d.) de placito debiti, plegius de proseguendo Thomas le Caryour et de respondendo Willelmus Jallok. Et unde queritur quod debet ei ij. s. vj. d. pro mortuo bosco ab eo<sup>3</sup> empto apud Northwicum die Lune prox' post festum Nativitatis S. Johannis prox' preteritum etc. Et predictus Rogerus venit et dicit quod ipse non potest dedicere debitum predictum, set dicit quod ipse semper paratus fuit ei reddere debitum predictum et ei optulit eundem debitum. Et super hoc predictos ij. s. vj. d. ei solvit hic in curia et prestitit sacramentum se duodecima manu quod semper paratus fuit ei solvere in forma predicta. Ideo predicta Alicia in misericordia etc.

4 . . . . .

(m. 5.)

Thomas le Caryour cachepollus ville predictae presentat quod ipse die Dominica in festo Beate Marie Magdalene anno regni regis Henrici quinti post conquestum secundo ad sectam Roberti del Wode et aliorum arestavit Edwardum le Walsshemon' ad respondendum eidem Roberto de placito debiti secundum usum et consuetudinem curie nundinarum ejusdem ville. Et pro eo quod ipse non potuit invenire plegium<sup>5</sup> de respondendo secundum consuetudinem ejusdem curie ipsum arestavit et detinuit in domo placitorum ejusdem curie super pontem predictae ville et ceravit<sup>3</sup> hostium ejusdem domus. Super quo venit Henricus de Pynynton' et hostium predictum aperuit contra voluntatem predicti ballivi et predictum Edwardum cepit de eadem domo et fregit arestum predictum et graviter minatus fuit predictum Robertum occasione aresti predicti in contemptum domini et disturbance pacis.<sup>6</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Four actions of debt.

<sup>2</sup> MS. 'att'.

<sup>3</sup> Sic.

<sup>4</sup> Seven actions of debt.

<sup>5</sup> MS. 'pleg'.

<sup>6</sup> The case seems to have been adjourned to the next court day. 'Q' (= 'quietus') is written over Henry's name.

this money to his damage 6d. And the said Thomas comes in his own person and says that he does not owe him the said 4s. 4d., and as to this he wages his law against him; pledge of his law, Richard Janny. And the said William does not prosecute etc. Therefore he and his pledge to prosecute are in mercy (6d.) etc.

. . . . .

Alice, formerly the wife of Hugh Bulkley, complains of Roger of Wolverley (attached by 6d.) in a plea of debt. Pledge to prosecute, Thomas Carrier; pledge to answer, William Jallok. And whereof she complains that he [Roger] owes her 2s. 6d. for dead-wood, bought from her at Northwich on Monday after Midsummer day last past etc. And the said Roger comes and says that he cannot deny the said debt, but he says that he has always been ready to pay her the said debt, and he [now] offers it to her. Thereupon he paid her the said 2s. 6d. here in court and took an oath twelve-handed<sup>1</sup> that he was always ready to pay her in the said manner. Therefore the said Alice is in mercy (6d.) etc.

. . . . .

Thomas Carrier, catchpoll of the said town, presents that on Sunday<sup>2</sup> the feast of St. Mary Magdalene in the second year of the reign of King Henry the Fifth, on the suit of Robert Wood and others, he arrested Edward Welshman, to answer the said Robert in a plea of debt according to the usage and custom of the fair court of the said town. And for that he [Edward] could not find suretyship to answer according to the custom of the said court, he arrested him and detained him in the moothall of the said court on the bridge of the said town, and locked the door of the said house. Whereupon Henry of Pennington came and opened the said door against the will of the said bailiff and took the said Edward from the said house, and 'broke' the said arrest, and violently threatened the said Robert by reason of the said arrest, in contempt of the lord and to the disturbance of the peace.

<sup>1</sup> With eleven compurgators.

<sup>2</sup> 22 July, 1414.

<sup>1</sup>[CURIA STAPULE EXONIE.]

Placita apud Exoniam coram Johanne Carwithan' majore ac Johanne Trelay et Willelmo Frenssh' constabulariis sive justiciariis domini regis stapule Exonie secundo die Decembris anno regni regis Henrici sexti post conquestum septimo.

Exon'.

Walterus Popemercator stapule civitatis Exonie queritur de Johanne Davy de Kyngeswere secundum legem mercatoriam et stapule predicte de placito debiti quinquaginta et trium librarum trium solidorum et quatuor denariorum, quos ei debet et injuste detinet etc., plegii de prosequendo secundum legem predictam Johannes Ware et Johannes Walssh'. Ideo preceptum est Johanni Stephyn' ballivo stapule predicte quod summoneat predictum Johannem Davy per bonos summonitores quod sit coram prefatis majore et constabulariis sive justiciariis hic die Lune in festo S. Nicholai Episcopi proximo futuro ad respondendum predicto Waltero de placito predicto. Idem dies datus est eidem Waltero hic etc. Ad quem diem coram prefatis majore et constabulariis sive justiciariis hic venit predictus Walterus in propria persona sua, et prefatus ballivus testatur quod predictus Johannes Davy nichil habet in balliva sua ubi potest summoneri. Ideo preceptum est eidem ballivo quod capiat eum si etc. et salvo etc., ita quod habeat corpus ejus coram prefatis majore et constabulariis sive justiciariis hic die Mercurii in festo Concepcionis Beate Marie prox' futuro ad respondendum prefato Waltero de placito predicto. Idem dies datus est eidem Waltero hic etc. Ad quem diem coram prefatis majore et constabulariis sive justiciariis hic testatur predictus ballivus quod cepit predictum Johannem Davy cujus corpus promptum hic habet etc.

<sup>1</sup> P.R.O., County Placita, Chancery, Devon, 83, m. 6. This record was sent to the chancery in response to a writ dated 12 July, 7 Henry VI. Mems. 2 and 4 contain the record of two other actions of debt tried in the staple court at Exeter in May, 7 Henry VI. (Richard Holand, merchant of the staple v. the prior of Cowick). In one of these pleas Richard says that the prior owes him ten marks for his labour in helping him secure the presentation to the priory of Cowick. Judgment was postponed from 8 a.m., Tuesday, 24 May, to Wednesday at 2, 3 and 7 p.m., then to Thursday at 5 p.m. and Friday at 7 p.m., 25-27 May. In the other plea Richard complains that the prior owes him £7 10s. for advice in buying and in other business, for which he was to receive 20s. annually. In each action three witnesses were examined.

## [COURT OF THE STAPLE OF EXETER, A.D. 1428.]

Pleas at Exeter in the presence of John Carwithan mayor and John Trelay and William French, constables or justices of the lord king of the staple of Exeter, on the second day of December in the seventh year of the reign of King Henry the Sixth.

Walter Pope, merchant of the staple of the city of Exeter, complains of John Davy of Kingswear, according to the law merchant and the law of the said staple, in a plea of debt for £53 3s. 4d., which he owes him and unjustly detains etc.; pledges to prosecute according to the said law, John Ware and John Walsh. Therefore order is given to John Stephen, bailiff of the said staple, to summon the said John Davy by good summoners to be in the presence of the said mayor and constables or justices here on the coming Monday<sup>1</sup> the feast of St. Nicholas the Bishop to answer the said Walter in the said plea. The same day is given to the said Walter here etc. And on that day in the presence of the said mayor and constables or justices the said Walter comes here in his own person, and the said bailiff testifies that the said John Davy has nothing in his bailiwick whereby he may be summoned. Therefore order is given to the said bailiff to arrest him if [he may be found] etc. and safely [keep him] so that he have his body in the presence of the said mayor and constables or justices here on the coming Wednesday<sup>2</sup> the feast of the Conception of St. Mary to answer the said Walter in the said plea. The same day is given to the said Walter here etc. And on that day in the presence of the said mayor and constables or justices the said bailiff testifies here that he has arrested the said John Davy, whose body he has here ready etc.

<sup>1</sup> 6 Dec., 1428.

<sup>2</sup> 8 Dec., 1428.



Placita apud Exoniam coram Johanne Carwithan' majore et Johanne Trelay et Willelmo Frenssh' constabulariis sive justiciariis domini regis stapule Exonie die Mercurii in festo Concepcionis Beate Marie anno regni regis Henrici sexti post conquestum septimo.

Exon'.

Johannes Davy de Kyngeswere summonitus fuit ad respondendum Waltero Pope mercatori stapule civitatis Exonie de placito quod reddat ei quinquaginta et tres libras tres solidos et quatuor denarios quos ei debet et injuste detinet etc. Et unde idem Walterus in propria persona sua dicit quod cum quidam Gracy Bateman de Normannia mercator, Johannes Grace de Normannia mercator, Robertus Folkenham de Normannia mercator, Jacobus Malpas de Chestr', Johannes Bround de Kyngeswere in comitatu Devonie mercator et Ricardus Faxflete de Hull' in comitatu Eboraci mercator xxiiij<sup>o</sup>. die mensis Marcii anno regni domini regis nunc sexto apud Exoniam infra jurisdictionem curie stapule predictae emissent de ipso Waltero centum duodenas panni lanei eis ibidem adtunc deliberatas pro predictis quinquaginta et tribus libris tribus solidis et quatuor denariis solvendis eidem Waltero in festo Inventionis Sancte Crucis tunc prox' futuro ; ac predictus Johannes Davy bargannio de empcone predicta interessens predicto vicesimo quarto die Marcii apud Exoniam infra jurisdictionem predictam plegius predictorum Gracy Bateman, Johannis Grace, Roberti Folkyngham, Jacobi, Johannis Bround et Ricardi eidem Waltero pro eisdem quinquaginta et tribus libris tribus solidis et quatuor denariis devenisset, et illos ei si idem Walterus litteram attornatoriam eidem Johanni Davy ad eosdem quinquaginta et tres libras tres solidos et quatuor denarios de eisdem Gracy Bateman, Johanne Grace, Roberto, Jacobo, Johanne Bround et Ricardo recipiendos liberare vellet solvere manucepisset, immediate postquam quedam navis ipsius Johannis Davy in qua pannus predictus ad partes transmarinas traducendus positus fuit ab eisdem partibus reveniens ad aliquem portum in Anglia applicare contingeret, nisi iidem Gracy Bateman, Johannes Grace, Robertus, Jacobus, Johannes Bround et Ricardus eosdem quinquaginta et tres libras tres solidos et quatuor denarios eidem Waltero in festo Inventionis Sancte Crucis solverent supradicto, idemque Walterus litteram predictam prefato Johanni Davy dicto vicesimo quarto die mensis Marcii apud Exoniam infra jurisdictionem predictam liberasset ; et predicti Gracy Bateman, Johannes Grace, Robertus, Jacobus, Johannes Bround et Ricardus quinquaginta et tres libras tres solidos et quatuor denarios illos eidem

Pleas at Exeter before John Carwithan mayor and John Trelay and William French, constables or justices of the lord king of the staple of Exeter, on Wednesday the feast of the Conception of St. Mary in the seventh year of the reign of King Henry the Sixth.

John Davy of Kingswear was summoned to answer Walter Pope, merchant of the staple of the city of Exeter, in a plea that he render to him £53 3s. 4d., which he owes him and unjustly detains etc. Whereof the said Walter [coming] in his own person says that on the twenty-fourth day of the month of March in the sixth year of the reign of the present lord king a certain Gracey Bateman of Normandy merchant, John Grace of Normandy merchant, Robert Folkingham of Normandy merchant, James Malpas of Chester, John Brand of Kingswear in the county of Devon merchant, and Richard Faxfleet of Hull in the county of York merchant, at Exeter within the jurisdiction of the court of the said staple, bought from the said Walter a hundred dozen [ells] of woollen cloth, which were delivered to them there and then, for the said £53 3s. 4d., payable to the said Walter on the following feast of the Invention of the Holy Cross.<sup>1</sup> And the said John Davy, who was present at the said contract of purchase on the said twenty-fourth day of March at Exeter within the said jurisdiction, became the pledge of the said Gracey Bateman, John Grace, Robert Folkingham, James, John Brand, and Richard to the said Walter for the said £53 3s. 4d.; and, on condition that the said Walter would deliver to the said John Davy, a letter of attorney to receive the said £53 3s. 4d. from the said Gracey Bateman, John Grace, Robert, James, John Brand, and Richard, he [Davy] undertook to pay the money to him immediately after a certain ship of the said John Davy, in which the said cloth had been placed for shipment to foreign countries, returning from those parts, should chance to arrive at any port in England, unless the said Gracey Bateman, John Grace, Robert, James, John Brand, and Richard should pay the said £53 3s. 4d. to the said Walter on the said feast of the Invention of the Holy Cross. And the said Walter gave the said letter to the said John Davy on the said twenty-fourth day of the month of March at Exeter within the said jurisdiction. And the said Gracey Bateman, John Grace, Robert, James, John Brand, and Richard did not pay the said £53 3s. 4d. to

<sup>1</sup> 3 May, 1428.

Waltero in festo illo non solvissent nec unquam posita,<sup>1</sup> predictaque navis a partibus predictis reveniens ad portum de Dertemouth' die Mercurii prox' post festum S. Laurencii anno sexto predicto applicuisset, per quod accio accrevit eidem Waltero secundum legem mercatoriam et stapule predictae ad habendum et exigendum de predicto Johanne Davy predictos quinquaginta et tres libras tres solidos et quatuor denarios: idem tamen Johannes Davy licet sepius requisitus eosdem quinquaginta et tres libras tres solidos et quatuor denarios eidem Waltero nondum reddidit set illos ei hucusque reddere contradixit et adhuc reddere contradicit, unde dicit quod deterioratus est et dampnum habet ad valenciam centum marcarum. Et hec omnia paratus est probare prout curia consideret etc. Et inde producit sectam etc.

Et predictus Johannes Davy in propria persona sua venit et defendit vim et injuriam quando etc. Et bene concedit quod ipse litteram attornatoriam predictam a prefato Waltero recepit et habuit et quod navis predicta in Anglia ad salvum portum de Dertemouth' revenit et applicuit, prout per narrationem predictam supponitur. Set dicit quod ipse plegius predictorum Gracy Bateman, Johannis Grace, Roberti, Jacobi, Johannis Bround et Ricardi prefato Waltero pro predictis quinquaginta et tribus libris tribus solidis et quatuor denariis nec aliquo denario inde non devenit, nec illos nec aliquem denarium inde ei solvere manucepit, prout idem Walterus superius versus eum narravit. Et hoc paratus est defendere secundum legem mercatoriam et stapule predictae contra ipsum et sectam suam prout curia consideret. Et predictus Walterus dicit quod predictus Johannes Davy plegius predictorum Gracy Bateman, Johannis Grace, Roberti, Jacobi, Johannis Bround et Ricardi eidem Waltero pro predictis quinquaginta et tribus libris tribus solidis et quatuor denariis devenit et illos ei solvere manucepit, prout idem Walterus per narrationem suam predictam supponit. Et hec omnia probare tendit prout curia consideret. Ideo ex assensu eorundem Walteri et Johannis Davy et secundum legem mercatoriam et stapule predictae consideratum est per curiam quod idem Walterus illa que per ipsum superius inde probari tenduntur probet per testes necessarios et sufficientes, quorum duo sint de mercatoribus stapule predictae, si etc. Et super hoc dies datus est tam prefato Waltero quam prefato Johanni Davy coram prefatis majore et constabulariis sive justiciariis hic die Veneris prox' post festum Conceptionis Beate Marie prox' futurum in statu quo nunc. Et dictum est eidem Waltero quod tunc habeat et producat hic testes suos

<sup>1</sup> Sic, probably an error for 'postea.'



the said Walter on the said feast or ever afterwards; and the said ship, returning from the said parts, arrived at the port of Dartmouth on Wednesday<sup>1</sup> after the feast of St. Lawrence in the said sixth year, whereby action accrued to the said Walter according to the law merchant and the law of the said staple, to have and demand from the said John Davy the said £53 3s. 4d. Nevertheless the said John Davy, though often requested, has not yet rendered the said £53 3s. 4d. to the said Walter, but has hitherto refused to pay the money to him and still refuses; wherefore he says that he is injured and has damage to the value of 100 marks. And all this he is ready to prove as the court may award etc. And thereof he produces suit etc.

And the said John Davy comes in his own person and denies tort and force when [and where it shall behove him]. And he fully admits that he received and had the said letter of attorney from the said Walter, and that the said ship returned to England and arrived at the safe port of Dartmouth, as is alleged in the said count. But he says that he did not become the pledge of the said Gracey Bateman, John Grace, Robert, James, John Brand, and Richard to the said Walter for the said £53 3s. 4d. or for any penny thereof; nor did he undertake to pay him that money or any penny thereof, as the said Walter has counted against him above. And he [Davy] is ready to make denial according to the law merchant and the law of the said staple against him and his suit, as the court may award. And the said Walter says that the said John Davy became the pledge of the said Gracey Bateman, John Grace, Robert, James, John Brand, and Richard to the said Walter for the said £53 3s. 4d. and undertook to pay this amount to him, as the said Walter alleges in his said count. And all this he offers to prove as the court may award. Therefore, with the assent of the said Walter and John Davy and according to the law merchant and the law of the said staple, it is awarded by the court that the things which the said Walter offers to prove above, he shall prove by requisite and suitable witnesses, of whom two shall be merchants of the said staple, if etc. Thereupon a day is given both to the said Walter and to the said John Davy to be here in the presence of the said mayor and constables or justices on Friday<sup>2</sup> after the coming feast of the Conception of St. Mary in the same state as now. And it is adjudged that the said Walter may then and here have and produce his witnesses to prove at their peril the things which the said Walter

<sup>1</sup> 11 Aug., 1428.

<sup>2</sup> 10 Dec., 1428.



superius probanda per se tensa probaturos suo periculo etc. Ad quem diem coram prefatis majore et constabulariis sive justiciariis hic veniunt tam predictus Walterus quam predictus Johannes Davy in propriis personis suis.

Et idem Walterus producit hic Nicholaum Stoddon' mercatorem stapule predictae etatis quadraginta annorum unum testium premissa que per se probanda tenduntur probaturum, super quo quesitum est per curiam a prefato Johanne Davy si quid dicere velit aut sciat quare idem Nicholaus unus testium in probacione illa facienda fieri et admitti non debeat, qui dicit quod non. Et super hoc idem Nicholaus ad veritatem inde dicendam per sacramentum suum juratus et examinatus dicit quod ipse predicto vicesimo quarto die Marci apud Exoniam infra jurisdictionem curie predictae presens fuit quando contractus de emptione panni predicti fiebat, et scivit et audivit prefatum Johannem Davy plegium predictorum Gracy Bateman, Johannis Grace, Roberti, Jacobi, Johannis Bround et Ricardi eidem Waltero pro predictis quinquaginta et tribus libris tribus solidis et quatuor denariis devenire et ad solutionem inde faciendam manucapere, et hec verba dicentem: Habeam ego de te litteram attornatoriam ad debitum predictum de istis mercatoribus recipiendum, et plegius eorundem tibi devenio pro eodem ac promitto quod debitum illud tibi salvum erit et solvetur, si contingat navem meam ad aliquem portum Anglie de partibus transmarinis salvam revenire et applicare. Et dicit quod predictus Walterus litteram attornatoriam generalem sub nomine suo eidem Johanni factam ad debitum predictum ac cetera debita sua de prefatis mercatoribus et ceteris debitoribus suis recipienda ibidem ad tunc liberavit.

Producit etiam idem Walterus Johannem Symon' mercatorem stapule predictae etatis viginti et sex annorum et amplius ut alium testium premissa que pro <sup>1</sup> se probanda tenduntur probaturum. Et quesitum est per curiam a prefato Johanne Davy si quid dicere sciat aut velit quare idem Johannes Symon' unus testium in probacione illa facienda fieri et admitti non debeat, qui dicit quod non. Et super hoc idem Johannes Symon' ad veritatem inde dicendam per sacramentum suum juratus et examinatus dicit quod ipse die et loco quibus contractus predictae emptionis panni fiebat interfuit, et audivit quod predictus Johannes Davy plegius mercatorum predictorum eidem Waltero pro debito predicto devenit et solutionem inde facere manucepit et hec verba dixit: Si habuero de te Waltero litteram attornatoriam ad debitum predictum de istis mercatoribus recipiendum,

<sup>1</sup> Sic.

offers to prove above etc. And on that day both the said Walter and the said John Davy come here in their own persons in the presence of the said mayor and constables or justices.

And the said Walter produces here Nicholas Stodden, merchant of the said staple, forty years of age, one of the witnesses who is to prove the premises which he [Walter] has offered to prove; and thereupon the said John Davy is asked by the court if he knows or desires to give any reason why the said Nicholas ought not to become and be admitted as one of the witnesses to make the said proof, and he says, No. And thereupon the said Nicholas, being sworn to speak the truth thereof and being examined, says that on the said twenty-fourth day of March he was present at Exeter within the jurisdiction of the said court when the contract for the purchase of the said cloth was made, and that of his [Nicholas's] own knowledge and hearing the said John became the pledge of the said Gracey Bateman, John Grace, Robert, James, John Brand, and Richard to the said Walter for the said £53 3s. 4d., and undertook to make payment thereof, and said these words: 'If I obtain from you a letter of attorney to receive the said debt from these merchants, I will become their pledge to you for the same and promise that this debt shall be secured and paid to you, if it happens that my ship returns safe from foreign parts and arrives at any port of England.' And he [Nicholas] says that the said Walter then and there gave to the said John a general letter of attorney, made under his own name, to receive the said debt and his other debts from the said merchants and from his other debtors.

The said Walter also produces John Simon, merchant of the said staple, twenty-six years of age or more, as a second witness to prove the premises which he [Walter] has offered to prove. And the said John Davy is asked by the court if he knows or desires to give any reason why the said John Simon ought not to become and be admitted as one of the witnesses to make the said proof, and he says, No. And thereupon the said John Simon, being sworn to speak the truth thereof and being examined, says that he was present on the day and in the place where the said contract for the purchase of the cloth was made, and he heard the said John Davy become the pledge of the said merchants to the said Walter for the said debt and undertake to make payment thereof and say these words: 'If I obtain from you, Walter, a letter of attorney to receive the said debt from the said merchants, I will become their pledge to you

plegius eorundem tibi devenio pro eodem ac illud saluum promittens idem debitum tibi solvere manucapio, si contigerit navem meam ad aliquem portum Anglie salvam revenire et applicare a partibus transmarinis supradictis.

Quidam eciam Johannes Gylle mercator stapule predicte etatis triginta annorum et amplius hic assistens affidacione sua firmando<sup>1</sup> dicit quod ipse predicto die contractus facti in quadam camera predicti Nicholai audivit prefatum Johannem Davy dicto Waltero dicentem: Si contigerit navem meam salvam de partibus transmarinis ad aliquem portum Anglie revenire, tibi certe satisfaciam de summa pro qua mercatoribus predictis pannum tuum hodie vendidisti. Instans eciam Robertus Hosyer mercator stapule predicte etatis triginta annorum et amplius fide sua media affirmavit quod Johannem Kevecote de Exonia taillour audivit dicentem quod predictus Johannes debitum predictum pro mercatoribus predictis solvere manucepit. Quidamque Thomas Marchaunt mercator stapule predicte hic adveniens dicit quod ipse prefatum Walterum die Jovis prox' ante festum Dominice Ramispalmarum anno sexto supradicto audivit dicentem in domo ipsius Walteri apud Exoniam quod predictus Johannes Davy promisit et manucepit ad satisfaciendum eidem Waltero de debito suo supradicto, si contingeret predictam navem ipsius Johannis Davy ad aliquem portum Anglie extunc inposterum revenire.

Et quia curia nondum avisatur de iudicio suo inde reddendo, dies datus est partibus predictis hic die Jovis prox' futuro scilicet die Jovis prox' ante festum S. Thome Apostoli ad audiendum iudicium suum. Ad quem diem Jovis coram prefatis majore et constabulariis sive justiciariis hic venerunt partes predicte in propriis personis suis. Et quia curia nondum avisatur de iudicio suo in hac parte reddendo, dies datus est partibus predictis hic die Veneris prox' ante festum S. Thome Apostoli prox' futurum ad audiendum inde iudicium suum etc. Ad quem diem Veneris coram prefatis majore et constabulariis sive justiciariis hic venerunt partes predicte in propriis personis suis. Et quia curia nondum avisatur de iudicio suo in hac parte reddendo, dies datus est partibus predictis hic die Sabbati prox' ante festum S. Thome Apostoli prox' futurum ad audiendum inde iudicium suum etc. Ad quem diem Sabbati coram prefatis majore

<sup>1</sup> MS. 'firmand'.



for the same and promise that it shall be secured, and I will undertake to pay the said debt to you, if it happens that my ship returns safe from the said foreign parts and arrives at any port of England.'

A certain John Gill, merchant of the said staple, thirty years of age or more, being also present here, affirms on his faith<sup>1</sup> that on the said day on which the contract was made [he was] in a certain chamber belonging to the said Nicholas and heard the said John Davy say to the said Walter: 'If it happens that my ship returns safe from foreign parts to any port of England, I will surely make satisfaction to you for the sum for which you have to-day sold your cloth to the said merchants.' Robert Hosier, merchant of the said staple, thirty years of age or more, being also present, affirms on his faith that he heard John Kevecote of Exeter tailor say that the said John [Davy] had undertaken to pay the said debt for the said merchants. And a certain Thomas Marchant, merchant of the said staple, being present here, says that on Thursday<sup>2</sup> before Palm Sunday in the said sixth year he heard the said Walter say in his house at Exeter that the said John Davy promised and undertook to make satisfaction to the said Walter for his said debt, if it should happen that the said ship of the said John Davy hereafter returns to any port of England.

And because the court is not yet advised<sup>3</sup> upon rendering judgment thereof, a day is given to the said parties here on Thursday next, to wit, Thursday<sup>4</sup> before the feast of St. Thomas the Apostle, to hear their judgment. And on that Thursday the said parties came here in their own persons in the presence of the said mayor and constables or justices. And because the court is not yet advised upon rendering judgment in this matter, a day is given to the said parties here on Friday<sup>5</sup> before the coming feast of St. Thomas the Apostle to hear their judgment thereof etc. And on that Friday the said parties came here in their own persons in the presence of the said mayor and constables or justices. And because the court is not yet advised upon rendering judgment in this matter, a day is given to the said parties here on Saturday<sup>6</sup> before the coming feast of St. Thomas the Apostle to hear their judgment thereof etc. And on that Saturday the said parties came here in their own

<sup>1</sup> Only two of the witnesses testified on oath.

<sup>2</sup> 15 April, 1428.

<sup>3</sup> 'Advised' in the obsolete sense of the word; the court has not given the matter sufficient advisement. The form c.a.v. = 'curia avisari vult' is still used in current law-reporting.

<sup>4</sup> 16 Dec., 1428.

<sup>5</sup> 17 Dec.

<sup>6</sup> 18 Dec. °



et constabulariis sive justiciariis hic venerunt partes predictae in propriis personis suis, et habito per curiam pleno et diligenti avisamento de premissis consideratum est quod predictus Walterus recuperet versus predictum Johannem Davy predictas quinquaginta et tres libras tres solidos et quatuor denarios, et xvj. s. viij. d. pro dampnis suis que sustinuit occasione detencionis debiti predicti eidem Waltero per curiam adjudicatis. Et idem Johannes in misericordia. Et super hoc predictus Johannes commissus est custodie ballivi istius curie occasione premissa custodiendus quousque etc.

- (m. 1.)     <sup>1</sup> VICUS S. IVONIS.<sup>2</sup> PLACITA FORI VILLE S. YVONIS TENTA IBIDEM  
DIE LUNE V.<sup>o</sup> DIE MARCII ANNO JOHANNIS<sup>3</sup> ABBATIS DECIMO.
- Attach'.     Preceptum est attachiare Aliciam Botill' (attachiata)<sup>4</sup> de Ereth' mercatorem<sup>5</sup> contra proximam ad respondendum Johanni Makesey mercatori<sup>5</sup> [in placito]<sup>6</sup> debiti vj. s. viij. d. per<sup>7</sup> j. kevir<sup>8</sup> allecium.
- Attach'.     Preceptum est attachiare Margaretam Sewster m. contra proximam etc. ad respondendum Henrico Spycer m. in placito debiti.
- Jurata.     Jurata inter Johannem Sharp m. querentem et Henricum Bocher m. in placito debiti viij. s. ponitur in respectum pro defectu juratorum.
- Distr'.  
Misericordia  
iiij. d.     Preceptum est distringere Johannem Skynner m. contra proximam ad respondendum Johanni Sharp in placito debiti iiij. s. viij. d. pro redditu.
- Attach'.     Preceptum est attachiare Fredericum Skynner m. (attachiatus)<sup>4</sup> contra proximam ad respondendum Semanno Glover etc.
- Attach'.     Preceptum est attachiare Thomam Botiller m. (attachiatus)<sup>4</sup> contra proximam ad respondendum Cristiane Profet m. in placito debiti.
- Dies.     Dies datus est Henrico Bocher m. querenti et Johanni Pope m. defendenti in placito debiti.
- Dies.     Dies datus est Johanni Slache m. (attachiatus est per plegium

<sup>1</sup> P.R.O., Court Roll 178/107, four membranes, 'placita fori ville S. Ivonis,' 7-8 Henry VI., held usually on Monday at irregular intervals, 5 March, 12 March, 4 April, 18 April etc. On one day there is a second session at 3 p.m. (m. 3 d.). The record of two court days is headed 'placita nundinarum S. Ivonis' (m. 1d.). Most of the cases are actions of debt.

<sup>2</sup> The words 'Vicus S. Ivonis' are in the margin of the roll.

<sup>3</sup> John Tychemersche (Tichmarsh), abbot of Ramsey, 1419-34.

<sup>4</sup> MS. 'att.' Words enclosed in parentheses are written above the name of the defendant.

<sup>5</sup> MS. 'm'.

<sup>6</sup> These two words are omitted in some of the entries.

<sup>7</sup> Sic, probably for 'pro.'

<sup>8</sup> A tub; see Murray's English Dict., 'kivir.'

persons in the presence of the said mayor and constables or justices, and, after the court has given to the premises full and careful consideration, it is awarded that the said Walter recover against the said John Davy the said £53 3s. 4d., and 16s. 8d. adjudged by the court as the damages which the said Walter has sustained by reason of the detention of the said debt. And the said John is in mercy. Thereupon he is committed to the custody of the bailiff of this court, to be detained for the reason stated, until [he pays] etc.

STREET<sup>1</sup> OF ST. IVES. PLEAS OF THE MARKET OF THE VILL OF ST. IVES HELD THERE ON MONDAY THE FIFTH OF MARCH IN THE TENTH YEAR OF JOHN, LORD ABBOT [A.D. 1429].<sup>2</sup>

Order is given to attach Alice Butler of Earith chapman (attached) to answer John Makesey chapman at the next court [in a plea] of debt for 6s. 8d. for a tub of herring.

Order is given to attach Margaret Sewster chapman to answer Henry Spicer chapman at the next court in a plea of debt.

The inquest between John Sharp chapman plaintiff and Henry Butcher chapman in a plea of debt is put in respite for lack of jurors.

Order is given to distrain John Skinner chapman to answer John Sharp at the next court in a plea of debt for 4s. 6d. for rent.

Order is given to attach Frederick Skinner chapman (attached) to answer Seman Glover at the next court etc.

Order is given to attach Thomas Butler chapman (attached) to answer Christine Profet chapman at the next court in a plea of debt.

A day is given to Henry Butcher chapman plaintiff and John Pope chapman defendant in a plea of debt.

A day is given to John Slache of Caxton chapman defendant

<sup>1</sup> Bridge Street. In 1293 Edward I. granted to the abbot and convent of Ramsey a market at St. Ives, to be held weekly on Monday (Cartul. Monast. de Rames., ii. 298).

<sup>2</sup> 5 March in this year was Saturday, not Monday.

Johannis Pulter) defendenti<sup>1</sup> de Kaxton' et Willehmo Kyng de Hadnam querenti [in placito] debiti.

Misericordia  
iiij. d.

Johannes prior canonicorum Hunt' m. ponit se pro licencia concordandi cum Johanne Malster m. in placito debiti.

Jurata.

Jurata inter Johannem Boys m. querentem et Johannem Wright de Ely m. in placito convencionis fracte<sup>2</sup> ponitur in respectum.

Att'.

Rogerus Gastre m. queritur de Johanne Fyssher de Nyddyngworth m. [in placito] debiti et attachiatus est per j. equum precii vij. s.

Att'.

Johannes Newman de Ramsey m. queritur de eodem Johanne Fyssher m. [in placito] debiti.

(m. 21 d.) <sup>3</sup> PLACITA IN CURIA DOMINI REGIS PEDIS PULVERIS VILLE COLCESTR' TENTA IBIDEM IN LE MOOTHALLE EJUSDEM VILLE CORAM WILLELMO SAXE ET JOHANNE SAYER' BALLIVIS VILLE ILLIUS SECUNDUM CONSUETUDINEM EJUSDEM VILLE A TEMPORE QUO NON EXTAT MEMORIA USITATAM ET RACIONE MERCATI UBILIBET IN EADEM VILLA OMNI DIE HABITI DIE VENERIS PROX' POST FESTUM INVENCIONIS SANCTE CRUCIS ANNO REGNI REGIS HENRICI SEXTI POST CONQUESTUM TRICESIMO SEXTO HORA OCTAVA ANTE MERIDIEM EJUSDEM DIEI.

Colcestr'

Ad hanc curiam venit Thomas Smythe in propria persona sua et queritur versus Cristianum van Bondelyn' de placito debiti super demandam sexaginta librarum decem solidorum et decem denariorum, et invenit plegios de proseguendo scilicet Johannem Horndon' et Johannem Noke. Ideo secundum consuetudinem ville predictae preceptum est Johanni Noke uni serviencium ad clavam ville predictae et ministro hujus curie quod summoneat per bonos summonitores predictum Cristianum quod sit ad curiam domini regis pedis pulveris ville predictae coram ballivis ejusdem ville hora novena ante meridiem hujus instantis diei Veneris hic in le moothalle predicto tenendam ad respondendum prefato Thome Smythe de placito predicto. Et eadem hora novena data est eidem Thome hic etc.

Ad quam horam ad curiam domini regis pedis pulveris ville pre-

<sup>1</sup> Reading doubtful.

<sup>2</sup> MS. 'confr'.

<sup>3</sup> Colchester borough archives, Court Roll 36-37 Henry VI. The Colchester court rolls contain other pleas tried in the piepowder court (38 Henry VI.-1 Rich. III.). See Harrod, Cal. of Colchester Court Rolls, 51-59.

(attached on the pledge of John Poulter) and to William King of Had-denham plaintiff [in a plea] of debt.

John, prior of the canons of Huntington, chapman puts himself [in mercy 3d.] for leave to make concord with John Malster chapman in a plea of debt.

The inquest between John Boys chapman plaintiff and John Wright of Ely chapman in a plea of breach of covenant is put in respite.

Roger Gaster chapman complains of John Fisher of Needing-worth chapman [in a plea] of debt, and he [John] is attached by a horse worth 7s.

John Newman of Ramsey chapman complains of the said John Fisher chapman [in a plea] of debt.

PLEAS IN THE LORD KING'S COURT OF PIEPOWDER OF THE TOWN OF COLCHESTER HELD THERE IN THE MOOTHALL OF THE SAID TOWN BEFORE WILLIAM SAXE AND JOHN SAYER, BAILIFFS OF THAT TOWN, ON FRIDAY<sup>1</sup> AFTER THE FEAST OF THE INVENTION OF THE HOLY CROSS IN THE THIRTY-SIXTH YEAR OF THE REIGN OF KING HENRY THE SIXTH AT THE EIGHTH HOUR BEFORE NOON ON THE SAID DAY, ACCORDING TO THE CUSTOM OF THE SAID TOWN USED FROM TIME IMMEMORIAL AND BY REASON OF THE MARKET HELD ANYWHERE IN THE SAID TOWN DAILY [A.D. 1458].

To this court Thomas Smythe comes in his own person and complains against Christian van Bondelin in a plea of debt touching a demand for £60 10s. 10d., and he finds pledges to prosecute, to wit, John Horndon and John Noke. Therefore according to the custom of the said town order is given to John Noke, one of the serjeants-at-mace of the said town and an officer of this court, to summon the said Christian by good summoners to be at the lord king's court of piepowder of the said town before the bailiffs of the said town, to be held here at the ninth hour before noon on this present Friday in the said moothall, to answer the said Thomas Smythe in the said plea. And the same hour is given to the said Thomas here etc.

At this hour at the lord king's court of piepowder of the said town,

<sup>1</sup> 5 May, 1458.



dicte coram prefatis ballivis secundum consuetudinem predictam hic in le moothalle predicto tentam venit predictus Thomas Smythe in propria persona sua et optulit se versus predictum Cristianum de placito predicto. Et predictus Johannes Noke serviens etc. modo hic testatur quod predictus Cristianus summonitus est per Johannem Goos et Nicholaum Ravene.<sup>1</sup> Et predictus Cristianus licet solempniter exactus non venit. Ideo secundum consuetudinem predictam preceptum est prefato Johanni Noke quod attachiet predictum Cristianum per bona et catalla sua infra libertatem predictam inventa quod sit ad curiam domini regis pedis pulveris ville predictae coram ballivis ville predictae ad horam decimam ante meridiem hujus instantis diei Veneris hic tenendam ad respondendum prefato Thome Smythe de placito predicto secundum consuetudinem predictam. Et eadem hora data est prefato Thome Smythe hic etc.

Ad quam quidem horam decimam ad curiam domini regis pedis pulveris ville predictae coram prefatis ballivis secundum consuetudinem predictam hic in le moothalle predicto tentam venit predictus Thomas Smythe in propria persona sua et optulit se versus predictum Cristianum de placito predicto. Et predictus Johannes Noke serviens etc. testatur quod predictus Cristianus attachiatus est secundum consuetudinem ville predictae per catalla sua videlicet per viginti et tres pannos laneos. Et idem Cristianus solempniter exactus non venit. Ideo secundum consuetudinem ville predictae adjudicata et recordata est versus eum prima defalta. Et preceptum est prefato Johanni Noke servienti etc. secundum consuetudinem predictam quod retineat catalla predicta sic attachiata loco iterati attachiamenti predicti Cristiani quod sit ad curiam domini regis pedis pulveris ville predictae coram ballivis ejusdem ville ad horam undecimam hujus instantis diei Veneris hic tenendam ad respondendum prefato Thome Smythe de placito predicto. Et eadem hora data est eidem Thome Smythe hic etc.

Ad quam horam ad curiam domini regis pedis pulveris ville predictae coram prefatis ballivis secundum consuetudinem predictam hic in le moothalle predicto tentam venit predictus Thomas Smythe in propria persona sua et optulit se versus predictum Cristianum de placito predicto. Et predictus Johannes Noke serviens etc. testatur quod retinuit catalla predicta in forma predicta attachiata loco iterati attachiamenti predicti Cristiani juxta formam precepti ei inde facti. Et idem Cristianus modo hic solempniter exactus non venit. Ideo secundum consuetudinem predictam adjudicata et recordata est

<sup>1</sup> These are probably fictitious names. See below, p 126.

held here in the said moot-hall before the said bailiffs according to said custom, the said Thomas Smythe came in his own person and appeared against the said Christian in the said plea. And the said John Noke serjeant etc., who is now here, testifies that the said Christian was summoned by John Goose and Nicholas Raven. And the said Christian, although solemnly called, does not come. Therefore according to the said custom order is given to the said John Noke to attach the said Christian by his goods and chattels found within the said liberty to be at the lord king's court of piepowder of the said town, to be held here before the bailiffs of the said town at the tenth hour before noon on this present Friday, to answer the said Thomas Smythe in the said plea according to the said custom. And the same hour is given to the said Thomas Smythe here etc.

At this tenth hour at the lord king's court of piepowder of the said town, held here in the said moot-hall before the said bailiffs according to the said custom, the said Thomas Smythe came in his own person and appeared against the said Christian in the said plea. And the said John Noke serjeant etc. testifies that the said Christian has been attached according to the custom of the said town by his chattels, to wit, by twenty-three pieces of woollen cloth. And the said Christian, although solemnly called, does not come. Therefore according to the custom of the said town a first default is adjudged and recorded against him. And order is given to the said John Noke serjeant etc. according to the said custom to detain the said chattels, so attached, in place of a second attachment of the said Christian for his appearance at the lord king's court of piepowder of the said town, to be held here before the bailiffs of the said town at the eleventh hour on this present Friday, to answer the said Thomas Smythe in the said plea. And the same hour is given to the said Thomas Smythe here etc.

At this hour at the lord king's court of piepowder of the said town, held here in the said moot-hall before the said bailiffs according to the said custom, the said Thomas Smythe came in his own person and appeared against the said Christian in the said plea. And the said John Noke serjeant etc. testifies that he has detained the said chattels, attached in the said manner, in place of a second attachment of the said Christian according to the form of the order given to him. And the said Christian, although now solemnly called here, does not come. Therefore according to the said custom a second default is adjudged and recorded against him etc. And order is

versus eum secunda defalta etc. Et preceptum est prefato Johanni Noke servienti etc. secundum consuetudinem predictam quod retineat catalla predicta in forma predicta attachiata loco tercii attachiamenti predicti Cristiani quod sit ad curiam domini regis pedis pulveris ville predictae coram ballivis ejusdem ville ad horam primam post meridiem hujus instantis diei Veneris hic tenendam ad respondendum prefato Thome Smythe de placito predicto. Et eadem hora data est eidem Thome Smythe hic etc.

Ad quam horam ad curiam domini regis pedis pulveris ville predictae coram prefatis ballivis secundum consuetudinem predictam hic in le moothalle predicto tentam venit predictus Thomas Smythe in propria persona sua et optulit se versus predictum Cristianum de placito predicto. Et predictus Johannes Noke serviens etc. testatur quod retinuit catalla predicta in forma predicta attachiata loco tercii attachiamenti predicti Cristiani juxta formam precepti ei inde facti etc. Et idem Cristianus modo hic solempniter exactus non venit. Ideo secundum consuetudinem predictam adjudicata et recordata est versus eum tercia defalta etc. Et super hoc secundum consuetudinem predictam predictus Thomas Smythe dicit quod predictus Cristianus ei debet et injuste detinet predictas sexaginta libras decem solidos et decem denarios, pro eo videlicet quod cum predictus defendens vicesimo secundo die mensis Marcii anno regni domini regis nunc tricesimo sexto apud Colcestr' in la Estwarde ejusdem ville et infra libertatem ville illius emisset de prefato Thoma sexdecim pannos laneos pro l. li. xiiij. s. iiij. d. ac cum vicesimo secundo die mensis Marcii anno et warda supradictis idem defendens mutuasset de prefato querente ix. li. xvij. s. vj. d., que quidem summe attingunt in toto ad summam jam in demanda positam, quam solvisset eidem Thome ad festum S. Georgii Martiris extunc prox' sequens; predictus tamen defendens licet sepius requisitus summam predictam eidem Thome nondum reddidit sed illam ei hucusque reddere contradixit et adhuc contradicit. Unde dicit quod deterioratus est et dampnum habet ad valenciam x. li., et inde secundum consuetudinem predictam producit sectam etc. Et petit judicium et debitum suum predictum una cum dampnis suis sibi in hac parte secundum consuetudinem predictam adjudicari etc. Ideo consideratum est per curiam hic quod predictus Thomas Smythe recuperet versus prefatum Cristianum debitum suum predictum et dampna sua tam occasione detencionis



given to the said John Noke serjeant etc. according to the said custom to detain the said chattels, attached in the said manner, in place of a third attachment of the said Christian for his appearance at the lord king's court of piepowder of the said town, to be held here before the bailiffs of the said town at the first hour after noon on this present Friday, to answer the said Thomas Smythe in the said plea. And the same hour is given to the said Thomas Smythe here etc.

At this hour at the lord king's court of piepowder of the said town, held here in the said moot hall before the said bailiffs according to the said custom, the said Thomas Smythe came in his own person and appeared against the said Christian in the said plea. And the said John Noke serjeant etc. testifies that he has detained the said chattels, attached in the said manner, in place of a third attachment of the said Christian according to the form of the order given to him. And the said Christian, although now solemnly called here, does not come. Therefore according to the said custom a third default is adjudged and recorded against him etc. Thereupon according to the said custom the said Thomas Smythe says that the said Christian owes him and unjustly detains from him the said £60 10s. 10d., for this reason, to wit, that whereas on the twenty-second day of the month of March in the thirty-sixth year of the reign of the present lord king the said defendant, at Colchester in the East Ward of the said town and within the liberty of that town, bought from the said Thomas sixteen pieces of woollen cloth for £50 13s. 4d., and whereas on the twenty-second day of the month of March in the said year and ward the said defendant borrowed from the said plaintiff £9 17s. 6d., which sums together amount to the total already named in the demand, which he ought to have paid to the said Thomas on the following feast of St. George the Martyr;<sup>1</sup> nevertheless the said defendant, though frequently requested, has not yet rendered the said sum to the said Thomas, but hitherto has refused and still refuses to render it to him. Wherefore he says that he is injured and has damage to the value of £10, and thereof he produces suit according to the said custom. And he craves that judgment and his said debt together with his damages be adjudged to him in this matter according to the said custom etc. Therefore it is awarded by the court here that the said Thomas Smythe recover against the said Christian his debt, and the damages [sustained] both by reason of the detention of that debt

<sup>1</sup> 23 April.



debiti illius quam pro misis et custagiis suis circa sectam suam in hac parte oppositis per curiam hic assensu ejusdem Thome Smythe ad xxvj. s. viij. d. taxata occasione dictarum trium defaltarum versus ipsum Cristianum in forma predicta adjudicatarum et recordatarum secundum consuetudinem predictam etc. Et idem Cristianus in misericordia etc.

Misericordia  
vj. d. per  
pleg'  
Johannis  
Ncke.

Et super hoc preceptum est Johanni Botiller' et Waltero Moys probis et legalibus hominibus ville predictae modo hic in curia presentibus secundum consuetudinem ejusdem ville quod appreciari faciant predictos viginti et tres pannos laneos et appreciacionem quam inde fecerint prefatis ballivis ad curiam domini regis pedis pulveris ville predictae coram eisdem ballivis hora quarta post meridiem hujus instantis diei Veneris hic tenendam certificent ut ulterius etc. Et iidem Johannes Botiller' et Walterus Moys secundum consuetudinem ville predictae jurati sunt ad appreciacionem illam bene et fideliter faciendam etc. Et eadem hora data est prefato Thome Smythe etc.

Ad quam quidem horam quartam ad curiam domini regis pedis pulveris ville predictae coram prefatis ballivis secundum consuetudinem predictam hic in le moothalle predicto tentam venit predictus Thomas Smythe in propria persona sua, et predicti Johannes Botiller' et Walterus Moys certificant modo hic quod ipsi virtute precepti predicti eis in hac parte facti appreciaverunt predictos viginti et tres pannos laneos ad lxj. li. et iiij. s. Et super hoc predictus Thomas Smythe secundum consuetudinem predictam invenit hic in curia plegios videlicet Willelmum Smythe et Johannem Spryng' ad respondendum prefato Cristiano in curia domini regis pedis pulveris ville predictae, si idem Cristianus infra unum annum et unum diem prox' futuros secundum consuetudinem predictam versus ipsum Thomam Smythe de premissis secundum eandem consuetudinem loqui voluerit in hac parte, et ad ulterius faciendum quod curia hic in hac parte consideraverit. Et petit execucionem debiti et dampnorum suorum predictorum sibi de predictis viginti et tribus pannis laneis secundum appreciacionem predictam fieri secundum consuetudinem predictam etc. Que ei liberantur in execucionem eorundem debiti et dampnorum predictorum secundum consuetudinem predictam per plegiagium suum predictum etc.<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> On m. 21 d. and m. 22 the same procedure is followed in two other actions of debt brought against Christian on Friday, 5 May.

and for the expenses and costs incurred on account of his suit in this matter, [which damages] with the assent of the said Thomas Smythe are assessed by the court here at 26s. 8d., by reason of the said three defaults adjudged and recorded in the said manner against the said Christian according to the said custom etc. And the said Christian is in mercy (6d.; pledge, John Noke).

Thereupon according to the custom of the said town order is given to John Butler and Walter Moyse, good and lawful men of the said town, who are now present here in the court, to cause the said twenty-three pieces of woollen cloth to be appraised, and to certify the valuation which they make thereof to the said bailiffs at the lord king's court of piepowder of the said town, to be held here before the said bailiffs at the fourth hour after noon on this present Friday, in order that further etc. And the said John Butler and Walter Moyse are sworn according to the custom of the said town to make that valuation truly and faithfully etc. And the same hour is given to the said Thomas Smythe etc.

At this fourth hour at the lord king's court of piepowder of the said town, held here in the said moot hall before the said bailiffs according to the said custom, the said Thomas Smythe comes in his own person, and the said John Butler and Walter Moyse now certify here that, by virtue of the said order given to them in this matter, they have valued the said twenty-three pieces of cloth at £61 4s. Thereupon the said Thomas Smythe according to the said custom finds here in court pledges, to wit, William Smythe and John Spring, to answer the said Christian in the lord king's court of piepowder of the said town, if the said Christian shall wish within the coming year and day according to the said custom to plead against the said Thomas Smythe touching the premises in this matter, and to do further what the court here shall award in this matter. And he [Thomas] craves that execution of his said debt and damages be made to him from the said twenty-three pieces of woollen cloth according to the said valuation and according to the said custom etc. And they are delivered to him in execution of the said debt and damages according to the said custom and on his said suretyship etc.

<sup>1</sup>[CURIA PEDIS PULVERIZATI THOME PRIORIS ECCLESIE  
S. TRINITATIS NORWICI.]

Edwardus dei gracia rex Anglie et Francie et dominus Hibernie ballivis Thome prioris ecclesie S. Trinitatis Norwici curie sue pedis pulverizati [de] Norwico salutem. Volentes certis de causis certiorari super causa arestacionis, summonicionis sive districcionis Roberti Stalon' de Heigham juxta Norwicum in comitatu Norff' barkerii ad sectam Willelmi Knyvet armigeri nuper vicecomitis Norff' per vos nuper facte ut dicitur, vobis precipimus quod causam predictam cum omnibus eam tangentibus, quocumque nomine idem Robertus in causa illa censeatur, nobis in cancellariam nostram sexto decimo die instantis mensis Junii, ubicunque tunc fuerit, sub sigillis vestris distincte et aperte mittatis et hoc breve. Teste me ipso apud Westm' viij<sup>o</sup>. die Junii anno regni nostri duodecimo.

Norwiche

Curia pedis pulverizati Thome prioris ecclesie S. Trinitatis Norwici tenta coram Henrico Heydon' senescallo predicti prioris a tempore quo non extat memoria usitata et approbata ac secundum consuetudinem<sup>2</sup> et privilegia, libertates et franchises nuper prioribus Norwici predecessoribus predicti nunc prioris per diversos progenitores domini regis nunc concessas et per dominum regem nunc dicto nunc priori ratificatas, approbatas et confirmatas, die Lune prox' post festum Pentecostes anno regni regis Edwardi quarti post conquestum duodecimo hora novena ante nonam ejusdem diei Lune.

Ad hanc curiam venit Willelmus Knyvet armiger nuper vicecomes Norff' et queritur versus Robertum Stalon' de Heigham juxta Norwicum in comitatu Norff' berker<sup>3</sup> de placito debiti super demandam centum solidorum, et invenit plegios de proseguendo scilicet Johannem Doo et Ricardum Roo.<sup>4</sup> Virtute cujusdam<sup>5</sup> querele secundum

<sup>1</sup> P.R.O., Court Roll 193/25, a single membrane, with the writ of 12 Edw. IV. attached thereto. The proceedings of the piepowder court are sent to the king in response to the writ. There is a somewhat similar case in Court Roll 193/24 (a single membrane), the record of an action of debt tried in the same court on Monday next after Whitsuntide, 12 Edw. IV.

<sup>2</sup> Probably the scribe should have written 'secundum consuetudinem a tempore etc. usitatam et approbatam et secundum privilegia' etc.

<sup>3</sup> Sic.

<sup>4</sup> The production of such sureties was becoming a mere formality. For other early examples of the use of various fictitious names, see C. Trice Martin, Clerical Life in the Fifteenth Century, in *Archæologia*, 1907, lx. 353-5. He tells us that Doe and Roe were employed in proceedings of the court of chancery as early as the time of Henry VI. See above, p. 123, and below, pp. 129, 131.

<sup>5</sup> For 'cujus.'

## COURT OF PIEPOWDER OF THOMAS, PRIOR OF THE CHURCH OF HOLY TRINITY, NORWICH., A.D. 1472.]

Edward, by the grace of God king of England and France and lord of Ireland, to the bailiffs of the piepowder court of Thomas, prior of the church of Holy Trinity, Norwich, greeting.

Desiring for certain reasons to be certified of the cause of the arrest, summoning, and distraint of Robert Stallon tanner of Heigham near Norwich in the county of Norfolk on the suit of William Knyvet esquire, formerly sheriff of Norfolk, recently made by you, as is alleged, we command you to send distinctly and openly under your seals together with this writ the said cause and all things touching the same, by whatsoever name the said Robert may be called in that cause, to us in our chancery on the sixteenth day of this present month of June, wheresoever it may then be. Witness myself at Westminster on the eighth day of June in the twelfth year of our reign.

Court of piepowder of Thomas, prior of the church of Holy Trinity, Norwich, held on Monday<sup>1</sup> after Pentecost in the twelfth year of the reign of King Edward the Fourth at the ninth hour before noon on the said Monday, in the presence of Henry Heydon, steward of the said prior, according to custom used and approved from time immemorial and according to the privileges, liberties, and franchises formerly granted to the priors of Norwich, predecessors of the said present prior, by divers progenitors of the present lord king, and ratified, approved, and confirmed by the present lord king to the said present prior.

To this court William Knyvet esquire, formerly sheriff of Norfolk, comes and complains against Robert Stallon tanner of Heigham near Norwich in the county of Norfolk in a plea of debt touching a demand for 100s.; and he [William] finds pledges to prosecute, to wit, John Doe and Richard Roe. By reason of this plaint and according to the

<sup>1</sup> 18 May, 1472.



consuetudinem predictam per prefatum senescallum preceptum fuit Johanni Wilkynsson' servienti ad clavam et ministro curie predictae quod summoneat per bonos summonitores predictum Robertum Stalon' quod sit coram prefato senescallo ad proximam curiam pedis pulverizati in Norwico predicto hora secunda post nonam dicti diei Lune tenendam etc. Eadem hora data est prefato Willelmo Knyvet hic etc. Ad quam quidem curiam coram prefato senescallo hac<sup>1</sup> dicta hora secunda tentam venit predictus Willelmus Knyvet per attornatum suum, et predictus serviens etc. modo hic testatur quod predictus Robertus Stalon' nichil habet infra libertatem predictam per quod potest summoneri. Ideo secundum consuetudinem predictam preceptum est eidem servienti et ministro curie predictae quod capiat predictum Robertum Stalon' si etc. et salvo etc., ita quod habeat corpus ejus coram prefato senescallo ad proximam curiam pedis pulverizati hic hora quarta post nonam dicti diei Lune tenendam ad respondendum prefato Willelmo Knyvet in placito predicto. Eadem hora data est eidem Willelmo hic etc. Ad quam quidem curiam hic coram prefato senescallo dicta hora quarta tentam venit predictus Willelmus Knyvet per attornatum suum. Et predictus serviens etc. modo hic testatur quod ipse infra libertatem predictam cepit predictum Robertum Stalon', prout ei preceptum fuit, cujus corpus idem serviens coram prefato senescallo modo hic habet etc.

Norwiche.    **Placita in curia pedis pulverizati Thome prioris ecclesie S. Trinitatis Norwici tenta ibidem coram Henrico Heydon' senescallo ejusdem prioris . . .<sup>2</sup> dicto die Lune hora quarta post nonam ejusdem diei Lune.**

Norwiche.    Robertus Stalon' de Heigham juxta Norwicum in comitatu Norff' berker summonitus fuit ad respondendum Willelmo Knyvet armigero nuper vicecomiti Norff' de placito quod reddat ei centum solidos quos ei debet et injuste detinet etc. Unde idem Willelmus per Willelmum Garlek' attornatum suum queritur quod cum predictus Robertus quarto die Novembris anno regni regis nunc undecimo apud Norwicum infra jurisdictionem hujus curie per quoddam scriptum suum obligatorium curie hic ostensum, cujus datum est die [et]<sup>3</sup> anno supradictis, cognovit se teneri prefato Willelmo Knyvet in predictis centum solidis solvendis eidem Willelmo ad festum Nativitatis Domini

<sup>1</sup> MS. 'hec.'

<sup>2</sup> The words 'a tempore . . . confirmatas' in the preceding heading are here repeated.

<sup>3</sup> 'et' is omitted.

said custom order is given by the said steward to John Wilkinson, serjeant-at-mace and officer of the said court, to summon by good summoners the said Robert Stallon to be in the presence of the said steward at the next court of piepowder, to be held in Norwich aforesaid at the second hour after noon on the said Monday etc.; and the same hour is given to the said William Knyvet here etc. To this court, held in the presence of the said steward at the said second hour, the said William Knyvet comes by his attorney, and the said serjeant etc. now and here testifies that the said Robert Stallon has nothing within the said liberty whereby he can be summoned. Therefore according to the said custom order is given to the said serjeant and officer of the said court to arrest the said Robert Stallon if [he may be found] etc. and safely [keep him], so that he have his body in the presence of the said steward at the next court of piepowder, to be held here at the fourth hour after noon on the said Monday, to answer the said William Knyvet in the said plea; and the same hour is given to the said William here etc. To this court, held here in the presence of the said steward at the said fourth hour, the said William Knyvet comes by his attorney. And the said serjeant etc. now and here testifies that he has arrested the said Robert Stallon within the said liberty, as he was ordered, and the said serjeant etc. now has his body here in the presence of the said steward etc.

Pleas in the court of piepowder of Thomas, prior of the church of Holy Trinity, Norwich, held there in the presence of Henry Heydon, steward of the said prior . . . on the said Monday at the fourth hour after noon.

Robert Stallon tanner of Heigham near Norwich in the county of Norfolk was summoned to answer William Knyvet esquire, formerly sheriff of Norfolk, in a plea that he render him 100s., which he owes him and unjustly detains etc. Whereof the said William complains by William Garlick, his attorney, that whereas on the fourth day of November in the eleventh year<sup>1</sup> of the reign of the present king, at Norwich within the jurisdiction of this court, the said Robert, by a certain writing obligatory here exhibited in court dated the day and year aforesaid, acknowledged that he was indebted to the said William Knyvet for the said 100s., payable to the said William at the following

<sup>1</sup> 1471.

extunc prox' sequens, predictus tamen Robertus licet sepius requisitus etc. predictos centum solidos prefato Willelmo nondum reddidit set illos ei reddere hucusque contradixit et adhuc contradicit. Unde dicit quod deterioratus est et dampnum habet ad valenciam quadraginta solidorum. Et inde producit sectam etc. Et predictus Robertus Stalon' per Bartholomeum Applyerd attornatum suum venit et defendit vim et injuriam quando etc., et petit auditum predicti scripti obligatorii. Et ei legitur etc. Petit eciam auditum indorsamenti ejusdem scripti etc. Et ei legitur in hec verba:—Condicio istius obligacionis talis est quod si Margareta Applyerd vidua et Johannes Applyerd solvant seu solvi faciant infrascripto vicecomiti aut ejus certo attornato vel executoribus suis ad festum Nativitatis Domini infracontentos sexaginta solidos legalis monete Anglie ad opus domini regis pro serjancia in Erlham et Waynesthorp, tunc presens obligacio pro nullo habeatur sin autem in suis robore, finalitate et effectu.

Quibus auditis predictus Robertus dicit quod predictus Willelmus accionem suam predictam versus eum manutenere non debet, quia dicit quod predicti Margareta et Johannes in dicto indorsamento predicti scripti obligatorii specificati solverunt predicto Willelmo predictos sexaginta solidos per manus cujusdam Johannis Aleyn' legum doctoris apud Erlham in comitatu Norff' ad predictum festum Nativitatis Domini in predicto scripto obligatorio contentum juxta formam indorsamenti predicti scripti obligatorii, et hoc paratus est verificare etc., unde petit judicium si etc. Et predictus Willelmus dicit quod ipse ab accione sua predicta per aliqua per predictum Robertum superius allegata precludi non debet, quia dicit quod predicti Margareta et Johannes non solverunt prefato Willelmo predictos sexaginta solidos ad predictum festum Nativitatis Domini modo et forma quibus predictus Robertus superius placitando allegavit. Et hoc petit quod inquiratur per patriam etc. et predictus Robertus similiter etc. Ideo secundum consuetudinem predictam preceptum est prefato Johanni Wylkynsson' servienti etc. quod venire faciat hic coram prefato senescallo ad proximam curiam pedis pulverizati dicto die Lune hora sexta post nonam ejusdem diei xij. etc. de visneto de Norwico per quos etc. et qui nec etc. ad recognoscendum etc. quia tam etc. Eadem hora data est partibus predictis.

Per <sup>1</sup> quam quidem curiam coram prefato senescallo hic tentam

<sup>1</sup> Sic, for 'ad.'



Christmas; nevertheless the said Robert, though often requested etc., has not yet rendered the said 100s. to the said William, but has hitherto refused to render the money to him and still refuses. Wherefore he says that he is injured and has damage to the value of 40s., and thereof he produces suit [and good proof]. And the said Robert Stallon comes by Bartholomew Appleyard, his attorney, and denies tort and force when [and where it shall behove him], and craves oyer of the said writing obligatory; and it is read to him. He also craves oyer of the endorsement of the said writing etc.; and it is read to him in these words:—A condition of this obligation is such that if Margaret Appleyard, the widow, and John Appleyard pay or cause to be paid, to the within-written sheriff or his certain attorney or his executors at Christmas, the within-mentioned 60s. of lawful money of England, to the use of the lord king for the serjeanty in Earlham and Swainsthorpe, then the present obligation shall be void; otherwise [it shall remain] in force, final and effective.

After the oyer thereof the said Robert says that the said William ought not to maintain his said action against him, because he says that the said Margaret and John, mentioned in the said endorsement of the said writing obligatory, paid to the said William the said 60s. by the hand of a certain John Aleyn, doctor of laws, at Earlham in the county of Norfolk at the said Christmas, mentioned in the said writing obligatory, according to the form of the endorsement of the said writing obligatory; and this he is ready to prove etc. Wherefore he craves judgment whether [William should maintain his action] etc. And the said William says that he ought not to be barred from his said action by anything above alleged by the said Robert, because he says that the said Margaret and John did not pay the said William the said 60s. at the said Christmas, in the manner and form in which the said Robert has alleged above in his plea. And as to this he craves that it may be inquired by the country etc., and the said Robert does likewise etc. Therefore according to the said custom order is given to the said John Wilkinson serjeant etc. to cause to come here, in the presence of the said steward at the next court of piepowder on the said Monday at the sixth hour after noon of that day, twelve [jurors] of the venue of Norwich by whom etc. and who neither [are of kin to the said William nor to the said Robert], to recognise [whether the said Robert owes] etc., because as well [the said William as the said Robert have put themselves on the said jury]. And the same hour is given to the said parties.

To this court, held here in the presence of the said steward, the



veniunt partes predictae per attornatos suos predictos. Et predictus Johannes Wylkynsson' serviens etc. modo hic retornavit preceptum suum de venire facias una cum pannello de nominibus juratorum etc. Et testatur quod quilibet eorum juratorum per se separatim attachiatus est per plegium Johannis Meye et Ricardi Deye.<sup>1</sup> Qui quidem juratores exacti veniunt, qui ad veritatem de premissis dicendam electi, triati et jurati dicunt super sacramentum suum quod predicti Margareta et Johannes Applyerd non solverunt prefato Willelmo Knyvet predictos sexaginta solidos ad predictum festum Nativitatis Domini juxta formam indorsamenti scripti predicti, prout predictus Robertus superius placitando allegavit. Et assident dampna ipsius Willelmi occasione detencionis debiti predicti ultra misas et custagia sua per ipsum circa sectam suam in hac parte apposita per tres solidos et quatuor denarios et pro misis et custagiis suis ad sex solidos et octo denarios. Ideo consideratum est quod predictus Willelmus Knyvet recuperet versus predictum Robertum Stalon' debitum suum predictum et dampna sua per juratores predictos in forma predicta assessa. Et idem Robertus in misericordia etc.

<sup>2</sup> Memorandum quod sexto die Junii anno regni regis Edwardi quarti duodecimo injunctum fuit Willelmo Yelverton' juniore subballivo Henrici Heydon' ballivi prioris infrascripti quod ipse sub pena octo marcarum deliberet seu deliberari faciat infrascripto Roberto Stalon' quatuor equos ipsius Roberti seu precium justum eorundem citra quindenam S. Michaelis prox' futuram.

<sup>3</sup> [PLACITA NUNDINARUM DE GRANTHAM.]

(m. 2.)  
Grantham.

**Placita nundinarum domine Cecilie ducissa** <sup>4</sup> **Eboraci tenta ibidem die Jovis prox' post festum S. Wulfrani anno octavo Henrici septimi ad horam primam.**

Misericordia  
iii. d.

Robertus Tomson (iii. d.) <sup>5</sup> queritur de Roberto Snell de placito debiti. Et compertum fuit per inquisitionem quod dictus Robertus

<sup>1</sup> These two names are doubtless fictitious. See above, p. 126.

<sup>2</sup> This note is on the dorse of the membrane.

<sup>3</sup> P.R.O., Court Roll 185/38, ten membranes recording the proceedings at Grantham of the view of frankpledge, the court held every three weeks ('curia de tribus in tres'), and the piepowder or fair court, 8-13 Henry VII.; the proceedings are always recorded in that order. Court Roll 185/39, m. 2, gives the record of two sessions of the piepowder court, 15 Henry VII.; m. 4 d., 'curia pedis pulveresati nihil hoc anno,' 17 Henry VII.

<sup>4</sup> Sic.

<sup>5</sup> The fine is written over the name, here and in other entries.

said parties come by their said attorneys. And the said John Wilkinson serjeant etc. now and here has returned his writ of 'venire facias' together with the panel of the names of the jurors etc. And it is testified that each of the said jurors has been separately attached on the suretyship of John May and Richard Day. The jurors, when called, come and, being elected, tried,<sup>1</sup> and sworn to speak the truth as to the premises, say upon oath that the said Margaret and John Appleyard did not pay to the said William Knyvet the said 60s. at the said Christmas according to the form of the endorsement of the said writing, as the said Robert alleged above in his plea. And they assess his, William's, damages by reason of the detention of the said debt, beyond his expenses and costs incurred in his suit in this matter, at 3s. 4d., and his expenses and costs at 6s. 8d. Therefore it is awarded that the said William Knyvet recover against the said Robert Stallon his said debt, and his damages assessed by the said jurors in the said manner. And the said Robert is in mercy etc.

Be it remembered that on the sixth day of June in the twelfth year of the reign of King Edward the Fourth order was given to William Yelverton junior, sub-bailiff of Henry Heydon, bailiff of the within-written prior, to deliver or cause to be delivered on pain of eight marks to the within-written Robert Stallon four horses belonging to him, Robert, or the just price thereof before the coming quindene of Michaelmas.

[PLEAS OF THE FAIR OF GRANTHAM, A.D. 1493-4.]

**Pleas of the fair of Lady Cecily, duchess of York, held there on Thursday<sup>2</sup> after the feast of St. Wulfran in the eighth year of Henry the Seventh at one o'clock.**

Robert Tomson complains of Robert Snell in a plea of debt. And it is found by an inquest that the said Robert Tomson shall recover

<sup>1</sup> The jury was said to have been 'tried' when the challenges to the panel had been heard and disposed of by the 'triors,' who tested the validity of the exceptions.

<sup>2</sup> 21 March, 1493.

Tomson nichil recuperat <sup>1</sup> usque dictum Robertum Snell. Ideo querens in misericordia.

Misericordia  
iiij. d.

Matheus Dent queritur de Ricardo Nicols (iiij. d.) <sup>2</sup> de placito debiti. Et licencia curie concordati sunt, et defendens in misericordia etc.

Summa hujus curie viij. d.

Grantham.

**Placita nundinarum dicte domine Cecilie tenta ibidem die Veneris prox' post festum Assencionis Domini anno octavo Henrici vij<sup>o</sup>. ad horam primam.**

Misericordia  
iiij. d.

Johannes Robynson (iiij. d.) queritur de Thoma Lokup de placito debiti. [Et compertum fuit] <sup>3</sup> per inquisitionem quod dictus Johannes Robynson nichil recuperet versus dictum Thomam.

Misericordia  
iiij. d.

Christoferus Michill queritur de dicto Thome Lokup (iiij. d.) de placito de[biti. Et] <sup>3</sup> compertum fuit per inquisitionem quod querens recuperet xij. d., et defendens in misericordia.

Summa hujus curie viij. d.

. . . . .

(m. 4.)  
Grantham.

**Curia pedis pulveresati tenta ibidem in vigilia S. Wulfranni ad horam terciam anno regni regis Henrici septimi nono.**

viiij. d.<sup>4</sup>

Matheus Dent de Grantham queritur de Galfrido Geffray (iiij. d.) in placito debiti super demandam viij. s., qui attachiatus est et venit in curiam et confessit debitum. Ideo defendens in misericordia.

Johannes Clarke de Grantham queritur de Roberto Borard (iiij. d.) in placito debiti super demandam iiij. li. vj. s. viij. d., qui venit hic in curiam, et licencia curie concordati sunt. Robertus Borard in misericordia.

**Curia pedis pulveresati tenta ibidem die Veneris prox' post festum Ascencionis Domini anno quam supra.**

viiij. d.

Matheus Dent queritur de Roberto Harmeston (iiij. d.) in placito debiti super demandam iiij. s. iiij. d., et defendens attachiatus est et venit in curiam et concessit debitum, et defendens in misericordia.

Henricus Rauceby mercator queritur de Christofero Barbour

<sup>1</sup> Sic.

<sup>2</sup> The fine is written over the name, here and in other entries.

<sup>3</sup> A hole in the MS.

<sup>4</sup> The sum of the two fines imposed at this session.

nothing against the said Robert Snell. Therefore the plaintiff is in mercy (4d.).

Matthew Dent complains of Richard Nicols in a plea of debt. And by leave of the court they make concord, and the defendant is in mercy (4d.) etc.

Sum total of this court, 8d.

Pleas of the fair of the said Lady Cecily held there on Friday<sup>1</sup> after Ascension day in the eighth year of Henry the Seventh at one o'clock.

John Robinson complains of Thomas Lokup in a plea of debt. [And it is found] by an inquest that the said John Robinson shall recover nothing against the said Thomas [and the plaintiff is in mercy 4d.].

Christopher Michell complains of the said Thomas Lokup in a plea of debt. And it is found by an inquest that the plaintiff shall recover 12d., and the defendant is in mercy (4d.).

Sum total of this court, 8d.

. . . . .

Court of piepowder held there on the eve<sup>2</sup> of St. Wulfran in the ninth year of the reign of Henry the Seventh at three o'clock.

Matthew Dent of Grantham complains of Geoffrey Geffray in a plea of debt touching a demand for 8s. ; and he [Geoffrey] is attached and comes into court and confesses the debt. Therefore the defendant is in mercy (4d.).

John Clarke of Grantham complains of Robert Berard in a plea of debt touching a demand for £3 6s. 8d., and he [Robert] comes here into court, and by leave of the court they make concord. Robert Berard is in mercy (4d.).

Court of piepowder held there on Friday<sup>3</sup> after Ascension day in the aforesaid year.

Matthew Dent complains of Robert Harmston in a plea of debt touching a demand for 3s. 4d., and the defendant is attached and comes into court and allows the debt. And he is in mercy (4d.).

Henry Rauceby chapman complains of Christopher Barber in a

<sup>1</sup> 17 May, 1493.

<sup>2</sup> 19 March, 1494.

<sup>3</sup> 9 May, 1494.



(iiij. d.) in placito debiti super demandam xij. s. iiij. d., et dictus Christoferus venit in curiam et ponitur in xij. Et compertum est per dictam inquisicionem quod dictus Henricus recuperet de dicto Christofero ij. s., et habet diem inde solvere ut patebit in rotulo inquisicionis inter partes.<sup>1</sup>

Bristoll'.

<sup>2</sup> PLACITA IN CURIA DOMINI REGIS TOLSETI <sup>3</sup> VILLE SUE BRISTOLL' TENTA APUD BRISTOLL' PREDICTAM IN GUYHALDA IBIDEM SECUNDUM LEGEM MERCATORIAM AC SECUNDUM USUM ET CONSUETUDINEM VILLE ILLIUS A TEMPORE QUO NON EXTAT MEMORIA IN EADEM VILLA USITATAS ET APPROBATAS CORAM JOHANNE REPPE ET JOHANNE DREWYS TAM VICECOMITIBUS VILLE PREDICTE QUAM BALLIVIS MAJORIS ET COMMUNITATIS VILLE ILLIUS DIE LUNE DECIMO NONO DIE JULII ANNO REGNI REGIS HENRICI OCTAVI POST CONQUESTUM DECIMO.

Ad hanc curiam venit Johannes Warre in propria persona sua, et secundum legem mercatoriam ac secundum usum et consuetudinem ville illius a tempore quo non extat memoria in eadem villa usitatas et approbatas queritur de David ap Rys in placito debiti super demandam sexdecim librarum, et invenit plegios de proseguendo querelam suam predictam videlicet Thomam Went et Ricardum Kent.<sup>4</sup> Et secundum legem mercatoriam ac usum et consuetudinem predictas petit processum inde fieri versus predictum David ap Rys, videlicet quod predictus David ap Rys indilate capiatur absque aliqua summonicione aut premunitione sibi in hac parte fienda ad respondendum prefato Johanni Warre de placito predicto, eo quod dictus David ap Rys forincecus est et non burgensis ville predictae nec habens aliquid infra villam predictam neque libertatem ejusdem ad presens ubi potest summoneri nec per quod attachiari aut distringi potest. Et quia per debitam examinacionem in hac parte factam curie hic satis constat quod predicta allegacio ipsius Johannis Warre versus predictum David ap Rys vera existit, hujusmodi processus per prefatum Johannem Warre superius petitus eidem Johanni conceditur etc. Ideo secundum legem, usum et consuetudinem predictas per curiam hic ad petitionem dicti Johannis Warre preceptum est Thome Phelipps servienti ad

<sup>1</sup> Mem. 6 contains the proceedings at two sessions of the piepowder court on Thursday after the feast of St. Wulfran and Friday after Ascension day, 10 Hen. VII., at the ninth hour (seven actions of debt and one of detinue of chattels). Mem. 8 and 10 have similar proceedings in 12 and 13 Hen. VII.

<sup>2</sup> P.R.O., Court Roll 175/23, a single membrane.

<sup>3</sup> MS. 'tols'.

<sup>4</sup> The names of the pledges are fictitious.

plea of debt touching a demand for 13s. 4d., and the said Christopher comes into court and puts himself on twelve [jurors]. And it is found by the said inquest that the said Henry shall recover 2s. from the said Christopher; and he has a day given to him to pay the same, as will appear in the roll of the inquest between the parties. [And he is in mercy 4d.]

PLEAS IN THE LORD KING'S TOLSEY COURT OF HIS TOWN OF BRISTOL, HELD AT BRISTOL AFORESAID IN THE GILDHALL THERE ON MONDAY THE NINETEENTH DAY OF JULY IN THE TENTH YEAR OF THE REIGN OF HENRY THE EIGHTH, ACCORDING TO THE LAW MERCHANT AND THE USAGE AND CUSTOM OF THAT TOWN USED AND APPROVED FROM TIME IMMEMORIAL, IN THE PRESENCE OF JOHN REPPE AND JOHN DREWS, WHO WERE BOTH SHERIFFS OF THE SAID TOWN AND BAILIFFS OF THE MAYOR AND COMMONALTY OF THAT TOWN [A.D. 1518].

To this court John Warre came in his own person and, according to the law merchant and the usage and custom of that town used and approved from time immemorial, complains of David, Rhys's son, in a plea of debt touching a demand for £16 and finds pledges to prosecute his said plaint, to wit, Thomas Went and Richard Kent. And according to the law merchant and the said usage and custom he craves thereof execution of process against the said David, to wit, that the said David be arrested forthwith, without being summoned or warned in this matter, to answer the said John Warre in the said plea; for that the said David is a foreigner<sup>1</sup> and not a burgess of the said town, nor has he anything at present within the said town or the liberty thereof whereby he may be summoned or whereby he may be attached or distrained. And whereas after due examination of this matter it is sufficiently evident to the court here that his, John Warre's, said allegation against the said David is true, the process craved above by the said John Warre is allowed him etc. Therefore at the request of the said John Warre and according to the said law, usage, and custom, order is given by the court here to Thomas Phelps, serjeant-at-mace

<sup>1</sup> A non-freeman.

clavam dictorum tam vicecomitum ville predictæ quam ballivorum majoris et communitatis ville illius infra villam predictam ac ministro hujus curie quod capiat predictum David ap Rys si etc. et eum salvo etc., ita quod habeat corpus ejus ad proximam curiam domini regis tolseti<sup>1</sup> ville predictæ hic scilicet apud Bristoll' predictam in guyhalda predicta ibidem coram ballivis majoris et communitatis ville illius immediate post arrestacionem inde super eum factam secundum legem, usum et consuetudinem predictas in guyhalda predicta ibidem tenendam ad respondendum prefato Johanni Warre de placito predicto etc. Ac insuper secundum legem, usum et consuetudinem predictas per curiam hic preceptum est eidem Thome Phelipps servienti ad clavam etc. et ministro etc. quod ipse indilate post arrestacionem ipsius David ap Rys per ipsum virtute precepti predicti factam premoneat predictum Johannem Warre essendi hic ad eandem curiam dicti domini regis tolseti<sup>1</sup> ville predictæ coram ballivis majoris et communitatis ville illius scilicet apud Bristoll' predictam in guyhalda predicta tenendam paratum facere et recipere quod curia predicta in hac parte consideraverit etc.

2. . . . .

Villa  
Leicestr'.

<sup>3</sup> CURIA NUNDINARUM PHILIPPI ET MARIE DEI GRACIA REGIS ET REGINE ANGLIE . . .<sup>4</sup> IBIDEM TENTA SECUNDO DIE OCTOBRIS ANNIS REGNORUM SUORUM QUARTO ET QUINTO CORAM JOHANNE EYRYKE MAJORE VILLE LEICESTR', HUGONE ASTON, WILLELMO BLACKWYN ET WILLELMO NORRES SENESCALLIS DOMINI REGIS ET DOMINE REGINE NUNDINARUM ILLARUM ETC.

Pres' decen'.

Ricardus Coldewell . . . [eleven other names] jurati presentant quod omnia bene.

<sup>1</sup> MS. 'tols'.

<sup>2</sup> At the next session of the tolsey court, Wednesday, 21 July, 10 Henry VIII., David is produced by the serjeant and is bailed by two sureties, who agree to be responsible for the payment of the debt, if judgment should be given against David and he should then elope himself. At a session of the court on Wednesday, 28 July, the case was tried and judgment was given in favour of the plaintiff. There is a somewhat similar case in P.R.O., County Placita, Chancery, Gloucester, 48, 8 Henry VI. The plaintiff sues for a debt of £4 in the tolsey court of Bristol; 'et protestatur hic in curia sequi querelam suam predictam secundum formam et naturam legis mercatorie ac consuetudinem in curia predicta inter extraneos mercatores a tempore quo non extat memoria usitatas . . . et petit processum inde fieri secundum legem et consuetudinem predictas, ideo secundum legem et consuetudinem illas preceptum est' etc.

<sup>3</sup> P.R.O., Court Roll 81/1117, m. 19.

<sup>4</sup> Other titles of the king and queen are here given.

of the said sheriffs and bailiffs of the mayor and commonalty of the said town within that town and officer of this court, that he arrest the said David if [he may be found] and safely [keep] him, so that he have his body at the next tolsey court of the lord king (which shall be held here, to wit, at Bristol aforesaid in the said gildhall in the presence of the bailiffs of the mayor and commonalty of that town, immediately after he has been arrested according to the said law, usage, and custom), to answer the said John Warre in the said plea etc. And furthermore according to the said law, usage, and custom order is given by the court here to the said Thomas Phelps, serjeant-at-mace etc. and officer etc., that forthwith after the arrest of the said David shall have been made by him by virtue of the said order, he shall warn the said John Warre to be here at the said lord king's tolsey court of the said town (which shall be held here, to wit, at Bristol aforesaid in the said gildhall in the presence of the bailiffs of the mayor and commonalty of that town), ready to do and receive what the said court shall award in this matter etc.

. . . . .

COURT OF THE FAIR OF PHILIP AND MARY, BY THE GRACE OF GOD KING AND QUEEN OF ENGLAND . . . HELD THERE [AT LEICESTER] ON THE SECOND DAY OF OCTOBER IN THE FOURTH AND FIFTH YEARS OF THEIR REIGNS IN THE PRESENCE OF JOHN ERICK, MAYOR OF THE TOWN OF LEICESTER, HUGH ASTON, WILLIAM BLACKWIN, AND WILLIAM NORRIS, STEWARDS OF THE LORD KING AND OF OUR LADY THE QUEEN AND OF THE SAID FAIR ETC. [A.D. 1557].

Richard Coldwell [and eleven other tithingmen], having been sworn, present that all is well.



Homagium  
ibidem.

Milo Haryson . . . [fourteen other names] jurati. Qui quidem jurati super sacramentum suum dicunt quod omnia bene ad has nundinas etc,

1 . . . . .

Villa  
Leicester'.

<sup>2</sup> CURIA NUNDINARUM DOMINE REGINE IBIDEM TENTA DECIMO DIE DECEMBRIS ANNO REGNI DOMINE ELIZABETHE NUNC REGINE ANGLIE ETC. VICESIMO SEPTIMO CORAM ROBERTO HENRICK TUNC MAJORE VILLE LEIC' PREDICTE AC WILLELMO MORETON, JACOBO ELLYS ET WILLELMO YATES SENESCALLIS DICTE DOMINE REGINE NUNDINARUM PREDICTARUM ETC.

Nomina juratorum <sup>3</sup> . . . [twelve names].

Verdictum  
jurat' pre-  
dict'. Mis'  
viij. d.

Qui dicunt super sacramentum suum quod Bartholomeus Orton (ij. d.),<sup>4</sup> Andreas Marsam (ij. d.), Georgius Taylor (ij. d.) et Thomas Nixe (ij. d.) nocumenta et purpresturas separatim fecerunt tempore nundinarum predictarum. Ideo quilibet eorum in misericordia domine regine prout patet super capita singulorum etc.

Curia nundinarum ibidem tenta tercio die Maii anno supradicto coram majore et senescallis predictis etc.

Nomina juratorum <sup>3</sup> . . . [twelve names].

Verdictum  
jurat' pre-  
dict'. Mis'  
vj. d.

Qui dicunt super sacramentum suum quod Willelmus Sysseil (iiij. d.) insultum in Robertum Aston fecit contra pacem domine regine nunc. Ideo etc. Et quod Alanus Benson (ij. d.) unus decennariorum in warda de Northgate non venit ad exequendum officium suum. Ideo etc.

<sup>1</sup> Fair courts held at Leicester 10 December, 4 May, and 26 June, 4-5 Philip and Mary. The entries are similar to those of 2 October. The tithingmen say that all is well. On 10 December and 26 June the homagers say that certain tithingmen, though unmoned, have not appeared, and they are fined. On 4 May the homagers report a case of assault. No other business is recorded at the four sessions in this year. The total amount of the fines was 18d.

<sup>2</sup> P.R.O., Court Roll 82/1123 m. 4d. (duplicated in m. 10d.), preceded by presentments at the view of frankpledge in the town of Leicester, 27 Eliz. Similar proceedings of the four annual fair courts of Leicester during the reigns of Mary and Elizabeth will be found in Court Rolls 81-82/1116-1122. The entries are very meagre. For extracts from a roll of 1347, see Records of Leic., ed. Bateson, ii. 72-74; cf. *ibid.*, ii. 254, iii. 275.

<sup>3</sup> These two words are in the margin.

<sup>4</sup> Here and elsewhere in this roll the fine is written above the name of the offender.

Milo Harison [and fourteen others of the homage], having been sworn, say on their oath that all is well at this fair.

. . . . .

COURT OF THE FAIR OF OUR LADY THE QUEEN HELD THERE  
[AT LEICESTER] ON THE TENTH DAY OF DECEMBER IN THE  
TWENTY-SEVENTH YEAR OF THE REIGN OF OUR LADY  
ELIZABETH, THE PRESENT QUEEN OF ENGLAND ETC., IN THE  
PRESENCE OF ROBERT HENRICK, THEN MAYOR OF THE SAID  
TOWN OF LEICESTER, AND WILLIAM MORTON, JAMES ELLIS,  
AND WILLIAM YATES, STEWARDS OF OUR SAID LADY THE  
QUEEN AND OF THE SAID FAIR ETC. [A.D. 1584].

Names of the jurors . . .

They say on their oath that Bartholomew Orton (2d.), Andrew Marsam (2d.), George Tailor (2d.), and Thomas Nixe (2d.) have severally committed nuisances and purprestures during the said fair. Therefore each of them is in mercy to our lady the queen, as appears over the names of each etc.

Court of the fair held there on the third day of May in the aforesaid year<sup>1</sup> in the presence of the said mayor and stewards etc.

Names of the jurors . . .

They say on their oath that William Cecil (4d.) has assaulted Robert Aston against the peace of our lady the present queen, therefore [he is in mercy]; and that Alan Benson (2d.), one of the tithingmen in the ward of Northgate, has not come to execute his office, therefore etc.

<sup>1</sup> 1585.

Curia nundinarum ibidem tenta vicesimo sexto die Junii anno  
supradicto coram majore et senescallis predictis.

Nomina juratorum <sup>1</sup> . . . [twelve names].

Verdictum  
jurat' pre-  
dict'. Mis'  
iiij. d.

Qui dicunt super sacramentum suum quod Willelmus Wheatley  
(ij. d.) et Robertus Norryce (ij. d.) decennarii non venerunt ad  
faciendum officium suum ad hunc diem. Ideo uterque eorum in  
misericordia domine regine etc.

Curia nundinarum ibidem tenta secundo die Octobris anno supra-  
dicto coram majore et senescallis predictis etc.

Nomina juratorum <sup>1</sup> . . . [twelve names].

Verdictum  
jurat' pre-  
dict'. Mis'  
ij. s. vj. d.

Qui dicunt super sacramentum suum quod Johannes Wylcock'  
(vj. d.), Thomas Nixe (vj. d.), Ricardus Overey (vj. d.) et Ricardus  
Rollynson (vj. d.) sunt piscatores infra villam predictam et fecerunt  
diversa nocumenta in stallagiis suis etc. Ideo quilibet eorum in  
misericordia domine regine etc. Et quod Robertus Headinge (ij. d.),  
Edwardus Taylour (ij. d.) et Johannes Pe[pper] (ij. d.) ibidem de-  
cennarii non venerunt ad hunc diem ad exequendum officium suum.  
Ideo uterque eorum in misericordia domine regine etc.

Summa nundinarum predictarum iiij. s.

(m. 6.)  
Halton'  
nundine.

<sup>2</sup> CURIA NUNDINARUM DICTI DOMINI REGIS HONORIS, DOMINII  
AC FEODI SUI DE HALTON PREDICT' SECUNDUM CONSUETU-  
DINEM IBIDEM USITATAM ET APPROBATAM TENTA APUD  
HALTON PREDICT' CORAM PREFATO PRENOBILI JOHANNE  
VICECOMITE SAVAGE SENESCALLO DICTE DOMINE REGINE<sup>3</sup>  
HONORIS, DOMINII AC FEODI DE HALTON PREDICT' CUM  
MEMBRIS ET PERTINENCIIS SUIS TAM IN COMITATU CESTRIE  
QUAM IN COMITATU LANCASTRIE DIE SABBATI SCILICET  
OCTAVO DIE SEPTEMBRIS ANNO REGNI REGIS CAROLI ANGLIE  
ETC. DECIMO QUARTO.

#### Amerciamenta.

De Ellena Acton pro injusta detencione debiti Thome Mason, ideo  
in misericordia vj. d.

<sup>1</sup> These two words are in the margin.

<sup>2</sup> P.R.O., Court Roll 19/182, ten membranes, containing the proceedings of the view of  
frankpledge, the fortnightly court, and the hallmoot of the honour of Halton, 1637-8, and  
the proceedings of one session of the fair court. See List of Court Rolls in P.R.O.  
(1896), pp. 2-8, for other rolls, Rich. II.-Charles I. There was usually one session of  
fair court annually.

<sup>3</sup> Henrietta Maria.

Court of the fair held there on the twenty-sixth day of June in the aforesaid year in the presence of the said mayor and stewards.

Names of the jurors . . .

They say on their oath that William Wheatley (2d.) and Robert Norris (2d.) tithingmen have not come on this present day to execute their office. Therefore each of them is in mercy to our lady the queen etc.

Court of the fair held there on the second day of October in the aforesaid year in the presence of the said mayor and stewards etc.

Names of the jurors . . .

They say on their oath that John Wilcock (6d.), Thomas Nixe (6d.), Richard Overy (6d.), and Richard Rollinson (6d.) are fishermen of the said town and that they have committed divers nuisances at their stalls etc. Therefore each of them is in mercy to our lady the queen etc. And [they say] that Robert Heading (2d.), Edward Tailor (2d.), and John Pepper (2d.), who are tithingmen there, have not come on this present day to execute their office. Therefore each of them is in mercy to our lady the queen etc.

Sum total of the said fair, 4s.<sup>1</sup>

COURT OF THE FAIR OF THE SAID LORD KING OF HIS HONOUR, LORDSHIP, AND FIEF OF HALTON AFORESAID, HELD THERE ACCORDING TO THE CUSTOM THERE USED AND APPROVED, ON SATURDAY, TO WIT, THE EIGHTH DAY OF SEPTEMBER IN THE FOURTEENTH YEAR OF THE REIGN OF CHARLES, KING OF ENGLAND ETC., IN THE PRESENCE OF THE SAID MOST NOBLE JOHN, VISCOUNT SAVAGE, STEWARD OF OUR SAID LADY THE QUEEN, OF THE HONOUR, LORDSHIP, AND FIEF OF HALTON AFORESAID TOGETHER WITH ITS MEMBERS AND APPURTENANCES BOTH IN THE COUNTY OF CHESTER AND IN THE COUNTY OF LANCASTER [A.D. 1638].

#### Amercements.

Ellen Acton for the unjust detention of a debt of Thomas Mason, therefore she is in mercy 6d.

<sup>1</sup> The amount of the amercements of the four sessions of the court.



De Thoma Robinson pro consimili versus Johannem Rider, ideo in misericordia vj. d.

De Willelmo King quia non prosecutus est sectam versus Willelmum Buckley, ideo in misericordia vj. d.

De Ricardo Breck pro consimili versus Johannem Runcorne, ideo in misericordia vj. d.

De Johanne Eaves quia non comparuit ad sectam Johannis Kelsall, ideo in misericordia vj. d.

De Johanne Jackson pro transgressione facta Johanni Sutton, ideo in misericordia vj. d.

De Hugone Anderton quia non comparuit ad sectam Thome Yewley, ideo in misericordia vj. d.

1 . . . . .

<sup>1</sup> Thirteen other entries similar to those printed above. The sum of the amercements was ten shillings.

Thomas Robinson for the same against John Rider, therefore he is in mercy 6d.

William King because he did not prosecute his suit against William Buckley, therefore he is in mercy 6d.

Richard Breck for the same against John Runcorn, therefore he is in mercy 6d.

John Eaves because he did not appear at the suit of John Kelsall, therefore he is in mercy 6d.

John Jackson for a trespass committed against John Sutton, therefore he is in mercy 6d.

Hugh Anderton because he did not appear at the suit of Thomas Yewley, therefore he is in mercy 6d.

. . . . .



# GLOSSARY

**abrocagium** (45), brokerage; cf. Du Cange, Glossarium, s.v. abrocator.

**affurare** (23, 25, 26, 39, 45) = afforare, to affeer, to set a value upon, to fix the price of, to bargain for, to bespeak; cf. barganare (97).

**argentum dei** (39, 40, 43-45), a God's penny, earnest money; cf. Du Cange, s.v. denarius dei.

**arreragia** (2, 4, 6, 7, 12), backside, backs, back premises.

**attamiare** (52), to attame, to tame, to broach; cf. Murray's English Dict., s.v. attame.

**barkerius, berker** (126), a barker, a tanner.

**baterius** (xl), a saddler (?); cf. Mod. Fr. *bâtier*. Other possible meanings are fuller and hammerman; see Du Cange, s.v. *bateria*, and Godefroy, Dict., s.v. *bateure*.

**beveragium** (47, 52), a beverage, a drink, which binds a bargain or contract = *beverech*, in Pleas in Manorial Courts, ed. Maitland, 184; cf. Du Cange, s.v. *biberagium*.

**broccarius** (104) = abrocator, a broker.

**burgylun** (73), a burgullian, a bully. Murray's earliest example of the use of the word is dated 1598. Our passage shows that Nares' derivation, which Murray doubts, must be wrong.

**ciacturarius** (110), a girdler.

**cokedones** (81, 82), foreign money decried as base under Edward I., classed with crockards and pollards. 'Gallici hanc monetam [i.e. pollardos, krocados vel kokedones] fabricaverunt, quæ non erat argentea sed superficialiter de-

argentata': Rishanger, *Chronica*, ed. Riley, 195. Cf. Rot. Parl., i. 320.

**dividenda** (76), an indenture. Cf. *dividenda* = *tallia dividenda* (a duplicate tally) in Statutes of the Realm, Rec. Com., i. 70; Madox, *Hist. of Exch.*, ii. 172, calls them dividend-tallies, and in his Index, s.v. *exchequer*, they are dividends.

**durus piscis** (34, 56), hardfish.

**estreys** (3-6), Easterling: *Hanseakten aus England*, ed. Kunze, 372.

**estupare** (107), to estop, to obstruct, to close; O. Fr. *estoper*, Mod. Fr. *étouper*; cf. Du Cange, s.v. *estoppare*.

**frisones** (68), frieze cloths; cf. Du Cange, s.v. *frisii panni*.

**gate** (56), Engl., a bowl; O. Fr. *gate* or *jatte*. See Roquefort, *Glossaire*, s.v. *gate*; Du Cange, s.v. *gabata*; Pleas in Manorial Courts, ed. Maitland, 185, *gata*.

**glabra** (36), baldness.

**hucha** (xl), a hutch, a booth; Godefroy, s.v. *huche*.

**incopamentum, incupamentum, incopare** (9, 17, 23, 27, 39, 70), an accusation, to accuse, for *inculpamentum*, *inculpare*; *incopamentum* = *narratio*, a plaintiff's count or declaration. See Pleas in Manorial Courts, ed. Maitland, 186.

**ipotecarius** (105), an apothecary; cf. Du Cange, s.v. *apothecarius*.

**judiciale** (xxiv), a judicial, an instrument of legal punishment; cf. Murray, s.v. *judicial*.

**kemp** (102), a barrel or cask (?): Murray, s.v. *kemp*.



- locatio** (66), rent = *locagium*, *locarium*, which are given by Du Cange.
- lupus aquaticus** (61), sea-bass = *labrax lupus*. See Murray, s.v. *bass*; cf. Du Cange, *lupus* = *loup de mer*; *Promptorium Parv.*, *pyke* = *lupus*.
- monstrum** (106), a display, a sample; cf. Du Cange, s.v. *monstra*.
- odene** (xliv), a threshing-floor: Toller-Bosworth, *Anglo-Saxon Dict.*, s.v. *oden*.
- ordo** (xliv-li), a row of booths or houses.
- pannus** (3, 21, 25, 26, 28), a cloth = a piece of cloth; cf. Murray, s.v. *cloth*.
- pedewyn'** (xli), basket-makers (?).
- pellis lanuta** (7, 26, 30), a woolfell.
- portare** (xlii) = *debere*, to owe (?); cf. Du Cange, s.v. *portare*.
- prelocutor** (30, 31, 34, 35), a forespeaker, a professional pleader, an advocate; cf. Murray, s.v. *forespeaker*. *Prelocutor* seems to be another name for *narrator* (31, 32).
- principale** (15, 22, 30, 37), the principal, the principal sum claimed.
- prosequi** (106), to be similar, of the same kind or suit. Cf. P.R.O., *Assize Roll* 1240, m. 6 d.: '*asserens . . . [lanam] esse consimilem et de eadem secta.*' See *sequens*.
- regraterissa** (32, 75, 83), a female regrater or huckster.
- re ucrum** (xliv, xlix). This word is used in connection with house-rent, but the meaning is not obvious.
- reneys** (5, 8, 40, 62), Rhenish.
- rengia** (17, 45, 72), a range or row of houses.
- ringa** (100), a coomb, half a quarter or four bushels: Rogers, *Agric. and Prices*, i. 168. His definition conflicts with *Cartul. Monast. Rames.*, iii. 158: '*octodecim communes ringe faciunt unam magnum quarteriam*'; cf. *ibid.*, iii. 530.
- seductio, seductor** (17, 33, 61, 84, 85), knavery, a knave; not a seducer of women; the term is applied to women as well as men. It is used so frequently in charges of slander that it may be a common form allegation.
- sequens** (91), similar, of the same kind or suit. See *prosequi*.
- skirmisour** (107), a merry-andrew; cf. Whitney, *Century Dict.*, s.v. *scaramouche*.
- stallagiator** (43, 56), a stallinger, an officer who collects stallage; cf. *Munic. Corp. Com.*, 1835, iii. 1734.
- stallagium** (34, 134) = *stallum*, a stall.
- surtyez** (63), *serge*: Beck, *Draper's Dict.*, s.v. *serge*.
- tela** (42), linen cloth, Fr. *toile*: Körting, *Wörterbuch*, s.v. *tela*.
- terenteyn, pannus de** (64), tartan cloth: Beck, *Draper's Dict.*, s.v. *tartan*; *Liber Cust.*, ed. Riley, 830.
- tine** (101), Engl. = *tina* (30), a hogshead, Fr. *tine*; cf. Du Cange, s.v. *tina*.
- tollseid, tolsetum** (xxi, 131), a tolsey or tolzey, a toll-booth, a place where commercial courts were held.
- trava** (xlii), a trave, a place for shoeing unruly horses: *Promptorium Parv.*; Skeat's *Dict.*
- trey** (7, 105), a measure of grain etc., sixteen bushels: Rogers, *Agric. and Prices*, iii. 775. But see *Cartul. Monast. Rames.*, iii. 231: '*duodecim quartaria farine . . . que singula faciunt quinque treias.*' Perhaps *trey* = *trug*, for which see Whitney, s.v. *trug*.
- triare** (129), to try a jury, as explained in note 1, p. 129.
- trobulus** (30), a shovel or spade; cf. Godefroy, s.v. *truble*.
- viride** (69), green cloth.
- vituperium** (13, 18, 33, 36), dishonour, shame.

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<b>W. MCGREGOR YOUNG</b>	The Law School, Osgoode Hall, Toronto.
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**NEW ZEALAND :**

<b>Mr. Justice F. REVANS CHAPMAN</b>	Dunedin.
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## R U L E S .

1. The Society shall be called the Selden Society.
2. The object of the Society shall be to encourage the study and advance the knowledge of the history of English Law, especially by the publication of original documents and the reprinting or editing of works of sufficient rarity or importance.
3. Membership of the Society shall be constituted by payment of the annual subscription, or, in the case of life members, of the composition. Form of application is given at the foot.
4. The annual subscription shall be £1. 1s., payable in advance on or before the 1st of January in every year. A composition of £21 shall constitute life membership from the date of the composition, and, in the case of Libraries, Societies and corporate bodies, membership for 30 years.
5. The management of the affairs and funds of the Society shall be vested in a President, two Vice-Presidents, and a Council consisting of fifteen members, in addition to the *ex officio* members. The President, the two Vice-Presidents, the Literary Director, the Secretary, and the Hon. Treasurer shall be *ex officio* members. Three shall form a quorum.
6. The President, Vice-Presidents, and Members of the Council shall be elected for three years. At every Annual General Meeting such one of the President and Vice-Presidents as has, and such five members of the Council as have served longest without re-election, shall retire.
7. The five vacancies in the Council shall be filled up at the Annual General Meeting in the following manner: (a) Any two Members of the Society may nominate for election any other member by a writing signed by them and the nominated member, and sent to the Hon. Secretary on or before the 14th of February. (b) Not less than fourteen days before the Annual General Meeting the Council shall nominate for election five members of the Society. (c) No person shall be eligible for election on the Council unless nominated under this Rule. (d) Any candidate may withdraw. (e) The names of the persons nominated shall be printed in the notice convening the Annual General Meeting. (f) If the persons nominated, and whose nomination shall not have been withdrawn, are not more than five, they shall at the Annual General Meeting be declared to have been elected. (g) If the persons nominated, and whose nomination shall not have been withdrawn, shall be more than five, an election shall take place by ballot as follows: every member of the Society present at the Meeting shall be entitled to vote by writing the names of not more than five of the candidates on a piece of paper and delivering it to the

Hon. Secretary or his Deputy, at such meeting, and the five candidates who shall have a majority of votes shall be declared elected. In case of equality the Chairman of the Meeting shall have a second or casting vote. The vacancy in the office of President or Vice-President shall be filled in the same manner (*mutatis mutandis*).

8. The Council may fill casual vacancies in the Council or in the offices of President and Vice-President. Persons so appointed shall hold office so long as those in whose place they shall be appointed would have held office. The Council shall also have power to appoint Honorary Members of the Society.

9. The Council shall meet at least twice a year, and not less than seven days' notice of any meeting shall be sent by post to every member of the Council.

10. There shall be a Literary Director to be appointed and removable by the Council. The Council may make any arrangement for remunerating the Literary Director which they may think reasonable.

11. It shall be the duty of the Literary Director (but always subject to the control of the Council) to supervise the editing of the publications of the Society, to suggest suitable editors, and generally to advise the Council with respect to carrying the objects of the Society into effect.

12. Each member shall be entitled to one copy of every work published by the Society as for any year of his membership. No person other than an Honorary Member shall receive any such work until his subscription for the year as for which the same shall be published shall have been paid. Provided that Public Libraries and other Institutions approved by the Council may, on agreeing to become regular subscribers, be supplied with the past publications at such reduced subscription as the Council may from time to time determine.

13. The Council shall appoint an Hon. Secretary and also an Hon. Treasurer and such other Officers as they from time to time think fit, and shall from time to time define their respective duties.

14. The funds of the Society, including the vouchers or securities for any investments, shall be kept at a Bank, to be selected by the Council, to an account in the name of the Society. Such funds or investments shall only be dealt with by a cheque or other authority signed by the Treasurer and countersigned by one of the Vice-Presidents or such other person as the Council may from time to time appoint.

15. The accounts of the receipts and expenditure of the Society up to the 31st of December in each year shall be audited once a year by two Auditors, to be appointed by the Society, and the report of the Auditors, with an abstract of the accounts, shall be circulated together with the notice convening the Annual Meeting.

16. An Annual General Meeting of the Society shall be held in March 1896, and thereafter in the month of March in each year. The Council may upon their own resolution and shall on the request in writing of not less than ten members call a Special General Meeting. Seven days' notice at least, specifying the object of the meeting and the time and place at which it is to be held, shall be posted to every member resident in the United Kingdom at his last known address. No member shall vote at any General Meeting whose subscription is in arrear.

17. The Hon. Secretary shall keep a Minute Book wherein shall be entered a record of the transactions, as well at Meetings of the Council as at General Meetings of the Society.

18. These rules may upon proper notice be repealed, added to, or modified from time to time at any meeting of the Society. But such repeal, addition, or modification, if not unanimously agreed to, shall require the vote of not less than two-thirds of the members present and voting at such meeting.

*July 1901.*

#### FORM OF APPLICATION FOR MEMBERSHIP.

*To the Honorary Secretary of the Selden Society.*

I desire to become a member of the Society, and herewith send my cheque for One Guinea, the annual subscription [or £21 the life contribution] dating from the commencement of the present year. [I also desire to subscribe for the preceding years \_\_\_\_\_, and I add one guinea for each to my cheque.]

*Name*.....

*Address*.....

*Description*.....

*Date*.....

[NOTE.—Cheques, crossed “ROBARTS & Co.,” should be made payable to the Selden Society. Forms of bankers' orders for payment of subscriptions direct to the Society's banking account can be obtained from the Hon. Secretary or Hon. Treasurer.]













## Date Due

APR 06 1993			
SEP 15 1993			
JAN 15 1994			
JAN 16 1994			
MAR 21 1997			
MAR 12 1997			
FEB 23 1998			
FEB 13 1999			
FEB 27 1999			
MAR 04 1999			



KD456 .S4 v. 23 1908

Selden Society, London.  
Publications.

DATE	ISSUED TO

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